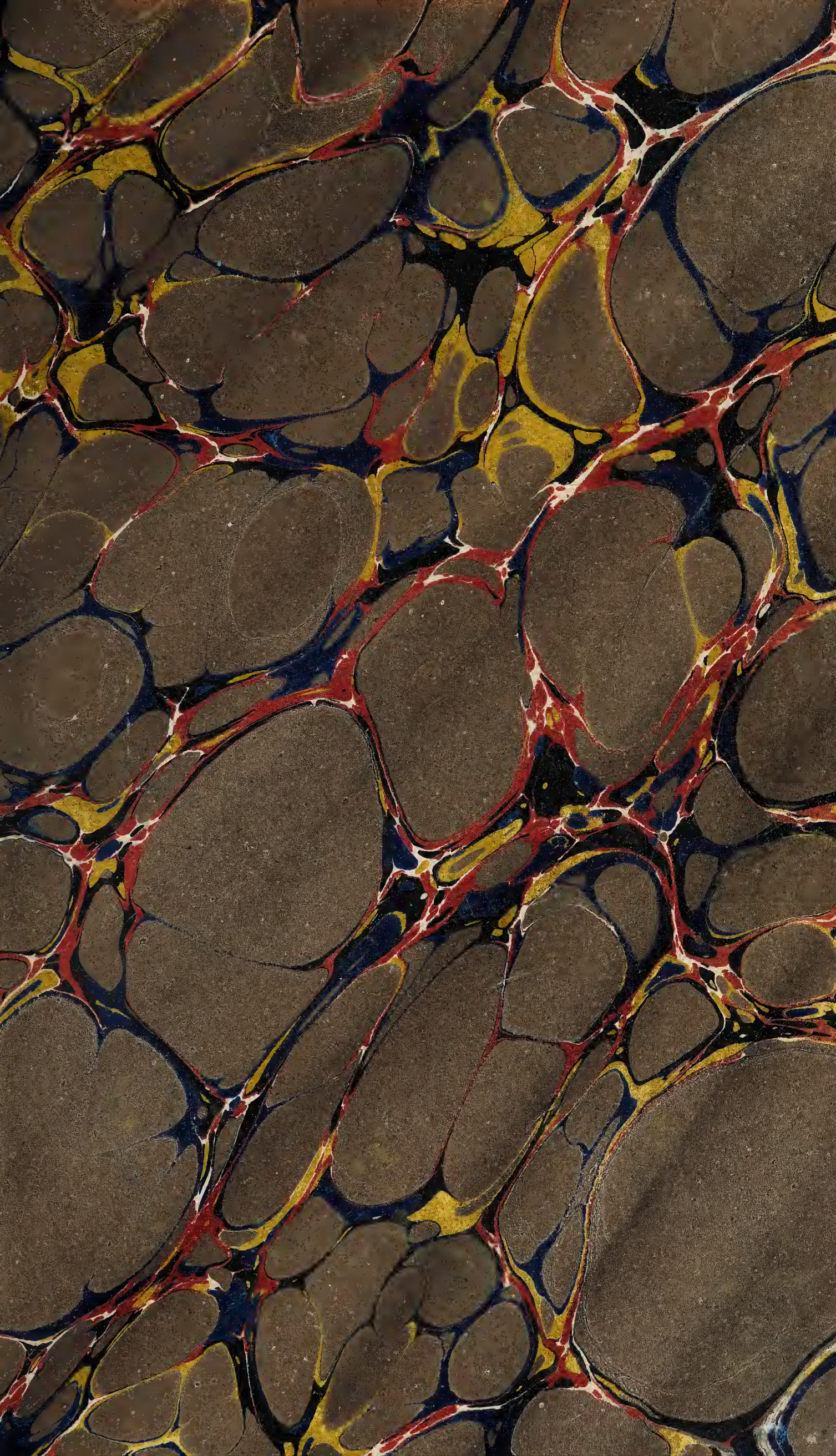


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FRONTISPIECE



HIGH STREET, PENBROKE.

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR
DUGDALES' ENGLAND AND WALES.

Reprinted

CURIOSITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND & WALES
DELINEATED

Historical, Entertaining & Commercial,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED



BIRTH-PLACE OF COWPER, THE POET.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THOMAS DUGDALE, ANTIQUARIAN,

Assisted by William. Burnett.

VOL. III.

LONDON

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M.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation.
8	Mabepa	Cornwall ...	Falmouth...5	Helstone7	Penryn3	268	512
24	Mablethorpe, St. } Mary .....pa }	Lincoln.....	Alford.....7	Saltfleet .....7	Louth .....13	147	242
24	Mablethorpe, St. } Peter .....pa }	Lincoln.....	.....8	.....6	.....13	148	...
8	Mabyn, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Wadebridge .3	Bodmin .....5	Camelford ..9	237	793
7	Macclesfield* m t & pa	Chester	Congleton ..8	Stockport...12	Knutsford ..12	167	23129
7	Macclesfield Forest.....to & cha }	Chester	Macclesfield .4	Buxton.....7	Longnor ....11	169	279
26	Machen .....pa	Monmouth ..	Newport ....6	Caerphilly .6	Cardiff .....9	154	1173

* MACCLESFIELD, a considerable market and corporate town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the border of the forest, to which it gives name, at a short distance westward of the river Bollin, which falls into the Mersey. The town contains four principal streets, and several others, many of the buildings in the former being of a superior order. The streets are lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from a fountain on the neighbouring common. The town-hall is a good modern building, handsomely and tastefully decorated, and containing an assembly and concert room. Through the lower part of the town runs the river Bollin, or Jordan; the stream of which, though inconsiderable, turns several mills. Macclesfield was first incorporated by charter, granted in the year 1261, by Prince Edward, son of Henry III., then Earl of Chester. By this charter it obtained the privileges of a merchant's guild, free from toll throughout the county, and the burgesses were obliged to grind and bake at the king's mill and oven, as was usual, and to pay one shilling for each burgage. This charter was confirmed by various succeeding monarchs, and the corporation invested with additional privileges. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six counsellors. A court of record, for the trial of civil causes in the hundred and forest of Macclesfield, is held twice a year at the town-hall, before the steward of the hundred; the clerk of the court being appointed by the Earl of Derby, who is hereditary steward of the manor. This clerk is the official keeper of the copyhold court-rolls of of the manor, which extend as far back as the reign of Edward III. There is also a court, held every Monday, before the deputy-steward, for passing the surrenders of copyhold tenements. Sessions are held before the justices, at Easter and Michaelmas, for the trial of criminal offenders; and an inferior court, for the summary administration of justice, sits weekly. Among the corporation records is preserved a copy of a petition, addressed to Henry VII., shortly after the battle of Bosworth, praying that the men of Macclesfield might not lose their charter, though they were unable to complete the number of the aldermen, in consequence of many of the principal inhabitants of the town having been killed in that battle in the king's service. Among the objects of interest in this town, the antiquarian will not overlook the Savage-chapel, adjoining the old church. In this chapel were deposited the remains of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Earl Rivers, Viscount Colchester, of Rock Savage, in Cheshire, buried October 14, 1694; and Sir Peter Legh, who was slain in the battle of Agincourt, was also buried in this town. Neither will Bate-hall, in Chestergate, escape the exploring eye of the antiquary; it is a fragment of the mansion once occupied by Lord Courtown, but is now a public house! On entering the old church the visitor will be gratified by a fine modern painted window, which has been recently finished at the cost of £500. This edifice was founded by Edward I. and Eleanor, his queen, in

First incor-
porated by
charter by
Prince
Edward.

An interest-
ing object of
antiquity.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
56	Machynllaeth* m t	Montgomery	Aberystwith 17	Dolgelley . . . 17	Chester 70	206	2381
10	Mackworth pa	Derby	Derby 3	Belper 7	Ashbourn . . . 10	129	621

MACCLES- FIELD.

Extensive
manufac-
tories.

Origin of
the term
Flashmen.

Tyrannical
act of Par-
liament.

1779, and it was nearly rebuilt in 1740. The chief source of profitable industry here was formerly the manufacture of silk buttons, but this has been superseded by that of silk goods of various descriptions; and the number and magnitude of the factories of the silk throwsters, weavers, and makers of silk ferret, galloon, twist, sewing-silk, handkerchiefs, and other articles, demonstrate the extent and importance of this branch of manufacture as connected with this town. The cotton manufacture has been introduced here with success; and here are iron and brass founderies, nail-factories, rope, and twine works, and hat-manufactories. In the vicinity of Macclesfield, stone, slate, and coal are procured in abundance. The following curious particulars, relative to the silk button trade, first introduced 200 years ago, and to the manners of some of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, are recorded in Dr. Aikin's description of the country round Manchester. "In the wild country between Broxton, Leek, and Macclesfield, called the Flash, from a chapel of that name, lived a set of pedestrian chapmen, who hawked about these buttons, together with ribbons and ferretting, made at Leek; and handkerchiefs, with small wares, from Manchester. These pedlers were known on the roads they travelled by the appellation of Flashmen, and frequented farm-houses and fairs, using a sort of slang or cant dialect. At first they paid ready money for their goods till they acquired credit, which they were sure to extend till there was no more to be had, when they dropped their connections without paying, and formed new ones. They long went on thus, enclosing the common where they dwelt, for a trifling payment, and building cottages, till they began to have farms, which they improved from the gains of their credit, without troubling themselves about payment, since no bailiff, for a long time, attempted to send a writ there. At length a resolute officer, a native of the district, ventured to arrest several of them; whence, their credit being destroyed, they changed the wandering life of pedlers for the settled care of their farms; but as these were held by no leases, they were left at the mercy of the lords of the soil, the Harpur family, who made them pay for their imposition on others. Another set of pedestrians were called Broken-cross Gang, from a place of that name between Macclesfield and Congleton. These associated with the Flashmen at fairs, playing with thimbles and buttons, like jugglers with cups and balls, and enticing people to lose their money by gambling; they at length took to the kindred trades of robbing and picking pockets, till at last the gang was broken up by the hands of justice. The character of Autolicus, in Shakspeare's 'Winter Tale,' seems to have been a correct model of this worthy brotherhood." To favour the twist button trade, an act of Parliament was passed, nearly a century ago, inflicting a penalty on the wearing of moulds covered with the same stuff as the garment; and this, after having fallen into disuse, was again attempted to be enforced in the year 1778, by the offensive project of hiring informers. The result was unfavourable, as it tended to promote the use of metal and horn buttons, instead of the particular kind, which occasioned the attempt to revive the penalty. The trade is still considerable; and the penal act, we believe, has never been repealed. The increase of population has been astonishingly rapid, the number of inhabitants having been more than doubled within the last thirty years; and the buildings proportionably augmented.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, November 11, for cattle, wool, and cloth.

* MACHYNLLAETH, beautifully situated upon the western edge of Montgomeryshire, at the conflux of the Dulas with the Dovey, is an

ancient well-built town, of a moderate size, and superior to most in North Wales in cleanliness and respectability. It is the centre of the woollen manufactory in this part of the country, where also some tanning business is carried on. The name of this town signifies the place near the river Cynllaeth which was the ancient name of Dyfi, or Dovey, in the valley of which it stands. It is the supposed *Maglona* of the Romans, where, in the reign of Honorius, a lieutenant was stationed to awe the mountaineers. Near Penalt, about two miles distant, is a place called Cefn Caer, or the ridge of the city, where Roman coins have frequently been found, and formerly the remains of a circular fortification of considerable extent were visible. Upon the highest part of the hill was the main fort, built in a quadrangular form, and encompassed with a strong wall, a foss, and vallum of an oval form, excepting the side towards the valley, where they extended in a direct line. On the outside of the river the foundations of many houses yet remain, and upon a low mount there stood a small fort, supposed to consist of bricks, as several have been found on the spot. The out walls were, however, built of a rough hard stone, from Tal-y-Garreg, distant about seven miles. From this site of the fort is a broad road of pebbles and larger stones, continued in straight lines through meadows and marshy grounds, for 200 yards, to the water side; the breadth is twelve yards. This fort is supposed to have been destroyed previous to the building of Penyr-allt church, as bricks are mixed with the stone of that building. Some silver coins of Augustus and Tiberius have been found near the main fort. In the town is an old building formed of the thin slaty stone of the country, to which Owen Glyndwr summoned the nobility and gentry of Wales in 1402. Among the number Sir David Gam attended, with the design of murdering Glyndwr, but the plot was discovered, and Sir David seized. He would have suffered instantaneous death, had not some powerful friends interfered, through whose intercession his sentence was mitigated to confinement at Machynllaeth, where he continued some time. At length Owen liberated him on condition that he would remain quiet. But Sir David was scarcely set at liberty ere he began to manifest a turbulent disposition; which so much exasperated Glyndwr, that he burnt his house, and ravaged his lands. David flew into England where he continued in confidence at the court of Henry V. David Gam was the cotemporary and steady opponent of Owen Glyndwr, during his insurrection. In the succeeding part of the reign of Henry V., Gam, as a captain in the English army, attended that monarch in his French expedition; and acted a signal part in the celebrated battle of Agincourt. Having been to reconnoitre the enemy, on the evening preceding the battle, he reported, that there were enow to be killed, enow to be taken prisoners, and enow to fly. However, during the heat of the battle, and just as the first line of the French was routed, the second line began to march up, in order to interrupt the progress of the victory. Henry perceiving this, alighted from his horse, and showed himself at the head of his men, where he fought on foot, encouraging some, and assisting others: but in an instant eighteen French cavaliers, who were resolved to kill him or die in the attempt, rushed forth together, and, in advancing one of them stunned him with a blow of his battle-axe. They then fell upon him in a body, when David Gam, and two other Welshmen, came to his aid; but being overpowered, they fell at his feet after killing fourteen of the enemy. In gratitude for this signal instance of courage, the king knighted them all in the field of battle, though dying of their wounds! Shakspeare has described Gam in the character of Captain Fluclin. In the august assembly, called Owen's Parliament, Glyndwr exerted his first acts of royalty, being acknowledged as the Prince of Wales, and proclaimed and crowned. This ancient senate-house is now degraded to the purposes of a stable, and adjoins a butcher's shop. A spacious door-way, however, evinces that its occupation has been more honourable. The church is

MACHYN-
LLAETH.

Discovery
of Roman
coins, &c.

Sir David
Gam.

Ancient
senate-
house.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Maddersfield.....pa	Worcester..	Upton.....6	Worcester...7	Malvern.....2	117	191	
41	Maddington.....pa	Wilts.....	Amesbury...6	Mt Lavington8	Salisbury...11	83	381	
33	Madeley*.....m t & pa	Salop.....	Shiffnall....4	Broseley....3	Wellington..6	139	5822	
35	Madeley, Great....pa	Stafford....	Newcastle..6	Drayton....10	Sandbach...12	155	1190	
35	Madeley, Holme....lib	Stafford... ..	Uttoxeter...6	Cheadle....5	Stafford....11	141	591	
35	Madeley, Little.....to	Stafford....	Newcastle..5	Drayton....11	Sandbach...11	154	....
17	Madley.....pa	Hereford...	Hereford....7	Weobley...10	Monmouth..21	144	930	
6	Madingley.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...3	Caxton.....8	Royston...12	50	252	
8	Madron, St. ....pa	Cornwall...	Penzance...3	St. Ives.....8	Lands End..10	292	8621	
50	Maenan.....to	Carnarvon..	Llanwrst...3	Conway.....7	Bangor.....14	220	488	
50	Maenan Manachdy..to	Carnarvon...	.....4	.....6	.....14	221	....
57	Maen Clochog.....pa	Pembroke...	Narbarth...10	Killgeran...10	Cardigan...10	248	466	
57	Maenor Byrr..vil & pa	Pembroke...	Tenby.....6	Pembroke...7	Narbarth...8	263	655	
49	Maenordeilo.....ham	Carmarthen..	Llandilo V..1	Langadock...8	Carmarthen..15	201	541	
57	Maenordewi.....pa	Pembroke...	Newc. in E..7	Killgeran...1	Cardigan....4	239	850	
49	Maenorfabon.....ham	Carmarthen..	Llandilo V..3	Langadock...5	Llandovery..11	199	402	
57	Maenor Owain.....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard...2	HaverfordW12	St. Davids..14	259	220	
55	Maentwrog.....pa	Merioneth...	Tay-y-belch.1	Dolgelley...16	Bala.....18	216	745	
35	Maer.....pa & to	Stafford....	Eccleshall...6	Newcastle...6	Stone.....8	148	266	
35	Maerway Lane....ham	Stafford....	.....5	.....7	.....7	147	266
48	Maescar.....ham	Brecon.....	Brecon.....8	Trecastle...3	Llandovery..12	179	712	
58	Maesgwynne.....to	Radnor.....	Rhayader...6	Pen-y-Bont..4	Buallt.....11	175	340	
48	Maes Mynys.....pa	Brecon.....	Buallt.....2	Brecon.....15	Llandovery..21	175	265	
56	Maestrefgomer.....to	Montgomery..	Newtown...9	Llanidloes..5	Machynllaet18	184	443	
58	MaestnerhosLlowddy }to }	Radnor... ..	Pen-y-Bont..5	Knighton...14	New Radnor.9	168	355	
48	Maes-y-Gwartheg.ham	Brecon.....	Abergavenny.5	Crickhowell.5	Brecon.....18	156	1299	
22	Maghull.....cha	Lancaster...	Ormskirk...5	Liverpool...8	Prescot.....9	206	957	
26	Magor.....pa	Monmouth... ..	Caerleon...7	Chepstow...9	Newport...9	138	646	
34	Maiden Bradley†...pa	Somerset & Wilts.. }	Mere.....5	Bruton.....7	Frome.....6	102	659	
34	Maidenbrook.....ham	Somerset....	Taunton...2	Bridgewater.3	Langport...13	140	....
11	Maidendown.....ham	Devon.....	Collumpton..7	Wellington..6	Bampton...10	158	....
4	Maidenhead† m t & cha	Berks.....	Reading....13	Henley.....9	Colnbrook...9	26	1039	
11	Maidenhead.....ham	Devon.....	Collumpton..7	Wellington..7	Bampton...9	159	....
12	Maiden Newton....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester...8	Cerne Abbas.5	Bridport...10	123	538	
24	Maiden Well.....pa	Lincoln... ..	Louth.....5	Horncastle..8	Spilsby.....11	140	103	
28	Maidford.....pa	Northamp... ..	Towcester...6	Daventry...8	Brackley...12	66	373	
38	Maidhurst.....pa	Sussex.....	Arundel....4	Petworth...8	Chichester...9	53	185	

MACHYN-LLAETH.

remarkable only for the absurd custom of whitewashing the outside of the wall. The Unicorn Inn, near the centre of the town, has been found comfortable, and the charges reasonable. The Eagles is accounted the principal. *Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, first Wednesday in March, May 16, June 26, July 9, August 7, September 18, and November 26.*

Magnificent iron bridge.

* MADELEY, or MARKET MADELEY, a market-town, celebrated for its iron bridge over the Severn, which consists of one arch, 100 feet within the span, and forty feet high; it was cast at Colebrook Dale, a winding glen between two vast hills, about a mile from this place. It was erected in 1780, and together with the romantic scenery of this glen, has a most beautiful appearance. The iron works of this parish are supposed to be the most considerable of any in England; the forges, mills, and steam engines, with all their vast machinery, the flaming furnaces, and smoking lime kilns, form a spectacle horribly sublime. *Market, Friday.—Fair, October 9.*

Pleasing prospect.

† MAIDEN BRADLEY. *Fairs, May 6 and October 2, for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese.*

‡ MAIDENHEAD, a market-town, pleasantly situated on the borders of the Thames, and consists principally of one long paved street, which has a very commodious bridge of thirteen arches over the Thames, erected at the expense of nearly £20,000. The approach to this structure is grand and spacious, along the sides is a broad pavement fenced with a handsome balustrade, and the view from the centre northward is very pleasing. The principal trade of this town is in malt, meal, and timber. About two miles distant is Maidenhead-thicket, formerly so much infested by highwaymen. *Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Whit-Wednesday, for horses and cattle, September 29, for horses, cattle, and hiring servants; and November 30, for horses and cattle.*



MAIDSTONE,

KENT.

Drawn & Engraved for DODD, DALES, ENGLAND & WALES, & AINSLIE & CO.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Maidstone*...m t & pa	Kent	Rochester ...8	Sheerness...18	Canterbury .27	34	15387
13	Mainsforth.....to	Durham	Durham ....8	Darlington ..13	Stockton ...12	254	39
33	Mainstone.....pa	Salop	BishopsCastle5	Montgomery .7	Knighton .. 11	164	462
16	Mainstone.....ti	Hants	Romsey .....1	Southampton 8	Winchester 11	73	....

* MAIDSTONE is a borough, market-town, and parish, and the county town of Kent; agreeably situated on a gentle declination from the north-east to the river Medway. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; very clean, and plentifully supplied with excellent water. This town was first incorporated by Edward VI., and is now governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen counsellors. The assizes for the county, and the quarter sessions for the western division of the county, are also held here. Maidstone has long been celebrated for the superior papers made in its neighbourhood, in which there are also manufactories for oil, coarse cloths, blankets, rope, and thread; in each of these articles, as well as in timber, hops, corn, fruit, groceries, and the hard stone, denominated Kentish rag (with which this part of the county abounds), an extensive and highly profitable trade is carried on, which is greatly facilitated by the cheap water-carriage afforded by the Medway, this river being navigable up to the town for vessels of 100 tons burden. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is a very grand and spacious old building; its interior, which is remarkable for its neatness, is adorned by several fine monuments, and an altarpiece of the Last Supper, painted by Mr. William Jefferys, a native of Maidstone. This church stands on the bank of the Medway, at the south-western part of the town. A new church, or chapel of ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has recently been built, which, viewed from almost every part of the town, is conspicuously ornamental; it is a plain but not inelegant edifice, and contains seats for nearly 2,000 persons. There are also several places of worship for dissenters. The corporation, in the reign of Elizabeth, founded a free grammar-school here, which still exists; it has two scholarships at University-college, Oxford, each with £15. per annum and chambers. There is also a subscription academy, established in 1827 by shares, at which the various branches of useful and polite education are sedulously cultivated. Besides many charity-schools, there are others on the national and Lancastrian systems, supported by donations and annual subscriptions. Different benevolent individuals have, at successive periods, erected alms-houses here, most of which are liberally endowed. There are likewise many other institutions for mitigating the sufferings of poverty, among which must be enumerated the dispensary, where the indigent are provided with medicine, medical advice and assistance, gratuitously; a lying-in charity; and societies for supplying the poor with food, fuel, and clothing in winter; all of which are supported by voluntary contributions. There are also a savings' bank, and numerous benefit societies. A literary institution has lately been founded; its objects are as yet limited to the formation of a permanent library, with a reading-room for newspapers and other periodicals attached. A portion of Penenden-heath, the place used from time immemorial for holding general meetings, elections, and county courts (and until lately for the execution of the malefactors of Kent), lies within the north-eastern boundary of this parish. The county gaol, one of the strongest, most convenient, and largest prisons in the kingdom, stands at the northern extremity of the town; it contains about 500 cells, and cost nearly £200,000. An asylum for the lunatics of the county has lately been built on Barming-heath, about two miles westward of the town, but within the parish of Maidstone; it is a fine stone building, calculated for the reception of 168 patients, and is erected in a very healthy situation; the estimated cost is about £40,000. In addition to the public buildings

Celebrated
for the
manufacture
of paper.

Grammar-
school
founded in
the reign of
Elizabeth.

Lunatic
Asylum.

MAIDSTONE

Principal
Antiquities.

Birth-place
of William
Woollet the
engraver.

already mentioned, there are neat barracks, used as a depôt for the king's four regiments of cavalry serving in the East Indies ; the county assembly-rooms, and a small theatre. The principal antiquities of this place are, the archbishop's-palace, built about the middle of the fourteenth century, as a residence for the archbishops of Canterbury ; the college, founded in 1396, by the Archbishop Courtney ; the hospital for pilgrims, called Newark, built in 1244 ; the hall of the Corpus Christi fraternity, now the grammar-school ; and a part of the chancel of the old church of St. Faith. This town has given birth to several eminent men, particularly of a family surnamed De Maidestan, of whom Sir Waltar had license from Edward II., to embattle his mansion here. We may also enumerate Dr. Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, from 1531 to 1544, when he died, and was buried in his own cathedral ; John Jenkyns, a celebrated musician and composer, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. ; the Rev. William Newton, Vicar of Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, who published the " History and Antiquities of Maidstone," in 1751 ; and the admirable engraver, Woollet. William Woollet, of humble, yet respectable origin, was born in August, 1735. Having been placed under Tinney, an engraver of some eminence in London, he very early distinguished himself. When a young man, he was employed by Boydell, to engrave the Niobe from Wilson's celebrated picture ; and the masterly manner in which the engraving was finished, at once established his fame, and evinced the increasing superiority of his talents. This print now bears a very high price ; for, as a representation of a land storm, it ranks with the very finest. Woollet's first historical plate was the death of General Wolfe, from West. This was received with general admiration ; and Woollet was appointed engraver to the king. He next exhibited his talents in portrait engraving, and executed a much admired likeness of Rubens, from a picture by Rubens himself. Of all his works, however, that, perhaps, which has obtained the highest professional approbation, is The Fishery, in which a man of war is represented as coming into port in a heavy gale of wind. This bears a greater price than either the Niobe or Death of Wolfe. Woollet was cut off prematurely, yet not till he had exhibited a vigour of taste, a depth of judgment, and a power of handling, fully equal, if not superior, to any engraver that ever lived. From his early years, he employed every opportunity to improve himself in drawing ; and it has been mentioned as a fact, that when on a journey by the stage to Maidstone, he prevailed on the coachman to stop till he had sketched a very fine dock, then growing by the road side. His death was accidental ; he ruptured his groin in crossing a stile, and his delicacy preventing him from getting proper assistance in sufficient time, he died within a few months in extreme agony, on the 23d of May, 1785, in his fiftieth year. Four days afterwards, he was buried opposite to the west end of St. Pancrass church, near London, where an upright grave-stone records his memory. A monument to his genius has also been erected in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey. Three persons of this town, most probably natives, obtained considerable notoriety during the civil wars. These were Andrew Broughton, recorder, and twice mayor of Maidstone ; Thomas Trapham, M. B., who was surgeon both to Fairfax and Cromwell ; and Thomas Read, gent., who, on the trial of Charles I., deposed that he had seen that monarch " at the head of a guard of horse " between Lostwithiel and Fowy. Broughton was one of the two clerks, and also secretary of the High Court of Justice, and in that situation he read both the charge preferred, and the sentence passed, against the unfortunate Charles. Excepted from the bill of indemnity, at the Restoration, he fled privately to the Continent, and took refuge in Switzerland, with Ludlow, Say, Deady, Lisle, and some others. He died at Vevay, in that country, " of old age alone," in 1687. Trapham, who was admitted a bachelor of physic, in 1648, was " a bitter enemy," observes

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Maismore .....pa	Gloucester ..	Gloucester ..4	Tewkesbury 10	Newent .....7	109	423	
10	Makney .....ham	Derby.....	Derby .. ....5	Belper .....3	Wirksworth .9	131	....
8	Maker .....pa	Cornwall .}	Saltash.....6	Devonport ..2	St. Germain's.8	220	2637	
		Devon}						
11	Malborough .....pa	Devon	Kingsbridge .4	Modbury ....9	Dartmouth .17	212	1604	
14	Maldon*.....m t	Essex	Chelmsford ..9	Witham ... ..6	Rayleigh ...12	37	3831	

Newton, “to Charles I., to whose body, after his decollation, he put his hand to open and embalm; when that was done, he sewed his head to his body; and that being done also, he brutishly and insolently said to the company, that he had ‘sewed on the head of a goose.’ Afterwards he was surgeon to Cromwell, at Worcester fight, was a great man among his party, and got what he pleased.” Ralph de Maidestan, who was Bishop of Hereford between the years 1234 and 1239, is celebrated by Matthew Paris, as “a man of excellent learning, and holiness of life.” He resigned his bishopric in the latter year, and became a Franciscan friar at Gloucester, where he died, and was buried in 1245. Walter de Maydestan was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, in 1303; and others of his family became ecclesiastics of note.

Great Market for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of goods; and a market, toll-free, every Thursday, for hops and corn.—*Fairs*, first Tuesday in every month, for cattle, &c.; February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17.

* MALDON, a borough and market-town, comprehending the parishes of All Saints, St. Mary, and St. Peter, locally situated in the hundred of Dengey, but having separate jurisdiction. The town consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length, extending from east to west, with a cross street of considerable length, and several smaller ones. It is built on an acclivity to the south-west of the river Blackwater, which, uniting itself with the Chelmer, forms a very convenient haven. At spring-tides, vessels drawing eight feet of water can approach the town. The first mention of this town, found in history, refers to the year 913, when Edward the Elder encamped here to impede the progress of the Danes; here he formed an intrenchment, still discoverable, and at the same period a fortification was raised at Witham. The import trade of Maldon is considerable, consisting of coals, iron, deals, and corn; the coals are brought in lighters. There is also some trade in salt, wine, spirits, &c. The Wallfleet oysters, taken from the river here, are particularly famous. The first charter of this town was granted in the reign of Henry II., although its original constitution, as a borough, is not known. It is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. It sends two members to Parliament, which privilege it has continued to use since the commencement of the reign of Edward III. The singular custom of Borough English still prevails here, by which the youngest son succeeds to the burgage tenements on the death of his father. The principal church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large ancient structure, with a square tower, terminated by an equilateral-triangular spire. St. Mary’s-church is a spacious building, said to have been founded in 1056, by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman; the tower, and a portion of the body, were, however, rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. The only part of St. Peter’s now remaining is the tower, the body having been converted into a good public library and grammar-school, which were instituted by Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, a native of this town; he was born in 1630, and died in 1704. The same charitable individual gave £200. to build a workhouse for the poor, and £1000. to establish the manufacture of sack-cloth to employ them; he likewise appropriated the rents of a farm, at Iltney, to keep the school and library in repair. The Plumian professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy, at Cambridge, was founded through a bequest of £1902., left by him for that purpose. Here were formerly a priory for Carmelite friars, and an hospital for lepers.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, September 13 and 14, for cattle and toys.

MAIDSTONE.

Ralph de Maidestan.

Considerable import trade.

Munificent bequest.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
37	Maldon pa	Surrey	Ewell 2	Kingston . . . 3	Leatherhead . 8	13	209
44	Malham* to	W. R. York	Settle 6	Kettlewell . . 9	Skipton . . . 10	226	259
44	Malham Moor to	W. R. York.	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 7	. . . . . 14	230	94
40	Mallerstang . . to & cha	Westmorlnd.	KirkbySteph. 5	Hawes 5	Sedbergh . . 11	261	256
21	Malling, East pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 4	Rochester . . 8	Wrotham . . . 6	31	1543
38	Malling, South pa	Sussex	Lewes 1	Uckfield . . . 8	Brighton . . . 9	50	....
21	Malling, West†nt & pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 6	Rochester . . 9	Gravesend . . 12	29	1369
56	Mallwyd pa	Montgomery.	Dolgelly . . . 9	Dinasmowddy4	Machynllaet. 11	200	998
41	Malmsbury‡ . . m t & pa	Wilts.	Swindon . . . 14	Tetbury 5	Chippenham . 9	94	2293

Magnificent
water-fall.

* MALHAM, or Malgh-Ham, a township in the parish of Kirkby, in Malham Dale, situated in a deep and verdant dale, which is terminated by an immense crag of limestone-rock, 286 feet high, called Malham-cove; a little above this rock is a small lake, about a mile in diameter, abounding with trout and perch; its water is supposed to find vent by a subterraneous passage, from which it re-appears at the bottom of the cove, where it forms the head of the river Aire. In great floods, this channel not being sufficient to discharge the accumulated waters, they flow over the ridge of the crag, and form an immense cataract, superior in height to the falls of Niagara. A mile east of the cove, is Gordale Scar, a fissure in the same mass of rock, which appears to have been divided by some violent convulsion of nature; through this tremendous chasm a considerable stream forms several striking waterfalls. Near this township is Jennett's-cave, a spacious and dreary cavern, surrounded with evergreens.

Fairs, June 25 and October 4, for sheep.

Remains
of St.
Leonard's-
chapel.

† MALLING, WEST, or Town Malling, a market-town and parish, pleasantly situated on a rivulet, which falls into the Medway. The houses are good buildings of red brick, forming a spacious street, about half a mile in length. The ruined tower of St. Leonard's-chapel, in this parish, is also standing; it is a very strong remain, seventy-one feet high, and the walls are seven feet in thickness, and much resembles the keep of a Norman-castle. The petty sessions for the upper division of the lathe are holden here. Here is a small endowed school, now conducted on the national system.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, August 12, October 2, and November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

Ancient
market-
cross.

‡ MALMSBURY, a borough, market-town, and parish, situated on a hill, nearly surrounded by the river Avon, over which it has six bridges, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, parts of which are still visible; it consists chiefly of three streets. Near the centre of the town is the market-cross, which appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VII.; it is a beautiful octangular stone edifice, with flying buttresses and richly ornamented turret, which is also octangular, with a small niche on each side, filled with figures, in basso-relievo, one of which represents the Crucifixion. Malmsbury has sent two members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. The trade consists principally in the manufacture of cloth, leather, gloves, parchment, and glue. Early in the seventh century Maildolph, or Meydolph, a Scottish monk, founded a religious house here, which was afterwards turned into a stately abbey, of which Aldhelm was first abbot; it received various endowments from Athelstan, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, John, and others. The monks of this abbey were of the Benedictine order, and next to Glastonbury it was the most considerable monastic institution in the west of England; its buildings are said to have occupied forty-five acres of ground; but very little remains, except the abbey church, which appears to have been a splendid and magnificent structure. Here was formerly a castle, founded by the celebrated Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, but no relic of the building now remains; yet from the many hard



REMAINS OF MALTING ABBEY.
KENT

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated.

<i>May.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
7	Malpas*.....m t & pa	Chester	Whitchurch .6	Tarporley...12	Chester.....15	168	5127
26	Malpas.....pa	Monmouth..	Newport ...2	Caerleon ...3	Pontypool...8	150	211
45	Malsis.....ham	W. R. York	Skipton ....4	Keighley ...6	Colne .....10	212	....
15	Malswick.....to	Gloucester..	Gloucester .9	Newent... .1	Michel Dean.7	114	225
24	Maltby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth .....3	Horncastle .12	Wragby ...14	143	....
44	Maltby.....to	N. R. York.	Yarm .....3	Stockton ...4	Stokesley...6	239	168
46	Maltby.....to & pa	W. R. York	Bawtry.....9	Rotherham ..7	Doncaster ..10	159	844
24	Maltby in the Marsh.pa	Lincoln.....	Alford.....4	Saltfleet ....9	Louth .....10	142	209
43	Malton, New†.....m t	N. R. York.	York .....18	Pickering...8	Scarborough 20	217	4173
43	Malton, Old.....pa	N. R. York.	New Malton.1	.....7	York .....19	218	1204

struggles and bloody contentions, on several occasions, in its defence and capture, it must have been a fortress of considerable importance. Malmsbury gave birth to the following individuals; William of Malmsbury, the celebrated historian, and Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 28, April 28, June 5, for cattle and horses; cattle-market last Tuesday in every month, except March, April and June.

* MALPAS, a market-town, situated on a very elevated spot, near the river Dee, and consists of three streets, well built, and paved. Court-leets are held here, in which debts under 40s. are recoverable. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture. It is one of the ancient baronies of the County Palatine, the barons of which held capital jurisdiction. The private charities are also numerous. From time immemorial the rectory has been divided into medieties, which is by tradition thus accounted for:—King James, travelling *incog*, stopped at the house, now called the Red Lion-inn, which was frequented in the evenings by the most opulent and respectable part of the inhabitants, among whom were the rector and curate of the parish. The king entered familiarly into their conversation, and enjoyed the hilarity of the evening, to which he himself contributed in no small degree. When the company were about to separate, the curate (whether from the dictates of a pure and liberal spirit, or whether by his sagacity he had discovered about James some hidden mark of royalty), proposed to the company, that they should confer upon the stranger some mark of their hospitality such as, that he should be exempt from paying any part of the evening's expenses, and so forth; this was agreed to by the whole company except the rector, who insisted that every tub should stand upon its own staves, with several other expressions, which convinced the monarch there were better rectors in the kingdom than the then one of Malpas, and laying by his disguise, he pronounced to them, as their king, that from thenceforth the curate should also be a rector, and enjoy the same privileges and emoluments. The chair in which the monarch sat was preserved, and is at this day placed in the hall of the said inn, and is a curious specimen of chair making in those days; the Scottish chair exhibited in Westminster-abbey does not exceed this in strength or beauty. Matthew Henry, the commentator on the Bible, was born here.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, April 5, July 25, St. James, December 8, for cattle, linen, woollen cloths, hardware, and pedlery.

† MALTON, NEW, a borough and market-town in the wapentake of Ryedale, situated on the river Derwent, over which it has a stone bridge, very peculiarly constructed; being something in the shape of the letter Y. The town stands on an eminence overlooking the river which runs through a beautiful and fertile vale, and is about half a mile long, and possesses a handsome suit of public rooms, with a theatre. Malton has returned two members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. The river having been made navigable in the reign of Queen Anne, large quantities of corn, butter, and hams are shipped for different parts of the kingdom; the manufactures of malt, linen, hats, gloves, and

MALMS-BURY.

Curious anecdote of King James.

Peculiar bridge.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
42	Malvern, Great* pa	Worcester..	Upton on Sev.7	Worcester ..9	Bromyard ..11	108	2140	
42	Malvern, Little. pa	Worcester..	Upton. ....5	.....12	.....13	116	88
42	Mamble† pa	Worcester..	Bewdley7	Tenbury8	CleoburyMor.4	136	355	
11	Mamhead pa	Devon	Chudleigh . . .5	Topsham6	Exeter8	172	330	
26	Mamhilad pa	Monmouth ..	Usk.6	Pontypool . . .3	Abergavenny.7	148	277	
26	Mamhole. ham	Monmouth ..	Newport . . .16	Caerphilly . .10	.....17	158	3208
	Man, Isle of † isle	.....	Liverpool ..80	Whitehaven 36	Dublin . . .102	285	....
8	Manacka pa	Cornwall ...	Falmouth . . .7	Penryn8	Helstone . . .8	174	654	
57	Manachlogg-Ddu. . . . pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth . .10	Cardigan . .14	Kilgerran. . .11	247	...	
56	Manafon pa	Montgomery	Llanfair3	Newtown . . .8	Montgomery .9	177	775	
11	Manaton pa	Devon	Chudleigh . .8	MoretonHam.3	Ashburton ..8	188	435	

NEW
MALTON.

pelts, are carried on to a considerable extent; and here are two iron-founderies.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Monday and Saturday before Palm-Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; day before Whit-Sunday, sheep, brass, and pewter; Saturday before July 15, October 10, hardware, pots, and small ware; and October 11, sheep.

Celebrated
medicinal
springs.

* MALVERN, GREAT, a place of considerable resort in consequence of its antiquities, natural beauties, and salubrity, and likewise for its medicinal springs, called St. Ann's and the Holy-wells. The village is generally well attended by visitors, who come here for the benefit of the waters, and in many seasons the place is crowded to overflowing. Here are several hotels, and every convenience for the company, for whom are also built lodging houses in all the outskirts of the village. The church is a very fine ancient Gothic structure, of the cathedral description; it is 171 feet in length, and sixty-three in breadth, and of a very rich, and at the same time, light style of architecture. It has a fine tower with battlements and pinnacles, rising from the centre of the building, 124 feet in height, containing six bells, a clock, and chimes. This church formerly belonged to, and formed part of, the famous monastery which long existed here, and held the rank of one of the most magnificent, rich, and influential religious institutions of the kingdom. It was founded for secular canons, previously to the Conquest, and endowed by Edward the Confessor; the only part of this once extensive edifice now remaining is the gateway, which is in a state of excellent preservation. At the general dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., the inhabitants bought the church, and made it parochial. The Malvern Hills adjoining this village, and extending into Herefordshire, are of very large dimensions, stretching along for nine miles in length, and varying from one to two in breadth. The highest parts are those called the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Brecons; the former is 1300 feet, and the latter 1260 feet above the level of the plain. These hills are approachable with the greatest ease imaginable, even by invalids, so gentle, in some parts, is the acclivity; they present views of the most delightful and magnificent description over Wales and the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester. They have the appearance of vast rocks, and are composed of limestone towards the west, and a species of quartz towards the east.

The
Malvern
Hills.

Discovery
of Roman
remains.

† MAMBLE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Dod-dingtree, remarkable for some antiquities which have been discovered here, among which were a Roman pavement, the fragments of a considerable aqueduct, and an entire brick-kiln. In this parish is Sodington, the ancient seat of the Blounts, beneath the foundations of which, in 1807, several Roman coins were discovered.

‡ MAN, ISLE OF, a large and populous island, in the Irish Channel, situated thirty miles west of St. Bee's Head, Cumberland; sixteen south of Burrow Head, in Scotland; and twenty-seven east of Strangford, in Ireland; the latitude of the central point being fifty-four degrees, sixteen minutes north. It was known to the Romans, under the names of

Monoeda and Monabia, as appears from the writings of Pliny, the natural historian, and the geographer, Ptolemy ; and in the middle ages it was, according to Richard of Cirencester, called Manavia. This island was one of the last places held by the royalists in the civil war, in the middle of the seventeenth century. The celebrated Countess of Derby, after the execution of her husband, in October, 1651, retired to Castle Rushen, in this island, resolved to defend that fortress to the last extremity ; but the place was surrendered to the republicans, under Colonels Birch and Duckenfield, by Captain Christian, commander of the Manks force, who, at a subsequent period, was put to death by the Countess, for his supposed treachery, under the sanction of an insular tribunal. This island is divided into two unequal parts by a chain of mountains, extending from north-east to south-west, the most elevated of which are Snawfel and North and South Barrule. Several small rivers fall from the higher ground, in which, and also in the rivulets running into them, are found abundance of trout. The northern portion of the island consists of sand, resting on clay ; but throughout the greater part the substratum is slate ; and the mountains are principally composed of strata of clay-slate, intersected by veins of quartz. The chief mineral products are ores of lead and copper. All mines belong, by prerogative, to the lord proprietor of the soil, who, having let them on lease to a company, reserves, as his due one-eighth of the gross produce. Like the Hebrides, this island is destitute of wood, except that which has been planted. The climate is comparatively mild, the frosts in winter being of short continuance, while in summer the heat is by no means oppressive ; but gales of wind and heavy rains are frequent ; and the harvests are usually late, and the produce somewhat precarious. The uncultivated land has been estimated at one-third of the whole quantity ; but husbandry seems to be improving through the extension of the Cumberland Agricultural Society. The fishery, however, is considered as the most important occupation, as it employs a large portion of the male inhabitants ; while the labours of agriculture are chiefly left to the women. The sheep are of a small but hardy species, and the mutton is excellent. There is also a peculiar breed called Loughton sheep, the wool of which is of the colour of Spanish snuff and is much valued by the inhabitants for the purpose of making cloth, or stockings. Various kinds of poultry are plentiful and cheap. Among the wild animals found here are foxes, badgers, hares, eagles, hawks, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, wild ducks, and sea-fowl of various kinds. The king has the appointment of all military officers, and likewise of the chief civil officers ; he alone can pardon criminals ; and all appeals from decisions of the governors, or of the twenty-four keys, are heard in council, and finally determined by his majesty, whose consent is requisite for the passing of all laws. The governor, who holds his post during pleasure, is chancellor by virtue of his office ; and in person, or by deputy, he hears and gives judgment on all appeals from the decisions of the lower courts, except in causes relating to landed property. His consent, or that of his lieutenant, is necessary to the making of a law. The lieutenant-governor, as his title implies, holds the same authority with his principal during his absence. The council is composed of five persons, possessing certain official stations, namely, those of lord bishop, water-bailiff, attorney general, clerk of the rolls, and archdeacon. No law can be proposed for the royal approbation without the sanction of a majority of the members of this council. The last branch of the Mank's legislature consists of the twenty-four keys, who form a kind of miniature house of commons. They possess both legislative and judicial authority. Bills usually originate in this house, and the assent of a majority of the keys is necessary to the passing of a law. Appeals may be made to them from the inferior courts ; and in all actions real, as well as in appeals, their decision is final, unless the cause be brought before the king in council.

ISLE OF
MAN.Defence of
the Countess
of Derby.Abundance
of fish
caught here.Government
of the
Island.

have been extended to many more. The squares fall very short of some other large towns. It however exhibits two most delightful suburbs; the one, Ardwick-green, which, fifty years ago, was a distant village, is now joined to the town by continued streets. It is, perhaps, one of the best built, and most pleasant suburbs in the kingdom, to which its elegant houses, its expanded green, and the lake in the centre, all contribute; the other is Salford-crescent, standing upon a spot almost unrivalled for a beautiful and commanding prospect; and adjoining to it a new square adds much to the architectural beauties of the united towns. The origin of this town extends to the remotest period of our national annals, and Whitaker, in his elaborate, "History of Manchester," has, with great probability, contended that the ancient Britons had a settlement here before the invasion of the country by the Romans. It is, however, an historical fact, that Julius Agricola, the Roman governor of Britain, having carried his victorious arms as far north as the banks of the Clyde, erected various fortresses to secure his conquests, one of which was called Mancunium. and from the various notices remaining of this military station, in conjunction with local researches, it appears to have occupied a spot called Castle-field. The Saxons, or Angles, taking possession of the country, called this place Manceaster, whence its present name; and the thane, or chieftain, who fixed his residence where the Romans had established a *castrum æstivum*, or summer camp, finding it inconvenient to send grain to the old mill on the river Medlock, still called Knott's-mill, probably by corruption from Knutt's-mill, built another on the fosse, where Cateaton-street now stands. The town, which had gradually accumulated around the ancient fortress, was ruined during the early incursions of the Danes, and subsequently restored by Edward the Elder, about 920. On the Norman Conquest, Albert de Grelley, one of the adventurers attached to the standard of William I., obtained possession of this place, and made it his seat of residence; and his son, Robert de Grelley, in 1134, after returning from an expedition into Normandy, whither he had attended his sovereign, Henry I., obtained from that prince, as the reward of his services, a grant of a fair to be held in his lordship of Manchester, annually, on St. Matthew's day, and the days before and after it; and this fair, which still subsists, under the appellation of Acker's Fair, now takes place on the first of October. Thomas de Grelley, lord of the manor in 1301, gave the burgesses of the town a charter of the custom of the manor, by which Manchester was constituted a free burgh. From the Grelley family, this lordship was transferred to Robert de la Warr, whose descendant, Thomas, Lord de la Warr, in the reign of Henry V., founded that noble establishment, the collegiate church. In 1579 the manorial rights and immunities were sold for £3000. to John Lacye, who, in 1596, re-sold them for £3,500. to Sir Nicholas Mosley, in whose family the manor, now immensely increased in value, has ever since continued. Manchester is mentioned by Camden, in the reign of Elizabeth, as a place of importance for its population, manufactures and commerce; and during the government of Cromwell this town twice returned members to the House of Commons. On the commencement of the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament, possession was taken of Manchester, in behalf of the latter, by the country militia, who being joined by the people of the town and neighbourhood, the streets were slightly barricaded; and the Earl of Derby, who, in September, 1642, at the head of a large body of royalist forces assaulted the town, was repulsed, and forced to retreat. The next year the town was strongly garrisoned and remained in the hands of Parliament till the war was terminated. In 1654, a writ was issued to the sheriff of the county requiring the burgesses of Manchester to elect one member, in consequence of which, Charles Worsley was returned; and, in compliance with a second mandate, the following year Richard Radcliffe was chosen, and took his seat in the house. When the insur-

MANCHES-
TERIts ancient
origin.The town
ruined by
the Danes.Sent one
member to
Parliament
in 1654.

MANCHES-
TER.Occupied
by the
Pretender.Municipal
government.Public
buildings.

rection against government took place in 1745, under Prince Charles Edward Stuart, Manchester became, for a short time, the quarters of the insurgents. On the 29th of November the main body of their forces entered this town, on their march from Scotland; and the young adventurer took up his quarters at a house in Market Street-lane, called, from that circumstance, the palace, and since converted into an inn, which still retains that appellation. The rebel army remained here till the 1st of December, and then proceeded southwards, but was soon after obliged to retreat before the Duke of Cumberland, whose decisive victory at Culloden entirely terminated the rebellion. The inactivity of the local authorities at Manchester, on the arrival of the Scottish troops, was construed into disaffection to the existing government; and at the assizes at Lancaster, in 1747, the constables, or presiding officers of the town, were arraigned on the charge of high treason, but the prosecution, which was probably commenced chiefly for form's sake, and therefore but weakly supported, ended in a verdict of honourable acquittal. In 1768, Manchester was visited by Christiern VII., King of Denmark, who came to this part of the country to see the works for the improvement of inland navigation, then in progress, under the Duke of Bridgewater. For the purposes of parochial management, Manchester is divided into fourteen districts; but there being no corporation or other separate jurisdiction, the town is governed by a boroughreeve and two constables; courts leet and baron being held under the authority of the lord of the manor. The chief official duties of the boroughreeve are to convene and preside at public meetings, and to superintend the distribution of money arising from various benefactions and bequests; the judicial power connected with the police being exercised by the constables and deputy constables. The municipal government of Salford is separately vested in a boroughreeve and two constables. Courts leet take place at Easter and at Michaelmas; the boroughreeve, and other officers for the ensuing year, being appointed at the latter. A court-baron is held every third Wednesday, in which suits may be prosecuted for the recovery of debts or damages under 40s.; and a court of requests for the parish of Manchester holds its session every Wednesday, for the recovery of sums under £5. Besides these, there is a court held for the hundred of Salford, every third Thursday, under the authority of the Earl of Sefton, as steward of the hundred. The king's leets and courts of record are also held twice a year; and there is, once a month, a session of the county court, which now takes place at Manchester, in which may be recovered sums not exceeding £10. For the administration of criminal justice among the crowded population of this great commercial town, a stipendiary magistrate is appointed by government, who is a barrister, with a salary of £1000. a year, and sits daily, except Sundays, in the court-room of the New Bailey, being usually assisted by some of the county magistrates. The quarter sessions take place before a barrister, who is in the commission of the peace, and acts as chairman of the bench of justices, receiving a salary of £800. a-year from the hundred of Salford. The public buildings in Manchester appropriated to the purposes of trade and commerce are not numerous. The Manchester exchange, which is more to be commended for its internal convenience than admired for its outward beauty, is a place of resort for the merchants, manufacturers, and principal traders of the town and neighbourhood. It was built by subscription, and opened on the 2d of January, 1809. The Cloth-halls, in York-buildings and Chapel-street, Salford, are public marts for the sale of Yorkshire cloths; and the Corn-exchange, in Hangingditch, affords accommodation to corn-brokers and dealers. The edifices for the performance of sacred worship are very numerous; there are sixteen churches and three chapels, belonging to the establishment. There are upwards of forty places of worship for the dissenters of various religious denominations; some of these erections

are truly handsome, and all bespeak the respectability of the different classes by whom they are supported. The Roman Catholics form a numerous community in Manchester; they have three chapels. St. Augustin's, in Granby-row, is a beautiful edifice, built at a cost of £10,000., under the direction of Mr. John Palmer; opened on the 27th of September, 1820; the others are, one in Mulberry-street, and another in Rook-street. The persevering endeavours of the benevolent of Manchester, in promoting the education of the children of the poor, is most laudably conspicuous; no child, however abject the poverty of its parents, is deprived of possessing that degree of education which is to be derived from attendance at a Sunday-school. Almost every place of worship here has a school, as an appendage, which, though varying in their regulations, all have for their purpose, the promoting religion and teaching the ignorant. Among the edifices devoted to amusement are the theatre royal, or principal theatre, in Fountain-street; the minor theatre, in Spring-gardens; the assembly-rooms, in Mosley-street; the concert-rooms, in Fountain-street; the diorama, in Cooper-street; and there are billiard-rooms, in Mosley-street, and in Cross-street. At the infirmary and the lying-in hospital, are public baths. Manchester owes its prosperity and importance to the extensive prosecution of manufactures, and particularly of the cotton manufacture. The making of woollen goods at this place has been traced as far back as the year 1552; and the town was long famous for the manufacture of fustians; but it was not till about the middle of the last century that the cotton trade became very considerable. Its subsequent increase and improvement have been materially influenced by the invention of machinery for the abridgment of labour. In 1781, two years previously to the introduction of Arkwright's machines, for carding and spinning cotton by steam, the quantity of cotton-wool imported annually was but 5,198,778 pounds; but after the successive inventions, or improvements, of Higs, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, and Watt, had been brought into action, the quantity of the goods manufactured was augmented more than thirty-fold. The commerce of Manchester derives vast advantages from inland navigation, the river Irwell affording the means of regular intercourse with Liverpool; and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal forming a communication for the conveyance of merchandise to the interior of the kingdom, and for the supply of coal and raw materials for the consumption of the various manufacturing establishments. The railway also recently completed between this town and Liverpool, traversed as it is by steam-carriages, presents a medium for the transfer of goods, or for travelling, speedy beyond comparison with reference to other modes of conveyance. Contrasted with the rate of travelling about half a century ago, the flight of the steam-carriage seems almost incredible. In 1770 the Diligence started from Manchester at six o'clock in the morning, and after breakfasting, dining, and taking tea on the road, the passengers reached Liverpool at nightfall. On the 4th of December, 1830, the Planet locomotive engine, took the first load of merchandise which passed along the railway from Liverpool to Manchester. The train consisted of eighteen waggons, containing 135 bags of American cotton, 200 barrels of flour, sixty-three sacks of oatmeal, and thirty-four sacks of malt, the aggregate weight of which was fifty-one tons, eleven cwt., one qr. To this must be added the weight of the waggons and oil-cloths, namely twenty-three tons, eight cwt., three qrs.; the tender, water, and fuel weighed four tons, and there were fifteen persons on the train, whose weight was one ton; making a total weight of exactly eighty tons, exclusive of the engine, weighing about six tons more. The journey was performed in two hours and fifty-four minutes, including three stoppages of five minutes each. The train was assisted up the inclined plane at Rainhill, by other engines at the rate of nine miles an hour; and it descended another inclined plane

MANCHESTER.

Places of amusement

Great increase of manufactures.

Rapid travelling by the railway.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Mansell Gamage pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford 8	Weobley 5	Hay 13	142	171
17	Mansell, Lacy pa	Hereford . . .	..... 7	..... 5	..... 14	141	381
40	Mansergh to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kirkby Lons. 4	Kendal 8	Millthorpe . . 7	256	232
30	Mansfield* . . . m t & pa	Notts	Nottingham 14	Newark . . . 19	Worksop . . 12	138	9426
30	Mansfield Woodhouse } pa }	Notts	Mansfield . . . 2	Ollerton . . . 9	..... 11	140	1859
22	Man's Riggs to	Lancaster . . .	Ulverstone . . 2	Dalton 5	Broughton . . 12	274	69
12	Manston pa	Dorset	Shaftsbury . . 6	Sturminster . 5	Blandford . . 8	107	149
24	Manthorpe ham	Lincoln	Lincoln 25	Grantham . . . 1	Fulkingham . 12	111	1120
24	Manthorpe ham	Lincoln	Bourne 4	Stamford . . . 7	Corby 7	96	100
24	Manton pa	Lincoln	Glanton Br. 6	Kirton 3	Gainsboro' . 13	153	150
32	Manton pa	Rutland	Uppingham . 3	Oakham 4	Stamford . . 12	92	229
41	Manton ti	Wilts	Marlborough 1	Calne 12	Devizes . . . 14	76	....
14	Manuden pa	Essex	Stanstead . . 3	Bish. Stortford 4	Saff. Walden 9	34	721
34	Maperton pa	Somerset . . .	Wincanton . . 4	Castle Cary . 5	Sherborne . . 7	113	187
12	Maperton, North . . . to	Dorset	Beaminster . 2	Bridport . . . 6	Dorchester . 14	124	....
12	Maperton, South . . . pa	Dorset . . . . .	..... 3	..... 5	..... 14	124	135
30	Maplebeck pa	Notts	Southwell . . 5	Newark 8	Tuxford . . . 8	132	181
39	Mapleborough ham	Warwick . . .	Alcester . . . 5	Henley in Ar. 6	Bromsgrove . 10	108	....
31	Mapledurham pa	Oxford	Reading 4	Henley 8	Streatley . . 7	43	536
12	Maplerton ti	Dorset	Blandford . . 6	Wimborne . . 8	Wareham . . . 8	109	....
21	Maplescombe pa	Kent	Seven Oaks . 6	Farningham . 4	Wrotham . . 6	23	....
14	Maplested, Great . . . pa	Essex	Halstead . . . 3	Sudbury . . . 6	Clare 8	49	446
14	Maplested, Little . . . pa	Essex . . . . .	..... 3	..... 6	..... 9	49	373
10	Mapperley to	Derby	Derby 8	Nottingham . 8	Driffild . . . 8	126	384
16	Mappedurwell pa	Hants	Basingstoke . 3	Odiham 4	Alton 9	44	211
10	Mappleton pa	Derby	Ashborne . . . 2	Wirksworth 10	Cheadle . . . 10	141	180
46	Mappleton pa & to	E. R. York . .	Beverley . . 14	Hull 14	Hornsea . . . 3	187	473
12	Mappowder pa	Dorset	Dorchester . 12	Sherborne . . 10	Sturminster . 7	116	308
8	Marazion† m t	Cornwall . . .	Penzance . . . 4	St. Ives 8	Helstone . . 10	280	1393
7	Marbury to	Chester	Northwich . . 2	Frodsham . . 10	Warrington . 9	176	26
7	Marbury pa & to	Chester	Whitchurch . 3	Malpas 6	Nantwich . . 8	166	811

* MANSFIELD, a market-town of very considerable antiquity. It was anciently a British, and afterwards a Roman station, and flourished during the Saxon heptarchy, being a favourite occasional residence of the Mercian kings. In the time of Edward the Confessor it was a royal demesne, and continued so until William Rufus gave it to the cathedral of St. Mary, at Lincoln. When Sherwood forest was a royal chase, the kings of England had a hunting-seat here. The town is neat and well built, and has latterly been considerably improved. The county meetings and the petty sessions are generally held here, from the central situation of the town. The principal trade of Mansfield is in corn and malt, with a small manufacture of stockings, gloves, and cottons. The church is a spacious Gothic structure of some antiquity; it was partly burnt down in 1304, with the greatest portion of the town, but was very soon after re-edified, and is now in a good state of preservation. The interior contains many old monuments, and some good specimens of painted glass. By an ancient custom of this place, heirs are declared to be of age as soon as they are born. The ancestors of the celebrated Lawrence Sterne were natives of this town for several successive generations. In the neighbourhood are many noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, amongst the chief of which are Worksop Manor, the Duke of Norfolk's; Clumber, the Duke of Newcastle's; Thoresby, Lord Newark's; and Walbeck, the Duke of Portland's. It gives the title of earl to the family of Murray.

Residence
of Edward
the Con-
fessor.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, first Thursday in April and July 10, for horned cattle and hogs (this is lately set up, and is called a meeting, not having a charter for a fair on that day); second Thursday in October for horses and cheese.

† MARAZION, or Market Jew, a market-town, situated on the side and at the bottom of a hill, which rises towards the north, and shelters the town from the cold winters. Its name is said to be derived from the Jews, who are reported to have traded here several centuries ago, and to have held an annual market for selling various commodities, and purchasing tin and other merchandise in return. In the reign of Henry VIII. this town was burnt by the French.

Burnt by
the French.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Thursday, three weeks before Easter, and September 29, for cattle, &c.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
6	March* m t & pa	Cambridge..	Wisbeach ..10	Peterboro' ..16	Ely	83	5117
4	Marcham pa	Berks	Abingdon.. 3	Wantage ....8	Oxford	59	1290
33	Marchamley ham	Salop	Drayton in H.7	Hodnet.....1	Whitchurch .9	156	....
35	Marchington..to & cha	Stafford	Uttoxeter .. 4	Abb.Bromley 6	Burton on T.11	134	491
35	Marchington Wood- lands to }	Stafford ....	.....3	.....4	.....12	133	193
52	Marchviell pa	Denbigh	Denbigh ....3	Ruthin .. ...4	Flint	209	499
16	Marchwood Romsey ham }	Hants	Southampton 3	Lyndhurst...7	Romsey	78	....
17	Marcle, Great pa	Hereford....	Ledbury.....5	Newent ....8	Hereford ...13	125	1212
17	Marcle, Little pa	Hereford....	.....3	.....9	.....14	123	143
39	Marclive.....ham	Warwick...	Alcester .. .5	Evesham ...6	Stratford ...8	99	....
54	Marcross pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...8	Bridgend.. .7	Llantrissant 14	181	93
40	Mardale pa	Westmorlnd	Orton	Ambleside ..9	Appleby....17	280	49
23	Mardefield to	Leicester ...	Melton Mow.8	Oakham ....9	Leicester ...11	102	22
17	Marden pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...5	Leominster .9	Bromyard ..14	137	921
21	Marden pa	Kent.....	Goudhurst...5	Maidstone ...8	Tunbridge .13	42	2109
41	Marden pa	Wilts	E. Lavington.6	Devizes.....6	Marlborough12	81	205
38	Marden, East pa	Sussex.....	Midhurst ....7	Petersfield .8	Chichester .8	57	48
38	Marden, North pa	Sussex.....	.....7	.....7	.....9	57	32
33	Marden, Upper pa	Sussex.....	.....8	.....8	.....8	58	336
38	Marden, West ham	Sussex .....	.....10	.....7	.....9	60	....
34	Mare-green ham	Somerset ...	Langport ...5	Bridgewater .8	Taunton ...9	133	....
24	Marcham in the Fen.pa	Lincoln	Horncastle .6	Tattershall .5	N. Bolingbro.3	130	625
24	Marcham on the Hill.pa	Lincoln ....	.....2	.....9	.....6	132	193
38	Maresfield† pa	Sussex	Uckfield....2	E.Grinstead 13	Tunbrid. W.14	41	1650
46	Marfleet pa	E. R. York .	Hull	Hedon.....3	Beverley ...12	177	120
54	Margam† pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ....9	Neath	Aberafon ...4	190	5902
21	Margaret, St. pa	Kent	Dover	Deal	Canterbury .19	74	712

Interesting
discovery.

* MARCH, or Merch, a market-town, situated nearly midway between Chatteris and Wisbeach, on the banks of the river Nene, from which circumstance it enjoys the advantages of a considerable trade. In forming the road between this town and Wisbeach, in 1730, three urns were discovered, full of burnt bones and ashes ; and also a pot, containing 160 Roman denarii, of all the emperors, from Vespasian to Antoninus Pius, but chiefly of the latter emperor. Many other coins have also been found in the neighbourhood.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Monday before Whit Sunday, for horses ; Whit Monday, for household goods ; and the third Tuesday in October for cheese.

† MARESFIELD. *Fair, September 4, for cattle and pedlers' ware.*

Extensive
copper-
works.

† MARGAM, a village, situated beneath a beautiful hanging wood of great extent, and surrounded by the most interesting monastic remains. Copper-works are conducted here upon an extensive scale, and iron-ore and limestone exist in great abundance. The name Margam signifies the great hero, or chief ; but previous to the thirteenth century, this place was called Pen Dâr, the oak summit. The monastic remains here are not only remarkably extensive, but equally interesting. At Hâfod-y-Porth are the ruins of a chapel ; traces of a second are discoverable at Trisaint, and a third stood at Craig-y-Cappel, in Margam-wood. The famous abbey of Pendâr was founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, A. D. 1147, and exchanged its original appellation for that of Margam, in the year 1200, in honour of Mawrgan, the son of Caradoc, who, with his brothers, Cadwallon and Meriedoc, confirmed their father's benefactions to this abbey. One mile from the abbey stood the nun's church, all record of which is lost. Earl Robert became possessed of Margam, Cynfig, and Cardiff-castle, by his marriage with Maud, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzhamon, the Norman chieftain. In 1349 Sir John D'Abene bestowed additional lands upon Margam ; and Hugo Le Despenser confirmed all the grants of his ancestors of Gloucester and Hereford. The woods of Pendâr, or Margam, clothe the bosom of a precipitous hill, 800 feet in height, and present a scene at once curious and beautiful. At the dissolution of religious houses this abbey and its possessions were sold to Sir Rice Mansel, Knight of Gower, in this county, who thereupon abandoned his

Pendâr
Abbey.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Margaret, St. pa	Suffolk	Bungay.....4	Halesworth..6	Beccles.....7	106	309	
36	Margaret, St. pa	Suffolk .....	.....6	.....7	Harleston....6	107	169
5	Margaret's, St. ham	Bucks	Tring.....4	Dunstable...7	Aylesbury...9	33	652	
17	Margaret's, St. pa	Hereford....	Hereford...12	Hay.....10	Monmouth...19	146	313	
18	Margaret's, St. pa	Herts	Hoddesdon..2	Ware	Hertford....4	19	107	
14	Margareting	Essex	Ingatestone..1	Chelmsford..6	Billericay...5	24	545	
12	Margaret Marsh pa	Dorset.....	Shaftsbury...5	Sturminster..5	Stalbridge...7	106	93	
21	Margate*	Kent.....	Ramsgate....4	Broadstairs..3	Canterbury..16	71	10339	
27	Marham..... pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham...8	Downham...9	Lynn .. ....10	93	799	

ancient mansion, and fixed his residence adjacent to his new possessions. Of the monastic remains of this singularly interesting place, the chapter-house was the great boast, but in the year 1799, the entire dome fell in. The parish church occupies the western end of the monastery, and has been restored in its original chaste style of Norman architecture. During the restoration of the north aisle several ancient tombs were revealed, one remarkably curious ; the date is wanting, but the inscription is perfect, and runs thus :—

Constans et certus jacet hic Ryewallis opertus
Abbas Robertus, cujus Deus esto misertus.

This Robertus probably came from Ryewallis, in Yorkshire, and governed here after the year 1359. A second of the discovered tombs bears the effigy of a cross-legged knight, in chain armour. In this parish are two Roman monuments, the one inscribed *Pompeius Carautorius*, the other, on Margam Mountain, having this inscription, *Bodovicus hic jacet, filius Catotis, Irni pronepos, eternali in Domau*. Amongst the modern additions to the enchantments of this favoured spot is to be mentioned the orangery: the precise date of the establishment is not mentioned, but the family tradition ascribes its origin to the circumstance of a shipwreck which occurred on the coast. The vessel wrecked, contained a present of orange and lemon trees, from a Dutch merchant, for Mary, Queen of England. The plants were protected in a house erected for the purpose, 150 feet in length, and now occupy a building 327 feet long. The collection includes Seville, China, cedra, pomegranate, curled-leaf, and nutmeg orange, lemons, burgamots, citrons, and shadocks. Many trees have attained the height of twenty feet, and grow in the natural earth in the conservatory. On the whole, whether this place be considered as illustrative of antiquity, of ecclesiastical, or even of natural history, there is no spot of the same area in the principality so full of interest.

* MARGATE, a market and seaport town, and much frequented watering-place, situated on the northern coast of the Isle of Thanet. It is agreeably situated on the declivities of two hills ; and that part of it which was originally an insignificant fishing-town, called St. John's, now constitutes the High-street of Margate. Though a place of considerable antiquity, it has risen to importance only within a comparatively recent period ; the principal improvements here having taken place since 1787, when an act of Parliament was procured for rebuilding the pier with stone ; and other advantageous alterations and arrangements were then effected. This town has attained its present celebrity in consequence of the facilities afforded for sea-bathing, the shore forming a level, sandy beach, the water of the ocean being clear and transparent, and the air of the place pure and salubrious, so that it became for a while a very fashionable watering-place ; and though, through the fickle taste of the public, it is now less frequented than Brighton by the world of fashion, yet the convenience it enjoys of ready intercourse with the metropolis, by means of the Thames, and its other advantages, still secure a crowd of visitors during the summer season. The only local authority peculiar to this place is an officer, appointed by the mayor of Dover, as his deputy, whose

MARGAM.

Remarkable tomb.

Extensive orangery.

Celebrated watering-place.

Map	Names of Places	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
8	Marham Church*...pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton ... .2	Holsworthy..9	Launceston .15	223	659	
28	Marholm .....pa	Northamp ..	Peterborough 5	Mt. Deeping .6	Stamford ....9	86	174	
34	Mark .....pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge....6	Bridgewater 10	Wells.....12	132	1289	
24	Markby .....pa	Lincoln ...	Alford.....3	Saltfleet ....11	Burgh .....10	144	94	
10	Mark-Eaton .....to	Derby	Derby .....2	Ashborne...11	Belper .....8	128	283	
14	Markeshall .....pa	Essex	Coggeshall ..2	Halstead ....5	Braintree ...7	46	64	
23	Market Bosworth† } m t & pa }	Leicester ...	Hinckley ....7	Leicester ...14	Ashby.....11	106	2530	

MARGATE.

Modern im-
provements.

power, however, scarcely exceeds that of a common constable. At Westbrook, in the vicinity of the town, is a sea-bathing infirmary, projected by Dr. Lettsom, and established in 1792, under the patronage of his majesty, George III.; and it has been recently improved by the addition of a new wing, for the better accommodation of female patients. The additional buildings, which have been erected in consequence of the increasing prosperity of the town, and for the accommodation of those who have resorted hither, comprehend a crescent, handsome squares, and various new streets, and ranges of houses. In 1820 was commenced the new market-place, over which is the town-hall, a building of the Tuscan order supported by cast-iron pillars; and the entrance to the market is by a portico, with iron gates. At the south angle of Cecil-square, are the assembly-rooms, forming a spacious edifice of the Ionic order, with Venetian windows, and having attached a piazza of Doric columns; the interior, besides other apartments, contains a billiard-room, a coffee-room, and a ball-room, which last is spacious and elegantly decorated. A market was held here as early as 1631, but was subsequently discontinued; and markets are now held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, under a grant to the pier-wardens, in 1777. The packet-boats, which formerly sailed every day to and from the metropolis, have been entirely superseded by steam-vessels.

* MARHAM CHURCH. *Fairs*, March 25 and August 12.

Singular
account of
the death of
Richard III.

† MARKET BOSWORTH, a market-town, situated on a pleasant eminence, in a fertile part of the county, the neighbourhood of which is celebrated for the famous battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., where the former lost both his crown and his life. The account of Richard's death, as given in a MS. published in the year 1813, is as follows:—Whan the vaward began to fight, Kynge Henry dyd full manfully; so did the Erle of Oxford, so did Sir John Savage; Sir Robert Talbert did the lyke; Sir Hughe Percivall allso, with many othar. King Richard, in a marris, dyd stand numbered to XX thousand, and thre undar his bannar. Sir William Stanley rememberinge the brekfast that he promysed him, downe at a banke he hyed, and set fiersly on the kynge: ther countrey'd together sadly. The archers let theyr arrows flye; they shot of goonns; many a bannar began to show that was on Richard's partye; with grownd wepons they joyned; there dyed many a dowghty knyght. Then to Kyng Richard ther cam a knyght, and sayd, 'I hold it tyme for ye to flye; yonder Stanley his dynts be so sore, agaynst them may no man stand. Her is thy hors for to ryde: an othar day ye may worship wyne.' He sayd, 'Bring me my battayl axe in my hand, and set the crowne of gold on my hed so hye; for, by hym that shope bothe se and sand, kynge of England this day will I dye; one foot away I will not fle, whill brethe wyll byde my brest within.' As he sayd, so did he; he lost his lyffe. On his standard then fast they dyd light. They hewyd the crown of gold from his hed with dowlfull dents: his deathe was dyght." Many fragments of armour and shields have been discovered here at different periods. The town itself possesses nothing remarkable. Thomas Simpson, F. R. S. the self-instructed mathematician, was a native of this town, where he was



MARLBOROUGH,

WILTSHIRE.

A Parliament was held here in the fiftysecond year of Henry III.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
32	Market Overton pa	Rutland	Oakham 6	Cottismore . . 2	MeltonMow. 10	101	470
18	Market Street to	Bedford & Herts }	Dunstable . . 5	Luton 4	St. Albans . . 8	28	....
27	Market Street div	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 9	Attleborough 6	Wymondham 1	100	1485
23	Markfield pa	Leicester . . .	Leicester . . . 8	Ashby 11	Loughboro' . . 8	104	1088
30	Markham, East pa	Notts	Tuxford . . . 2	East Retford. 6	Gainsboro' . 14	139	805
30	Markham, West pa	Notts . . . . .	..... 3	..... 7	..... 17	140	197
44	Markingfield . ex pa ham	W. R. York . . .	Ripon 3	Ripley 5	Boroughbrid. 8	220	....
44	Markington* to	W. R. York . . .	..... 5	..... 3	..... 8	218	487
34	Marksbury pa	Somerset . . .	Pensford . . . 4	Bath 7	Keynsham . . 5	111	371
22	Marland ham	Lancaster . . .	Rochdale . . 2	Middleton . . 4	Bury 6	196	....
11	Marland, Peter's pa	Devon	Torrington . . 4	Hatherleigh . 8	Holsworthy 12	198	377
41	Marlbrough† m t	Wilts	Calne 12	Devizes . . . 14	Hungerford . 10	75	3426
11	Marldon pa	Devon	Totness 5	Torquay 4	NewtonBush 6	194	438

born of humble parents, in 1710. In 1737 he published his excellent "Treatise on Fluxions," and in 1740 his work upon "Annuities and Chances."

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and July 10, for horses and cows.

* **MARKINGTON.** Here is Markenfield-hall, an ancient mansion now used as a farm-house; it was moated round, and with its ancient turrets still presents a picturesque appearance; situated in a deep valley, through which flows a small rivulet called the Skell, are the celebrated and magnificent ruins of Fountain's-abbey, which are deservedly considered to be the most interesting, extensive, and perfect monastic remains in the kingdom; they consist of the church, with its lofty tower, two cloisters, the chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, and kitchen, which, with the adjuncts of the gate, the mill, and the bridge, afford a complete illustration of an ancient monastery; the architecture is mixed in some of the windows the arch is circular, in others pointed; the great east window is magnificent; it was erected about the year 1283 for monks of the Cistercian order, and the name, De Fontibus is supposed to have been adopted from a place bearing the same appellation in Burgundy, and the birth-place of St. Bernard, the founder of the Cistercian order of monks.

† **MARLBOROUGH,** a market and borough town, having separate jurisdiction. The name of this place appears to be descriptive of its site at the foot of a hill of chalk, or, as it was anciently termed, marl. In the immediate vicinity of this place, at a spot on the bank of the river Kennet, the much disputed locality of the Roman station of Cunetio may be fixed with great probability; and hence the town seems to have originated. Marlborough, which is slightly mentioned in the Domesday Book, became a place of importance after the Norman Conquest, when a castle was erected, of which some traces are still visible, near the inn called the Castle, built as a mansion-house by the Earl of Hertford, in the reign of George II. In the gardens belonging to it is a lofty artificial mount, which has been, by some, considered as a tumulus, or barrow; but Mr. King, the learned author of the "Munimenta Antiqua," has satisfactorily shown that it was the foundation of the keep of the Norman castle. This fortress, in the reign of Richard I., was seized by his brother John, during the captivity of the former in Germany; but, on his return to England, Marlborough castle was speedily reduced by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury. A parliament was held here in the fifty-second year of Henry III., in which were passed those acts called the Statutes of Marlbridge. The town was first incorporated by King John about the year 1204; but before that period it was a borough by prescription. Several charters were granted by succeeding monarchs, confirming and extending the rights and privileges of the corporation. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. A court leet is held at Easter and Michaelmas, annually, under the authority of the Marquis of Aylesbury, as lord of the borough; and a court, called the

**MARKET
BOSWORTH.**

Fountain's-
abbey.

Once a
Roman
station.

Municipal
government.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Marlow, Little. ....pa	Bucks.....	Marlow ....2	Beaconsfield .5	H. Wycombe 4		29	783
10	Marple Bridge ....ham	Derby	C. in le Frith10	Glossop ....3	Mottram.....1		175	....
30	Marnham.....pa	Notts	Tuxford ....4	Newark ....11	Gainsboro'..17		135	376
12	Marnhull*.....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..7	Stalbridge ..4	Sturminster..4		108	1309
7	Marple.....to & cha	Chester.....	Stockport ...5	Ashton.....8	C. in le Frith.9		173	2678
46	Marr.....pa	W. R. York	Doncaster ...4	Barnesley ..12	Rotherham .12		166	221
44	Marrickpa	N. R. York.	Richmond ...7	Reeth.....3	Leyburn .. .6		240	659

year 1627 ; the altar is of oak, very handsomely carved, and the church contains a number of monumental inscriptions. Here are two free-schools, founded about 1624, by Sir William Borlase ; one is for twenty-four boys, and the other for the same number of girls. Here is also an alms-house for poor widows. In the church-yard lies interred here, the remains of John Richardson, the celebrated and eccentric showman. He was born in the workhouse of this town, but ran away from that place in order to seek his fortune in London. After various vicissitudes, he became the landlord of the harlequin public house, in Drury-lane, where he saved some money, which he embarked in fitting up a portable theatre, and was known for forty years as the "Prince of Showmen," and used frequently to boast that Edmund Kean, and several other eminent actors were brought out by him. About twenty years since, at the time of St. Albans fair, the Fleur-de-lis public house caught fire, and several adjacent buildings were destroyed. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers was entered into, and Richardson immediately sent £100. anonymously. The corporation, however, much to his annoyance, discovered the donor, and he acknowledged that it was the gift of "Jack Richardson, the penny showman." He afterwards gave two handsome donations, one towards the repairs of the Town-hall, and the other in aid of the funds raised towards renovating the ancient Abbey of St. Albans. His property (upwards of £20,000.), after various legacies to the itinerant company which had attended him for many years, descended to his two nephews and a niece ; and he desired, by his will, to be buried in Marlow church-yard, in the same grave as his favourite "spotted boy," a lad who, about twenty years since, was exhibited by him, and attracted great notice, in consequence of the extraordinary manner in which he was marked on various parts of the body.

GREAT MARLOW.

Birthplace of Richardson, the eccentric showman.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 1, 2, and 3, for horses, cattle, &c. ; and October 29, for cheese, hops, and cattle.

* MARNHULL. Giles Hussey, Esq., so distinguished for his portraits in pencil, was a native of this place, where he was born in 1710 on his paternal estate. He always drew the human head by the musical scale, proving, that however correct it might appear to be in nature or art, yet by this ordeal it was invariably improved in the beauty of its proportions. Mr. Hussey was distinguished for an original mode of thinking, particularly with respect to the arts, which led him to disregard professional trammels, and to seek eminence by following the deductions of his own judgment. The first part of education he received at Douay, in France, whence he was removed to St. Omer's ; and, on his return, placed under Richardson, the painter. Disliking the idea of seven years' continued servitude, he soon left that artist, and agreed to assist an Italian historical painter, named Damini, who was employed to decorate the Cathedral of Lincoln. With him he remained four years, and in 1730 accompanied him to Bologna ; but was there deserted and robbed by his master, and for nearly three months his situation was deplorable. At length, having procured the patronage of Signor Gislonzoni, he recommenced his studies, and afterward went to Rome, where he became the pupil, or rather friend, of the celebrated Hercule Lelli, from whose valuable lessons he derived abundant information. When asked on what terms he would take Hussey as a pupil, Lelli said, "What we receive

Giles Hussey, the artist.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Marrishes.....to	N. R. York.	Pickering...4	New Malton .5	Scarborough 18	221	207
57	Marros*.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llanharne .7	Narbarth...10	Tenby.....10	237	202
45	Marsden.....to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield.8	Oldham ....10	Halifax ....11	195	2340
22	Marsden, Gt...to & cha	Lancaster...	Burnley ....5	Colne .....2	Clitheroe ...11	216	1971
22	Marsden, Little...ham	Lancaster...	.....3	.....3	.....10	214	2742
5	Marsh, Green ....ham	Bucks	Wendover .4	Aylesbury ...3	PrincesRisbo.4	39	....
12	Marsh.....ham	Dorset	Sherborne ...5	Sturminster..8	Stalbridge ...5	113	....
34	Marsh.....ham	Somerset....	Yeovil.....2	Ilchester....4	Crewkherne 10	125	....
24	Marsh.....pa	Lincoln....	Louth.....9	Grimsby....10	Saltfleet ....8	157	477
37	Marsh Gate .....ham	Surrey.....	Richmond...1	Mortlake ...1	Brentford...2	9	....
27	Marsham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylesham...2	Norwich ...10	N. Walsham .8	118	692
34	Marsh Mills.....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater 7	Taunton....10	Watchet ....9	146	....
15	Marshfield† .m t & pa	Gloucester..	Sodbury ...8	Bristol ....12	Bath .....7	103	1651
26	Marshfield.....pa	Monmouth..	Newport ...6	Cardiff .....7	Caerphilly...9	154	458
5	Marsh Gibbon .....pa	Bucks	Bicester ...5	Buckingham .9	Winslow ...9	52	812
12	Marshwood.....pa	Dorset	Beamister...5	Bridport....6	Lyme Regis..6	142	536
44	Marske.....pa	N. R. York .	Richmond...5	Reeth .....5	Leyburn ...8	238	290
43	Marske .....pa & to	N. R. York .	Guisborough.5	Whitby ....22	Stockton ...14	250	1875
4	Marston .....cha	Berks	Newbury ...5	Thatcham ...3	E. Ilsley....7	56	....
7	Marston .....to	Chester....	Northwich .2	NetherKnut.6	Warrington .9	176	465
17	Marston.....cha	Hereford....	Bromyard ..6	Leominster .6	Hereford ...12	131	....
24	Marston.....pa	Lincoln....	Grantham ...6	Newark ...10	Lincoln ...20	116	419
31	Marston.....pa	Oxford	Oxford .....2	Islip .....4	Thame ....13	55	364
35	Marston .....to	Stafford	Penkridge ..6	Newport ....8	Sheffnal ....8	135	....
35	Marston.....cha	Stafford....	Stafford ....3	Stone .....5	Eccleshall...7	147	119
39	Marston.....to	Warwick...	Rugby .....6	Coventry ...6	Dunchurch .6	86	....
41	Marston.....ti	Wilts	Devizes.....4	Melksham ...7	E.Lavington 4	93	175
34	Marston Bigot .....pa	Somerset ...	Frome.....3	Bruton .....9	SheptonMal.10	106	485
15	Marston, Broad...ham	Gloucester..	Chip.Camden5	Stratford onA.8	Evesham ...7	95	....
39	Marston Culi.....ham	Warwick...	Coleshill ...4	Birmingham .7	Solihull.....5	103	....
10	Marston upon Dove..pa	Derby.	Burton on T. 5	Derby .....9	Uttoxeter ..10	135	985
5	Marston Fleet .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...3	Bicester ....13	Thame .....9	42	41
39	Marston Jabbett.....to	Warwick...	Nuneaton ...3	Hinckley ....6	Coventry ....7	99	90

MARNHULL.

Sudden
death of
Hussey.

from God we should give gratis; and the liberal arts are not to be sold! I accept you not as a scholar, but as a friend; and I wish to be known and called by that title, and not by that of master!" He continued his studies at Rome till the year 1737, when he returned to England, and was reduced to paint portraits for a subsistence. This, which he esteemed the lowest branch of the art, was peculiarly mortifying to his feelings; but a proud spirit of independence enabled him, for some years, to persevere in the employment, rather than be indebted for support to the bounty of others. At length, wearied and spirit-broken, he retired to his elder brother at Marnhull, with whom he resided in the most friendly cordiality; and on the death of the former, succeeded to the estate; but afterwards, from religious motives, relinquished it to a near relation, and retired to Beaston, near Ashburton, in Devonshire; where, as he was one day employed in gardening, he suddenly expired. This was in the month of June, 1778. The academical drawings of Mr. Hussey were, previously to the conquest of Italy by the French, carefully preserved at Bologna, and shown on account of their superior excellence; notwithstanding the custom in that school, of removing the old drawings to make room for those of superior merit. His portraits in black lead are particularly celebrated, and are finished in a remarkably delicate and correct style. Several of them are preserved at Wardour-castle, the seat of Lord Arundel, in Wiltshire; but the greatest number are in the possession of Mr. Weld, at Lullworth-castle.

* MARROS. *Fairs*, Whit-Monday and St. Lawrence's-day.

Trade in
malt.

† MARSHFIELD, a market-town and parish, situated at the edge of the county, bordering upon Somersetshire and Wiltshire. It consists principally of one street, the buildings of which are very old. The chief trade of the place is in malt. Among the charities of Marshfield are a well-endowed alms-house, with a chapel and a school, in which the children of the poor receive the rudiments of education.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 24, for horned cattle; October 24, for sheep, horses, and cheese.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
39	Marston Lea.....pa	Warwick...	Coleshill.....3	SuttonColdfi. 6	Birmingham 10	106	312
18	Marston, Long...ham } & cha }	Herts.....	Tring.....4	Ivinghoe ... 4	Aylesbury ...6	35	....
45	Marston, Long.....pa	W. R. York	Tadcaster....6	York .....7	Wetherby ...7	198	636
34	Marston Magna*....pa	Somerset ...	Yeovil .....6	Ilchester....5	Sherborne ...5	122	346
41	Marston Meysey....pa	Wilts	Cricklade ...3	Fairford ... 4	Cirencester ..8	83	240
10	MarstonMontgomery pa	Derby	Uttoxeter ...4	Ashbourne...7	Derby.....15	141	457
3	Marston Morteyne .pa	Bedford...	Amphill ...4	Bedford ....7	Woburn.... 7	48	1007
5	Marston, North ...pa	Bucks	Winslow ...4	Aylesbury ...7	Bicester ...14	46	606
23	Marston Potters...ham	Leicester ...	Hinckley ...5	Leicester ...9	Lutterworth 9	98	17
39	Marston Prior's....pa	Warwick...	Southam ...6	Daventry ...7	Banbury ...12	79	652
15	Marston Sicca.....pa	Gloucester..	Chip. Camp. 6	Evesham ...7	Strat.onAvon 7	97	264
41	Marston, South....cha	Wilts	Highworth...3	Swindon....4	Cricklade...8	77	339
28	Marston Trussell...pa	Northamp..	Harborough. 4	Lutterworth 11	Northampt. 16	82	223
39	Marston Wavers...ham	Warwick...	Coleshill....3	Birmingham 7	Coventry ...12	103	....
17	Marstow.....pa	Hereford...	Ross .....5	Monmouth ..6	Hereford...15	123	125
5	Marsworth.....pa	Bucks	Ivinghoe ...2	Tring.....2	Aylesbury ...8	33	427
37	Martha, St.....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford ...3	Godalming...6	Dorking ...10	30	195
7	Marthale.....to	Chester.....	NetherKnuts.3	Macclesfield 9	Stockport...13	171	281
27	Martham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Yarmouth .10	Acle .....7	Norwich ...17	134	895
24	Martin.....to	Lincoln	Sleaford ...10	Tattershall .9	Lincoln....13	125	640
24	Martin.....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle...3	.....7	.....18	134	60
41	Martin.....pa	Wilts	Cranbourne..4	Fordingbridge7	Salisbury...9	90	599
33	Martin, Old and New }ham }	Salop.....	Ellesmere ...5	Chirk .....4	Oswestry...5	172	....
8	Martin, St.....isle	Cornwall ...	Lands End. 25	Penzance...35	Falmouth...60	316	....
8	Martin, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	East Looe ...1	Liskeard ...7	St. Germans 7	230	1320
8	Martin, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone ...6	Falmouth...8	Penryn ... 9	275	508
54	Martin, St.....pa	Glamorgan...	Cardiff ....10	Mer. Tydvil.12	Llantrissant..6	164	....
33	Martin's, St.†.....pa	Salop.....	Ellesmere ...5	Chirk .....3	Oswestry ...6	174	2099
44	Martin's, St. .ex pa to	N. R. York .	Richmond ...1	Catterick Br. 5	Leyburn ... 8	233	25
23	Martin's, St.....pa	Northamp..	Stamford ...1	Wansford ...5	Kingscliff...7	88	1274
40	Martindale...to & cha	Westmorlnd	Ambleside..10	Penrith....12	Shap.....10	284	183
11	Martinhoe.....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe..10	Barnstable..14	Minehead...22	186	235
42	Martin Husentree...pa	Worcester ...	Droitwich ...3	Worcester...4	Kiddermins. 13	115	208
22	Martinscroft.....to	Lancaster...	Warrington..3	Manchester.16	Leigh.....8	186	655
11	Martin Stowe.....cha	Devon.....	Plymouth...6	Tavistock...8	Saltash .....6	219	....
32	Martinsthorpe.....pa	Rutland	Oakham ....3	Uppingham .4	Stamford ...12	93	2
36	Martleshaw.....pa	Suffolk.....	Woodbridge 2	Ipswich.....7	Harwich...11	76	440
57	Martletwy.....pa	Pembroke...	Haverford W. 7	Narbarth ...6	Pembroke...11	246	850
42	Martley.....pa	Worcester ..	Worcester ...7	Bromyard...10	Tenbury...13	118	1395
34	Martock†....m t & pa	Somerset ...	Ilchester ...5	S. Petherton.2	Yeovil .....7	130	2841
21	Marton.....ham	Kent	Dover .....4	Deal .....6	Canterbury 15	70	....
7	Marton.....to	Chester.....	Northwich .5	Middlewich .6	Tarporley...7	173	711
30	Marton.....ham	Notts	Bawtry.....1	Tickhill ....3	Blyth .....6	154	....
7	Marton.....to & cha	Chester.....	Congleton .4	Macclesfield 6	NetherKnu.11	166	354
22	Marton.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Blackpool ...2	Poulton ...3	Kirkham ...7	232	1487
24	Marton.....pa	Lincoln ...	Gainsborough 6	EastRetford 11	Lincoln....13	149	494
39	Marton.....pa	Warwick...	Southam....5	Coventry ...8	Dunchurch ..6	86	311
43	Marton.....pa	E. R. York .	Bridlington .3	Flamboro' H. 4	Gt. Driffield 16	209	348
46	Marton .. .to & cha	E. R. York .	Hull .....9	Beverley...11	Hedon.....7	183	126
43	Marton.....pa	N. R. York .	Stokesley ...6	Guisborough 6	Yarm .....9	244	416
43	Marton.....to	N. R. York .	Pickering...5	Kir.Moorside.4	New Malton .9	226	231
44	Marton.....pa	E. R. York & W. R. York	Aldborough..3	York .....14	Knaresboro' .6	206	432
43	Marton, East and } West.....pa }	W. R. York	Skipton.....6	Clitheroe ...12	Colne .....8	222	420
43	Marton in the Forest.pa	N. R. York .	Easingwold .6	New Malton 15	York .....11	210	565
40	Marton, Long.....pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby....4	Penrith....12	Orton .....12	274	785

* MARSTON MAGNA, or Broad Marston. In 1788 specimens of a calcareous blue stone, almost filled with cornua ammonis, overspread with white pearl, were raised here in masses sufficiently large to form beautiful slabs and side-tables.

† MARTIN'S, ST. The Ellesmere-canal passes through this parish. Here are some large coal works, and the great road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead has here been diverted from its original course whereby a considerable distance has been saved.

Extensive coal works.

‡ MARTOCK. Here is a spacious market-place, near which is a handsome fluted column, a model of the celebrated pillar of Trajan, at Wilton-house, the seat of the Earl of Pebroke.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, second Thursday in October for hogs and pealers' ware.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
44	Masham*...m t pa & to	N. R. York.	Ripon 10	Middleham . . 9	Bedale 6	223	2995	
14	Mashbury pa	Essex	Chelmsford . . 6	Dunmow . . . 7	Chip. Ongar 10	35	96	
29	Mason to	Northumb . .	Newcastle . . 7	Morpeth . . . 9	Blyth 11	282	134	
27	Massingham, Great . vil	Norfolk	Swaffham . . 10	Litcham . . . 8	Lynn 12	103	850	
27	Massingham, Little . pa	Norfolk . . . .	. . . . . 11	. . . . . 9	. . . . . 12	103	165
14	Matching pa	Essex	Harlow 3	BishopsStort. 7	Epping 9	25	621	
29	Matfen, East to	Northumb . .	Hexham . . . 10	Newcastle . . 18	Corbridge . . 6	281	130	
29	Matfen, West to	Northumb . .	. . . . . 10	. . . . . 17	. . . . . 6	281	319
26	Mathern pa	Monmouth . .	Chepstow . . 2	B. Rock Inn . 3	Newport . . 14	135	412	
42	Mathon pa	Worcester . .	Ledbury . . . 7	Gt. Malvern . 2	Bromyard . . 9	120	690	
27	Matlask pa	Norfolk	Holt 6	Aylesham . . . 6	Cromer 7	124	218	
7	Matley to	Chester	Stockport . . 7	Ashton un L. 4	Glossop . . . 4	182	262	
10	Matlock† pa	Derby	Wirksworth . 4	Winster . . . 5	Bakewell . . 9	144	3262	

* MASHAM, a market-town, situated on the south bank of the river Ure, in a most delightful and fertile part of the county. Many of the inhabitants of this town are employed in a woollen manufactory established here. A court leet is held in Masham annually for the recovery of debts under 40s. Here are a grammar-school, founded by William Danby, Esq., in 1760, a charity-school, and two Sunday-schools. Masham was formerly the residence of the great baronial family of Scrope.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, September 17 and 18, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlery.

† MATLOCK, a village delightfully seated, partly in a valley, and partly on the declivity of a hill, on the eastern bank of the river Derwent. This place derives all its importance from the mineral springs, which are situated about a mile and a half south-westward of the original village of Matlock, which consists chiefly of stone buildings, and at its entrance is a neat stone bridge over the Derwent. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and having in the interior an arched ceiling, decorated with paintings representing subjects taken from the Scripture history. It is most romantically situated on the verge of a precipitous rock, embosomed in the thick foliage of the trees by which it is encompassed. The inhabitants in general derive employment from the cotton manufactures, and the lead-mines with which the neighbouring mountains are abundantly stored. Matlock Bath may be considered as a distinct village of modern date, it having originated since the discovery of the tepid mineral springs here, or rather since the period when they acquired reputation and attracted public notice, which was about 1698, soon after which they were enclosed, and commodious buildings were erected near them for the accommodation of visitors. All the warm springs have their source at the height of from fifteen to thirty yards from the surface of the river, all the springs which burst forth at higher or lower levels being of the common temperature; whence Dr. Short rationally conjectures that the Matlock water acquires its heat by passing through a stratum of lime-stone, or, as it is otherwise called, croilstone, the height and thickness of which must correspond with the sources of the tepid springs. The mineral impregnation of this water is exceedingly slight, consisting chiefly of calcareous earth, held in solution by carbonic acid. It is indeed lighter than common water, and may therefore be supposed to be more pure; and hence its medicinal virtue must depend chiefly on its temperature, which is somewhat inferior to that of Bristol water, being about sixty-eight or sixty-nine degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. It is used both internally and externally; and among the diseases in which it is regarded as beneficial, may be enumerated glandular affection, scrofula in its various forms, hæmoptoe, or hemorrhage from the lungs, consumption, diabetes, fluor albus, calculous affections, dyspepsia, and what are termed nervous diseases, rheumatism, and cutaneous complaints. The season, at this watering-place, lasts from about the end of April to the beginning of November, during which period the number of visitants is

Ancient church.

Medicinal springs.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Matson*.....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...2	Painswick ..5	Stroud.....7	107	55
9	Matterdale ...to & cha	Cumberland	Penrith....10	Keswick ....8	Shapp .....13	286	355
30	Mattersey .....pa	Notts.....	Bawtry.....4	East Retford.6	Gainsboro'..10	152	455
16	Mattingley..ham & cha	Hants	HartfordBrid.3	Odiham .....4	Reading ....10	39	517
27	Mattishall.....pa	Norfolk.....	EastDereham5	Norwich ...12	Hingham ....7	105	1093
26	Maughans, St. ....pa	Monmouth..	Monmouth...4	Abergaven. 12	Hereford ...17	133	172
9	Maughanby .....ham	Cumberland	Penrith.....8	Kirk Oswald.2	Aldstone M. 12	291	....
3	Mauldon .....pa	Bedford ...	Ampthill ...2	Bedford ....8	Silsoe .....2	45	1231
44	Maunby uponWharle to	N. R. York .	Allerton....5	Bedale .....6	Thirsk .....7	224	226
22	Mawdesley .....to	Lancaster...	Chorley ....6	Preston ....11	Ormskirk ...8	209	886
28	Mawesley .....ham	Northamp ..	Kettering...6	Northampt. 10	Rothwell ...5	76	....
8	Mawes, St.† .....m t	Cornwall ...	Falmouth...3	Penryn .....6	Truro .....11	265	1558
8	Mawgan.....pa	Cornwall ...	St.ColumbM. 4	Padstow ....8	Wadebridge 10	149	745
8	Mawgan.....pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone....4	Falmouth...9	Redruth....12	276	1094
8	Mawnan.....pa	Cornwall ...	Falmouth...4	Helstone ....9	Penryn .....6	272	578
27	Mawtby.....pa	Norfolk.....	Yarmouth ...6	Acle .....7	Norwich ...17	125	85
24	Mawthorpe .....ham	Lincoln ...	Alford.....2	Spilsby ... ..7	Burgh .....7	140	....

MATLOCK.

Delightful prospects.

sometimes very considerable ; and even if it should be admitted that the virtues of Matlock water are nearly commensurate with those of tepid water from any other source, still invalids may often derive much benefit from a temporary residence here, as in addition to the acknowledged advantage of warm bathing, the influence of air and exercise, with the pleasing effect of romantic and beautiful scenery, must in many cases prove highly serviceable. Beautiful petrifications, or rather calcarious incrustations, are formed by the depositions which take place from the water on various bodies over which it flows, after having percolated the limestone-rocks. The entrance to Matlock-dale, in which the warm springs are situated, is on the south side through a rock, which has been blasted for the purpose of forming a convenient road. From this spot the prospects present scenes of extraordinary and indefinable beauty or sublimity. On the left are vast and lofty ledges of bare massive rock ; and on the other side of the valley, peaks extending four or five hundred feet in perpendicular height, form an immense natural rampart, clothed by a variety of trees and shrubs, which increase the effect of the view by their contrast with the opposite rock. The lower parts of the dale are covered with wood, partially shading the banks and heightening the beauty of the river, which flows alternately with a rapid current on a deep and gentle stream, along the winding course of this mountain chasm, which preserves a similar character of romantic beauty through its whole extent of about two miles. Among the prominent objects in Matlock-dale is the High Tor, a towering peak, rising almost perpendicularly from the bank of the Derwent to the height of 300 feet, about one half of which consists of a spiring mass of uninterrupted rock.

Fairs, February 25, May 9, July 16, October 24, for horned cattle and sheep.

* MATSON. Robin's Wood-hill, in this parish, is a delightful eminence, in the shape of a cone ; it rises immediately from the vale, and forms a beautiful object to the surrounding country ; the ascent from the vale to the summit is nearly a mile in length ; and the soil being extremely fertile, every side is covered with almost continual verdure.

Its manu-
facture.

† MAWES, ST., a borough, small sea-port, and market-town. It consists of one irregularly built street, which is situated at the foot of a hill, and faces the sea. The inhabitants are, for the most part, fishermen and pilots, and the chief occupation of the former is taking pilchards. The only manufacture carried on here is in cables and ropes for the vessels, fishing-boats, &c., of the port. The privilege of sending members to Parliament, has been possessed by this borough since 1562. The lord of this manor, which extends over the creek and harbour, is entitled to duties of anchorage and bushelage, and all wrecks of vessels found there.

Market, Friday.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
28	Maxey pa	Northamp ..	Mt. Deeping .2	Peterboro' ..8	Stamford ....7	89	576
34	Maxmill ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge ...2	W. super Mare8	Wroughton ....7	130	....
39	Maxstock* pa	Warwick ...	Coleshill ....3	Meriden ....4	Coventry ....9	100	352
35	Mayfield pa & to	Stafford	Ashbourn ....3	Utttoxeter ...9	Cheadle ....10	153	1366
38	Mayfield† pa	Sussex	Wadhurst ...5	Tunbridge W.8	Uckfield ....9	44	2738
15	May's Hill ham	Gloucester ..	Sodbury .....3	Bristol .....10	Bath .....12	117	....
14	Mayland pa	Essex	Burnham ....4	Maldon .....9	Rayleigh ...11	46	226
40	Meaburn, King's ... to	Westmorlnd	Appleby ....5	Penrith .....10	Shapp .....6	275	195
40	Meaburn, Maulds. ham	Westmorlnd	.....5	.....12	.....5	275	....
9	Mealhay to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 8	Maryport ...8	Wigton ....9	310	265
9	Mealrigg to	Cumberland	Wigton ....9	.....9	Ireby .....8	311	213
22	Mearly to	Lancaster ...	Clitheroe ...2	Burnley ....8	Colne .....8	219	63
40	Measand ham	Westmorlnd	Orton .....9	Penrith .....9	Appleby ...12	279	....
10	Measham pa	Derby	Ashby de la Z.3	Burton .....10	Mt. Bosworth 8	114	1535
11	Meavy pa	Devon	Tavistock ...7	Plymouth ...10	Plympton E .8	204	336
23	Medbourne pa	Leicester ...	Rockingham .5	Mt. Harboro' .6	Uppingham ..7	89	513
22	Medlar to	Lancaster ...	Kirkham ....2	Garstang ...9	Preston .....9	226	242
5	Medmenham† pa	Bucks	Gt. Marlow .3	Henley .....5	H. Wycombe 8	34	384
13	Medornsley ... to & cha	Durham	Durham .....8	Gateshead .14	Chester-le-St.9	266	466
16	Medstead pa	Hants	Alton .....4	Alresford ...6	Basingstoke.10	51	418

* MAXSTOCK. Here are the ruins of Maxstock-priory, founded in 1337, for canons regular of St. Augustine, by William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, who also in the reign of Edward III. erected Maxstock-castle, a noble building, in the form of a parallelogram, with an hexagonal embattled tower at each angle; its noble machiolated gateway is strengthened on each side by a tower, also of an hexagonal form; and the gates, which are covered with plates of iron, display the arms of the Duke of Buckingham. A part of the interior of this building was accidentally destroyed by fire, still the greater part of it remains, and forms an interesting specimen of the style of architecture of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and among these are the venerable chapel, the spacious hall, and large dining-room, the door and chimney of which are curiously ornamented with carved work. The walls of the great court still contain caserns, or lodgments for soldiery. This castle was visited by Richard III., when on his march towards Nottingham, previous to the battle of Bosworth Field.

The castle.

† MAYFIELD, or Maghfield. Here are the remains of a palace which formerly belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is said to have been built by St. Dunstan, who also erected a wooden church here; from numerous deeds and instruments dated at this palace, it appears to have been a favourite residence of the archbishops; in the early part of last century, the palace was in a tolerably perfect state, when the roof and floors were taken down, and much of the stone, and other materials, used in erecting several houses in the neighbourhood; the lofty stone arches were, however, left standing; the east end has long been converted into a farm-house, where several antiquities, said to have belonged to St. Dunstan, are exhibited. Here is a very large room, which goes by the name of the Queen's-chamber, Queen Elizabeth having once honoured it with her presence; on the stone mantle-piece of another apartment, called the Kitchen-chamber, is engraven the date, 1371; the arches of the great hall still remain; its dimensions within are sixty-eight feet by thirty-eight, in each side of the walls are three very lofty windows, and space for a fourth; and in the centre of the upper end was a seat for a throne, the stone fret work, of whose back is yet to be seen in the wall; the gate-house is also entire, and with the gateway built up forms a dwelling-house. In 1389, the church, and almost the whole parish, were destroyed by fire.

Remains of
a palace.

Fairs, May 30, for pedler's ware; November 13, for cattle and pedler's ware.

‡ MEDMENHAM. This place is celebrated for its abbey, which is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, it was particularly remarkable in the last century as being the retiring place of a society of

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
35	Meer .....to	Stafford	Cheadle .....4	Newcastle ..8	Stone .....7	153	....
44	Meerbeck .....ham	W. R. York	Settle .....3	Gisburne ...9	Skipton ....14	232	....
35	Meerbrook .....cha	Stafford	Leek .....3	Congleton ...9	Longnor ....8	157	....
13	Meesdon .....pa	Hereford....	Barkway ....4	Buntingford..6	BishopsStor.10	40	158	
33	Meeson .....to	Salop	Newport ....5	Wellington .8	Mt. Drayton .9	147	....
11	Meeth.....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh .3	Torrington .10	Chumleigh..11	204	298	
53	Meifod* .....pa	Montgomery	Welshpool...6	Llanfair .....7	Llanfyllin . .5	182	1937	
44	Melbecks .....to	N. R. York.	Ruth.....4	Askrigg ....7	Bernard Cas.14	246	1455	
6	Melbourn.....pa	Cambridge..	Royston ....3	Caxton .....8	Cambridge..10	40	1474	
10	Melbourne.....pa	Derby	Ashby.....6	Burton .....10	Derby .....8	122	2801	
46	Melbourne;.....to	E. R. York	Pocklington .5	York .....12	Mt. Weighton 9	195	463	
12	Melbury, West ....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury .3	Blandford ...9	Sturminster..9	104	354	
12	Melbury Bubb .....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...9	Yeovil.....8	Dorchester..14	126	121	
12	Melbury, Osmond...pa	Dorset.....	.....9	.....7	.....15	126	380
12	Melbury, Upper ...pa	Dorset.....	.....10	.....8	.....14	127	53
3	Melchbourn .....pa	Bedford.....	Higham Fer. 5	Kimbolton...5	Bedford ...13	63	227	
12	Melcombe, East ...ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester .9	Blandford ...9	Sturminster .9	112	....
12	Melcombe, West ...pa	Dorset.....	.....9	.....10	.....9	113	172
12	Melcombe Regist† .m t	Dorset.....	.....7	Weymouth ..0	Wareham ..20	127	5126

MEDMEN-
HAM.

men of wit and fashion, under the title of Monks of St. Francis, whose habits they assumed, but whose manners are said to have been very different ; but whatever were their real principles, many of their transactions were undoubtedly vicious and dishonourable ; their motto "*Fay ce gun voudras,*" inscribed over the door, is still visible ; several late additions have been made to this ancient building, which display much good taste and propriety.

Mineral
springs.

* MEIFOD, or Myfod. Here are two mineral springs, believed to be efficacious in removing cutaneous and scrofulous complaints. Besides the ruins of three buildings, probably monastic, several pavements have been dug out, one was found in a field called Maes-y-Porth, i. e. the field of the gateway. The vicinity of the two brooks, or Lanas, seems to strengthen the probability ; and there is a spot here called Pentre-go, which is analogous to Smithfield.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, January 20, last Tuesday in April, and September 22.

Birthplace
of Sir J.
Thornill.

† MELCOMBE REGIS, a borough and market-town. It stands on the north side of the estuary of the river Wey, which divides it from the sea-port and borough-town of Weymouth, with which it enjoys a singular inter-community of municipal government and political privileges. The communication between this place and Weymouth anciently took place by means of a ferry-boat, guided by a rope stretched across the mouth of the creek, or harbour. This conveyance was replaced in 1597, after the towns had been united, by a wooden bridge of seventeen arches, which structure was damaged in the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament ; and after having been rebuilt in the same manner, at different periods, it was at length entirely removed, and in 1770 the present bridge was erected about seventy yards further above the entrance of the harbour. At Melcombe is a convenient market-place ; and here also is the town-hall, or guildhall, for the meetings of the corporation and the transaction of municipal and judicial business of Melcombe and Weymouth. The corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen counsellors. At Melcombe was born, in 1675, Sir James Thornhill, the celebrated painter of the cupola of St. Paul's, and of the halls of Greenwich-hospital and Blenheim. He practised originally as a house painter, but afterwards applied to historical subjects, and with so much success, that he equalled the best painters of his time. In 1719 he was appointed historical painter to George I., and a few months afterwards received the honour of knighthood. He was employed in several extensive works, but the advantage he derived from them was not always equal to his merit or his labour. The taste of the age was not favourable to genius ; the artist being paid in proportion to the space covered, rather than to the value of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Meldon pa	Northumb ..	Morpeth 6	Newcastle . . 17	Rothbury . . 14	292	114
6	Meldreth pa	Cambridge ..	Royston 4	Caxton 9	Cambridge . . 9	41	643
36	Melford, Long*. m t & pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 4	Bury St. Edm 12	Clare 7	58	2514
40	Melkingthorp ham	Westmorlnd	Penrith 5	Shapp 7	Appleby . . . 10	281	...
29	Melkridge to	Northumb ..	Hexham . . . 13	Haltwhistle . 1	Allendale . . 9	285	347
41	Melksham† . . . m t & pa	Wilts	Devizes 7	Chippenham . 8	Trowbridge . 6	96	5866
53	Meliden pa	Flint	St. Asaph . . . 2	Abergeley . . 8	Holywell . . 10	213	633
67	Melinau pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan . . . 9	Haverford W18	Newport . . . 5	248	530
22	Melling pa & to	Lancaster . .	Kirkby Lons. 5	Burton 6	Lancaster . . 12	252	1962
22	Melling to & cha	Lancaster . .	Ormskirk . . . 6	Liverpool . . 7	Prescot 7	205	559
8	Mellion, St. pa	Cornwall . .	Callington . . 4	Saltash 6	Plymouth . 11	226	330
36	Mellis pa	Suffolk	Eye 4	Diss 5	Stowmarket 12	90	513
10	Mellor to & cha	Derby	C. in the Frith 9	Glossop 6	Stockport . . 7	174	2059
22	Mellor to & cha	Lancaster . .	Blackburn . . 3	Preston 9	Clitheroe . . 11	215	2071
34	Mells† pa	Somerset . .	Frome 3	Bath 11	Wells 12	106	1259
36	Mells ham	Suffolk	Halesworth . 1	Blythburgh . 3	Saxmundha . 10	99	....
50	Mellteyrn pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli . . . 10	Nevin 8	Bardsey Isle 12	253	311
9	Melmerby pa	Cumberland	Penrith 8	Aldstone M. 10	Kirk Oswald 5	291	286
44	Melmerby to	N. R. York	Middleham . . 4	Leyburn 5	Askrigg 9	236	127
44	Melmerby to	N. R. York	Ripon 4	Thirsk 8	Boroughbrid. 8	214	388
26	Melons, St. pa	Monmouth . .	Cardiff 5	Newport 8	Caerphilly . . 7	156	606
12	Melpash ti	Dorset	Beaminster . 2	Bridport . . . 5	Crewkerne . . 7	139	....
44	Melsonby pa	N. R. York	Richmond . . 6	Darlington . . 7	Bernard Cas. 12	238	514
45	Meltham to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield 7	Penistone . . . 9	Ashton un L. 14	184	2746
36	Melton pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge . 2	Wickham Mt. 3	Orford 10	79	707
46	Melton to	E. R. York .	South Cave . 5	Barton 7	Hull 9	187	133
27	Melton Constable . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Holt 6	Fakenham . . 9	Foulsham . . 5	116	122

the painting. Thus, for the dome of St. Paul's, Sir James was paid 40s. per square yard; and for the hall of Blenheim 25s. While painting that of St. Paul's, he approached so nearly to the edge of the scaffold, to observe the effect of his work, that he was saved from being dashed to pieces by his servant, who, seeing his danger, instantaneously cast a pot of colour at the figures, which caused him to rush forward for their preservation, and was thus the means of preserving him from destruction. He died at his seat at Thornhill, near Weymouth, in 1734, leaving a son and a daughter; the latter of whom was married to the celebrated Hogarth.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—Fair, June 16, 17, and 18.

* MELFORD, LONG, a market-town very pleasantly situated, and nearly a mile in length, from which circumstance it is called Long Melford. On Cranmer-green, in this parish, is a petrifying spring, and some years since several Roman urns were discovered here. The petty sessions are holden here.

Market, Tuesday (disused).—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday, for pedlery, Wednesday and Thursday, for cattle and sheep.

† MELKSHAM, a market-town and parish, formerly of much greater importance than at present; it is situated on the acclivity of an eminence which rises from the river Avon, and consists principally of one long street; the houses are irregularly, but well built, of freestone. The trade consists principally in the manufacture of broad cloths, for which it was formerly celebrated, but is now comparatively declined; the market is held every other Thursday for cattle, but there is no regular market for provisions. Two mineral springs have lately been discovered here, the one a strong chalybeate and the other a saline aperient; the latter is said to be equally efficacious with the Cheltenham spa, in bilious and scorbutic complaints. The petty sessions for Melksham and Tinhead division of the hundred are holden here.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, July 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

‡ MELLIS, a parish situated between the Frome-canal and a branch of the Avon, and abounding with coals, lead, pipe-clay, manganese, and fullers' earth, and has a small manufactory of broad-cloth.

Fairs, Monday after Trinity Monday, for all sorts of cattle, cheese, and toys; and September 29.

MELCOMBE
REGIS.

Petrifying
spring.

Manufac-
ture of
broad
cloths.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. from Lond.	Population	
27	Melton, Great	pa Norfolk	Norwich	7	Wymondham 5	E. Dereham.12	105	406	
46	Melton on the Hill . . .	pa W. R. York	Doncaster	5	Rotherham . . .9	Tickhill	9	166	150
27	Melton, Little	pa Norfolk	Norwich	6	Wymondham 6	E. Dereham.13	106	292	
23	Melton Mowbray* . . .	pa Leicester	Nottingham 18		Grantham . . .16	Leicester . . .16	105	3520	
24	Melton Ross	pa Lincoln	Brigg	6	Barton	Hull	13	161	158
45	Melton, West	to W. R. York	Rotherham . . .6		Barnesley . . .6	Doncaster . . .12	165	....
46	Meltonby	to E. R. York . . .	Pocklington . .2		York	New Malton 16	213	60	
33	Melverley	pa Salop	Shrewsbury 11		Oswestry . . .10	Welshpool . .11	164	216	
11	Membury	pa Devon	Axminster . .4		Chard	Honiton9	151	870	
47	Menai Bridge†	Anglesea & } Carnarvon }	Holyhead . . .21		Conway . . .14	Chester61	254	...	
36	Mendham	pa Suffolk	Harleston . . .2		Bungay	Halesworth.10	103	881	

Celebrated
hunting
district.

* MELTON MOWBRAY, a market-town, situated in a vale on the banks of the river Eye, over which it has two good bridges, and another over Sleaford-brook. Of late years this town has been much improved ; the houses are in general well built, and the streets well paved and lighted. The market is one of the largest in the kingdom for cattle. One of the principal attractions of Melton, and the cause of the growing improvement of the town, is the celebrated Subscription Hunt, to which it gives name. The season commences in November, and lasts five months, during which time it is frequented by the leading sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom. Here is stabling for 700 horses, also a subscription library and news-room. Bobbin net and hosiery are manufactured here. The petty sessions are holden here. Melton Mowbray has given birth to the following eminent public characters :—John De Kirkby, who was Canon of Wells and York, Dean of Winburn, Archdeacon of Coventry, and, in 1272, was made keeper of the great seal, and in the following year, lord high treasurer of England ; William De Melton, provost of Beverley, and afterwards archbishop of York, was appointed lord high treasurer of England, by Edward II., in 1325, and lord chancellor by Edward III., in 1334 ; and John Henley, better known by the appellation of Orator Henley, was born here, August 3, 1692.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Monday and Tuesday after January 17, on the Monday a show of horses, Tuesday horses and horned cattle; March 13, Holy Thursday, Whit-Tuesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; August 21, for ditto and swine; and September 7.

Difficult
navigation.

† MENAI, STRAIT AND BRIDGE, a strait, or arm of the sea, separating the counties of Anglesea and Carnarvon. It runs in a direction north-east and south-west, extends fourteen miles in length, measuring from Bay Glâs to Abermenai, and communicating across it, was maintained by six ferries, established at Beaumaris, Garth, Porthaethwy, Moel-y-Don, Tal-y-Foel, and Abermenai. The name Menai, or rather Mainau, signifies narrow water ; and although the breadth of the strait amounts to two miles, immediately within the Bar of Carnarvon, yet a little southward of Porthaethwy it does not exceed 200 yards. The navigation of the Menai is of much importance, vessels being able to float quietly through at periods when the wind totally prevents the possibility of sailing round by Holyhead. This navigation, however, was impeded and endangered by an assemblage of rocks, at a place called Pwllceriss (Pwllcer-Issa), and sometimes the Swellies. Those called the Platters, the Swelly, Benllâs, Gordd-goch, Cribbiniau, and Britannia-rocks, were well known, and much dreaded by the navigators of the channel ; but the bounty of Parliament has been wisely and benevolently applied in cutting away so much of these dangerous masses as has rendered the passage both easy and secure. The passage of the Tewy of Porthaelhwy, or Bangor-ferry, was attended with both danger and delay, inconveniences seriously felt by the public after the union of Great Britain and Ireland. To remedy this great obstruction, an improved line of road was undertaken, and the erection of a bridge over the Menai suggested. The place selected for the latter was the vicinity of Bangor-ferry, then possessed by the Lady Erskine, to whom was paid the sum of £26,395. for her interest,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Mendlesham*.....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket .7	Debenham ..5	Eye .....7	83	1234
8	Menhiniott†	Cornwall ...	Liskeard ...3	Callington ..8	East Looe ...8	221	1253
43	Mennythorpe.....to	E. R. York	New Malton.3	York ... ..16	Gt. Driffild 19	215	144
45	Menston	W. R. York	Otley.....3	Bradford ...8	Keighley ...8	204	346
46	Menthorpe.....to	E. R. York .	Howden.....5	Selby.....6	Mt Weighton14	186	59
5	Mentmore .....pa & to	Bucks	Ivinghoe....4	LeightonBuz.4	Aylesbury ...7	37	329
44	Menwith	W. R. York	Knaresboro' 11	Ripon.....11	Skipton.....16	213	742
7	Meoles, Great	Chester ...	Gt. Neston .10	Liverpool ...8	Chester....20	203	198
7	Meoles, Little	Chester ...	.....9	.....10	.....19	202	126
22	Meoles, North†	Lancaster...	Ormskirk ...8	Preston ....15	Liverpool ..20	227	3039
22	Meols, Ravers.....ham	Lancaster...	.....8	Liverpool ..10	Prescot.....15	213	....
16	Meon, East§ ... ..pa	Hants	Petersfield..5	Hambledon ..6	B. Waltham 10	52	1394
16	Meon, West	Hants .....	.....8	.....7	.....8	57	821
16	Meon-stoke.....pa	Hants	Bis. Waltham 5	.....5	Petersfield .10	61	404
21	Meopham	Kent	Rochester ...7	Gravesend ..6	Wrotham ...5	25	911

being thirty years purchase upon the averaged annual receipts. Mr. Telford was then derected to proceed with the construction of a bridge, according to plans submitted previously to a committee of the House of Commons ; and Mr. W. A. Provis was appointed resident engineer. The first stone of the suspension-bridge was laid in private, on the 10th of August, 1819, by the resident engineer ; it is a block of marble, in weight about three tons, placed in the sea-face of the large pier on Ynys-y-Moch. There are four stone arches on the Anglesea, and three on the Carnarvonshire side of the water, each fifty-two feet and a half span, with a springing line sixty-five feet above high water level. From the sea-extremities of these arcades arise two supporting pyramids, the summits of which stand fifty feet above the carriage-way. The length of the catenary, or suspended part, is 579 feet, five inches, and three quarters. The Menai-bridge was completed in the space of five years and a half from the date of its commencement ; and the public now willingly acknowledge the merit of its eminent projector, and have learned to place implicit confidence in the stability of his work, and the security of his design.

MENAI
BRIDGE.

The suspen-
sion-bridge.

* MENDLESHAM, a parish, and formerly a market-town, is situated in a deep miry soil, near the source of the river Deben. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, an ancient silver crown was dug up here, which weighed about sixty ounces, and supposed to have belonged to one of the kings of the East Angles.

Ancient
crown
found here.

Fair, October 2, for cattle.

† MENHINIOTT, or Mynheniott. Fairs, April 23, June 11, and July 28, for cattle, &c.

‡ MEOLES, NORTH. Martin Meer was formerly a large pool, or lake, surrounded chiefly by boggy land, and contained about 3632 acres. In 1692 an attempt was made to drain the stagnant water, by Mr. Fleetwood, of Bank-hall, but the work being ineffectually performed, the flood-gates were washed away by a high tide, in 1755, and the Meer nearly relapsed into its original condition ; it is remarkable that in draining this Meer, eight canoes were discovered, in shape and dimensions similar to those used in America. In 1781, Mr. Eccleston, then resident at Scarisbrick-hall, resolved to make another attempt, he enlarged the sluice and erected three different pairs of flood-gates ; the first to keep out the sea, the second half a mile nearer the Meer, and the third close to the first, but opening in a contrary direction ; by these means the reclaimed lands on the Meer, which was formerly worth no more than 4s. an acre, let subsequently for between £2. and £3. ; it is principally used as pasturage, that being considered a safer pursuit than tillage ; good roads have been made across the Meer by means of fagots covered with a stratum of sand.

Singular
discovery.

§ MEON, EAST. Fair, September 19, for horses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
6	Mepole.....pa	Cambridge..	Ely .....7	Chatteris ....5	Cambridge..14	64	433
3	Meppershall .....pa	Bedford & Herts. }	Silsoe .....4	Shefford ....2	Hitchin .....6	40	444
10	Mercaston .....to	Derby	Derby .. ....7	Ashbourn....7	Belper.....7	133	163
17	Merchton .....ham	Hereford....	Kington ....5	Pembridge...2	Weobley ....5	150	....
7	Mere .....to	Chester	NetherKnuts.3	Altringham ..6	Warrington.10	175	552
24	Mere .....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....5	Sleaford ....14	Newark ....16	129	....
34	Mere .....pa	Somerset ...	Glastonbury .4	Wells .....7	Bridgewater12	127	1272
41	Mere*.....m t & pa	Wilts	Bruton .....8	Hindon.....7	Shaftesbury..7	179	2708
39	Merevale .....pa	Leicester& Warwick. }	Atherstone ..1	Tamworth...7	Coleshill ...8	108	246
21	Mereworth .....pa	Kent	Wrotham....5	Maidstone ...6	Tunbridge...7	29	782
52	Meriadog .....to	Denbigh	St. Asaph .. 3	Denbigh ....3	Abergeley ..10	213	....
39	Meriden .....pa	Warwick ..	Coventry ....6	Stone Brigde.2	Birmingham12	97	892
23	Merill Grange.....ham	Leicester ...	Ashby de la Z.7	Wegworth ....5	Loughboro' ..7	116	....
30	Mering.....ext pa dis	Notts	Newark ....8	Tuxford ....6	EastRetford13	132	4
55	Merioneth† .....co	Merioneth ..	.....	.....	.....	....	35609
27	Merkeshall .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich ....3	Wymondham9	Loddon.....11	109	32
34	Merridge .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .6	Taunton ....9	Watchet ...12	145	....
30	Merriel Bridge...ham	Notts	Tuxford ....4	East Retford.4	Ollerton ...7	161	....
13	Merrington ....pa & to	Durham	Bis.Auckland4	Durham .....8	Darlington 13	252	1325

Birthplace of the celebrated Lord Cottington.

* MERE, a market-town, situated in an angle of the county, bordering upon Dorsetshire and Somersetshire; it was formerly of considerably greater importance than at present, and had a fine castle standing upon an adjacent eminence, which still retains the name of Castle-hill. The principal manufacture of the town is in dowlas and bed-tickens, which gives employment to a considerable portion of the female part of the inhabitants. Francis, Lord Cottington, a celebrated statesman, of the time of Charles I., and Mr. Francis Potter, well known for his mechanical inventions and ingenious writings, were both natives of this town.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, May 17, and October 10, for cattle, pigs, cheese, and pedlery.

Romantic scenery.

† MERIONETHSHIRE is bounded on the north by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the east by the latter county, and that of Montgomery; and on the west by the Irish Sea. Its form is irregularly triangular, gradually contracting, as it runs southwards, till it terminates almost in a point. It measures thirty-six miles from north to south, thirty-four across, in its broadest part; and is 154 miles in circumference. It contains 691 square miles; 442,240 acres; one county town (Harlech); five hundreds; four market towns; thirty-seven parishes; returns one member to Parliament; is partly in the diocese of Bangor and St. Asaph, province of Canterbury. The face of this country is varied throughout with a most romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. Less dreary than Carnarvonshire, as being much better clothed with wood, it is not less fertile in objects which impress the mind with awful astonishment. Beneath the lofty Berwyn-hills, at the north-eastern angle of the county, spreads the fine vale in which the Dee flows; which being traced to its source, soon leads to the Lake of Bala, or Pimblemeer, a fine expanse of clear water, embosomed in hills, and well stored with fish. The town of Bala, on its bank, is noted for a great trade in knit woollen stockings and gloves, the product of the industry of both sexes in the circumjacent country, by which not only the wool of their own mountains, but much purchased in Denbighshire, is wrought up. The venerable Dee receives its name only on leaving Bala-lake; yet some trace its head higher, to the foot of the lofty mountain, Aran. South of this spot begins the Alpine region, with narrow deep valleys, between high, verdant, and precipitous hills, andmoors affording peat, the only fuel of the country. The Dovy, a considerable river, rolls through the bottoms; and after washing the small town of Dinas Mowddy, crosses a part of Montgomeryshire, and at last forms the south boundary of Merionethshire. All this county abounds in sheep, the wool of which is manufactured upon the spot into stockings and flannels. Above the town of Dolgelleau soars the great mountain Cader Idris, one of the loftiest



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10 West from 4° Greenwich 50

Engraved for Dugdale's



HUNDREDS	
<i>Arduwy-is-Astro</i>	1
<i>Penllyn-is-Afon</i>	2
<i>Edernion</i>	3
<i>Talybont & Mowddu</i>	4
<i>Estimaner</i>	5

County Town as..... HARLECH
Market Towns..... Dolgelly
Villages Hamlets &c..... Llandrillo
Seats & Parks..... 
Turnpike Roads..... 
Cross Roads..... 
Rail Roads..... 
Rivers & Watercourses..... 
Woods & Plantations..... 
Polling Places..... 
Boundary of Boroughs.....
Ditto..... Hundreds.....
Ditto..... County.....
Figures attached to Towns denote
the distance from London

SCALE



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
33	Merrinton to	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..6	Wem .....6	Ellesmere ..11	159	....
34	Merriot pa	Somerset....	Crewkerne .2	Ilminster ...6	Yeovil.....8	131	1405	
37	Merrow pa	Surrey	Guildford....2	Leatherhead 10	Ripley .....5	28	249	
8	Merryn, St..... pa	Cornwall ...	Padstow ...2	St. ColumbM.8	Wadebridge .8	247	576	
14	Mersey, East* pa	Essex .....9	Colchester...9	St. Osyth ...6	Witham....18	56	360	
14	Mersey, West pa	Essex.....9	.....9	.....9	.....15	53	847
21	Mersham pa	Kent .....4	Ashford ....4	Hythe .....8	Appledore ..10	57	677	
37	Merstham pa	Surrey.....3	Reigate ....3	Croydon .. .8	Epsom .....9	17	713	
21	Merston pa	Kent .....5	Gravesend .5	Rochester ...3	Maidstone .11	27	853	
38	Merston pa	Sussex .....3	Chichester..3	Bognor ....4	Arundel ... .9	65	129	
39	Merston Jabet . . . ham	Warwick...3	Nuneaton ..3	Coventry ...7	Hinckley ....5	98	....
28	Merston, St. Law- rence pa }	Northamp ..	Brackley ...5	Banbury ...7	Towcester .13	68	530	
8	Merther† pa	Cornwall ...4	Tregony ....4	Truro .....3	St. Mawes...9	266	411	
8	Merther Uni..... pa	Cornwall ...2	Penryn ....2	Helstone ...8	Redruth....7	268	97	
49	Merthyr..... pa	Carmarthen .4	Carmarthen .4	St. Clare ...7	Newcastle..17	222	246	
57	Merthyr..... pa	Pembroke ..6	Fishguard .6	St. Davids .9	Haverford W13	263	925	
48	Merthyr-Cynog pa	Brecon .....8	Brecon.....8	Llandovery .14	Trecastle .10	179	833	
54	Merthyr-Dyfan..... pa	Glamorgan..7	Cardiff .....7	Cowbridge ..9	Llantrissant 13	167	130	
26	Merthyr-Geryn... ham	Monmouth .6	Caerleon....6	Newport ...8	Chepstow ...9	138	....

in Wales; beyond which, towards the sea, are first, round smooth hills, the extensive sheep walks of the country, and then a flat, consisting of meadows and black turbaries. North of Delgalleau the Alpine track again commences, enlivened with woods and frequent cascades. Some of the lakes afford char, and singular crooked-backed trouts. This sort of country extends to the north-west angle of the county, in which is situated the small but strikingly beautiful vale of Festiniog. Some strangely sequestered situations, inaccessible without hazard, yet not without their charms, and the seats of simplicity and rustic competence, are formed amid the savage scenery of this wild region. Harlech, on the coast, though the capital of the county, is a very poor town, distinguished only by its almost entire castle. The only port of Merionethshire is Barmouth, or Abermaw, on a little arm of the sea, into which several small rivulets discharge themselves. It is a harbour of difficult entrance, and not much frequented, though some years ago considerable quantities of the manufactures of the county were exported from it. This county produces but little corn, and the inhabitants apply themselves almost exclusively to the grazing of cattle in the valleys; the mountains maintaining an almost incredible number of sheep. Among the animal products may be reckoned, horned cattle, sheep, deer, and goats; the rivers and lakes abound in fish; and the mountains in minerals. Near the mouth of the Dovy are large iron-works. The principal rivers are, the Dee, the Desunny, the Dyssi, the Avon, and the Drwrydd. The Dee rises in Bala-lake, and running past Corwen and Langollen, falls into the Irish Sea a little beyond Chester. The Desunny rises about three miles south from Dolgelleau, and runs into the Irish Sea a little to the west of Towyn. The Dyssi rises in the west part of the county, passes by Machynllaith, and runs into St. George's-channel at Aberdowy. The Avon rises in a wood south-west from Bala, passes by Dolgelleau, and falls into the Irish Sea, a little below Barmouth. The Drwrydd rises in the north part of the county, on the borders of Carnarvonshire, and runs also into the Irish Sea about three miles north from Harlech. The genuine Welsh poney is to be found here in all its primitive symmetry, although the breed is nearly extinct in other parts of the principality.

MERIONETH
SHIRE.

Remarkable
scenery.

The prin-
cipal rivers.

* MERSEY, EAST and WEST, an island consisting of the parish of East and West Mersey, situated at the confluence of the rivers Colne and Blackwater, separated from the mainland by a small creek, called Pyefleet. Its length is about five miles and breadth about two. It is a place possessing considerable natural beauties, being well wooded and delightfully varied by hill and dale.

† MERTHER. *Fairs*, second Monday in February, and Monday before Whit-Sunday, for cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
54	Merthyr-Mawr pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend 2	Neath 18	Cowbridge . . . 8	181	147
54	Merthyr-Tydfil* . . . m t	Glamorgan..	Brecon 18	Cardiff 22	Swansea 30	171	22083
11	Merton pa	Devon	Torrington . . . 5	Hatherleigh . . 5	Chumleigh . . . 12	196	740
27	Merton pa	Norfolk	Watton 2	EastHarling 10	Thetford 11	91	162
31	Merton pa	Oxford	Bicester 3	Islip 5	Oxford 9	55	234
37	Merton† pa	Surrey	Croydon 6	Kingston 5	Epsom 7	8	1447
11	Mes'aw pa	Devon	SouthMolton. 6	Chulmleigh . . 6	Tiverton 15	180	166
14	Messing pa	Essex	Coggeshall . . 4	Colchester . . 8	Witham 6	44	775
24	Messingham pa	Lincoln	Brigg 8	Epworth 8	Kirton 6	157	1250
36	Metfield pa	Suffolk	Harleston . . . 4	Halesworth . . 7	Bungay 8	99	733
46	Metham to	E. R. York . . .	Howden 5	Goole 6	South Cave 10	185	35
24	Metheringham pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 11	Lincoln 9	GreenManInn4	126	880
45	Methley pa	W. R. York . . .	Wakefield . . 6	Leeds 9	Pontefract . . 6	183	1593
40	Methop to	Westmorlnd . . .	Kendal 10	Cartmel 5	Milnthorpe . . 6	261	86
27	Methwold m t	Norfolk	Brandon 7	Stoke Ferry . . 4	Swaffham . . . 12	85	1266
36	Metingham pa	Suffolk	Bungay 2	Beccles 4	Halesworth . . 9	109	406
27	Metton pa	Norfolk	Cromer 4	Aylsham 8	Holt 9	128	81
46	Meux to	E. R. York . . .	Beverley . . . 5	Hornsea 9	Hull 9	183	83
8	Mevagissey pa	Cornwall	Tregony 6	St. Austle . . . 5	Grampound . . 6	259	2169
8	Mewan Saint pa	Cornwall	St. Austel . . 2	Grampound . . 5	Tregony 7	256	1306
45	Mexborough . . pa & to	W. R. York . . .	Rotherham . . 6	Doncaster . . . 7	Barnesley . . . 12	164	1270
7	Micclehurst ham	Chester	Stockport . . . 7	Glossop 3	Ashton un L. 5	181	....
8	Michael, St. † bo to	Cornwall	Bodmin 14	Truro 7	Grampound . . 7	247	....
18	Michael, St. pa	Herts	St. Albans . . 1	Redburn 4	HemelHemp. 6	21	1527
16	Michael, St. pa	Hants	Winchester . . 0	Alresford . . . 7	Southampt. 12	63	552

Ruins of Morlais castle.

Formerly the residence of Lord Nelson.

* MERTHYR TYDFIL, or Tudfil, a prosperous town in the parish of the same name. Not many years since it was an insignificant little village, but the discovery of mineral treasures in its vicinity raised it rapidly to importance. The government of the place is intrusted to the chief constable of the hundred, assisted by parish constables; and a police magistrate holds a court here three days in each week, besides which there is a court of requests held the second Monday in every month, at which debts not exceeding £5. may be sued for. The first congregation of Dissenters, established in Wales, met at this place under the guidance of Vavasor Powel, A. D. 1620. About the year 1755, Merthyr, then an inconsiderable village, attracted the notice of Mr. Anthony Bacon, member for Aylesbury, who obtained a lease of ninety-nine years duration from that date, at a rent of £200. per annum, of a tract of land eight miles in length by five in breadth, upon which he erected extensive iron and coal works. After the accumulation of a splendid fortune, he disposed of his mineral kingdom, by leases, to different parties, and in lots. The Cyfartha works are the largest in the kingdom. Three miles north of Merthyr, stands the ruins of Morlais castle, occupying the apex of an insulated hill. This was once the palace of the kings of Brecon.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, May 13, Trinity Monday, September 2, and 24, Monday after October 10, and November 20, upon a hill called Y Waen. In the town, May 14.

† MERTON, a village and parish, pleasantly situated on the river Wandle, at a short distance westward of Mitcham. In 1236 a national council, or Parliament, was held at Merton-abbey, for the coronation of Henry III. and his Queen Eleanor, on which occasion were enacted the statutes, or provisions of Merton. This village is distinguished as having been the residence of Admiral Lord Nelson, in the latter part of his life.

‡ MICHAEL, ST., a borough-town, variously styled St. Michael's, Michell, or more correctly, Modeshole. It is said to have been a place of importance before the Norman conquest; but like others of the Cornish boroughs, it has become an insignificant village. The municipal constitution is somewhat peculiar, the town being governed by a portreeve, chosen annually by a jury of the principal inhabitants, from among the six chief tenants, or deputy lords of the manor. A manorial court-leet is held twice a-year. The market has been long extinct, but the fair is still continued.

Market, disused.—Fairs, July 28, and October 15, for sheep.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Michael, St. ....pa	Worcester ..	Worcester ..0	Droitwich ...6	Pershore ....9	111	614
8	Michael, St. Carhais.pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony ....4	Grampond...5	St. Austle...8	262	197
17	Michael, St., Church .pa	Hereford....	Ross ....6	Monmouth..10	Hereford ...10	126	....
58	Michael Church ....pa	Radnor	Kington ...6	Hay ....5	New Radnor.8	161	172
17	Michael, St.	Hereford....	Hay.....10	Hereford ...18	Monmouth..22	152	466
8	Michael, St., Penke- ville .....pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony ....5	Truro .....3	St. Mawes...7	257	179
36	Michael, St., South Elmham.....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..6	Harleston...7	Bungay.....5	105	140
26	Michael, St., Troy .pa	Monmouth .	Monmouth...2	Tintern Abb.8	Chepstow ..13	131	335
22	Michael, St., upon the Wyre .....pa	Lancaster...	Garstang ....4	Poultou ....8	Kirkham ....7	228	4708
8	Michael's, St.* ..ext.....pa cha	Cornwall ...	Marazion ....1	Penzance ....4	Helstone ...10	286	245
34	Michael's, St. ....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .5	Taunton ...7	Langport ....9	138	55
54	Michaelston le Pit .pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....4	Cowbridge..11	Llantrissant 11	164	105
54	Michaelston Super Afon .....pa	Glamorgan..	Neath .....5	Bridgend ..14	.....24	194	1050
54	Michaelston Su. Ely.pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....5	Cowbridge ..9	.....8	165	60
26	Michaelston Vedw..pa	Monmouth ..	Newport ....5	Cardiff.....7	Caerphilly ..6	153	208
8	Michaelstow .....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ..4	Wadebridge .8	Bodmin ....9	232	215
9	Michaelthwaite ...ham	Cumberland.	Wigton ....3	Carlisle ....9	Hesket New .9	305	..
38	Michelham .....ham	Sussex.....	Hailsham....3	Eastbourne .9	Lewes.....11	59	..
36	Mickfield.....pa	Suffolk.....	Needham....6	Debenham ..3	Stowmarket .7	80	257
43	Mickleby .....to	N. R. York .	Whitby. ....7	Egton .....4	Guisborough 14	240	500
45	Micklefield ...to & cha	W. R. York .	Ferry-bridge 7	Tadcaster ...7	Leeds .....10	185	228
37	Mickleham† .....pa	Surrey	Leatherhead .2	Dorking. ....3	Epsom .....16	20	709

* MICHAEL'S, ST., or St. Michael's-mount, an extra-parochial chapelry in the west division of the hundred of Penwith; nearly all the inhabitants are employed in the different branches of the pilchard fishery, the operations of which, as carried on in the bay, form a very interesting spectacle. At high tides this place appears a completely insulated mass of rocks, rising to a considerable height; and with the tower of the chapel on the summit, assumes the form of a complete pyramid, but at low water it can be approached over a kind of causeway of sand and rocks, which are submerged by every rising tide; the circumference of this mount is rather more than a mile, and its height, from the sand to the top of the chapel-tower, is 250 feet; the ascent to the summit is by a steep and craggy passage, defended about midway by a small battery; and near the summit, by the north flank of the principal battery, which also protects the entrance of the bay. The whole summit is occupied by the remains of a priory, founded by Edward the Confessor, for Benedictine monks, which remains have been lately much improved and beautified; the chapel, which is spacious, is of the Gothic order; a very narrow staircase leads from one of the angles of the tower to the summit, the prospect from which is truly sublime; it comprehends the entire view of the bay, the several towns and villages that skirt the coast, and an immense extent of sea.

Once a
priory for
Benedictine
monks.

† MICKLEHAM, a parish, pleasantly situated, and containing the greatest part of Box-hill, which here rises abruptly from the river Mole, by which it is watered; the summit of this celebrated hill commands a most beautiful and extensive view, reaching to the South Downs of Sussex, near the sea, and in a northern direction beyond the metropolis, over great part of Middlesex. Here is Norbury-park, which is extensively and agreeably diversified, and planted with much taste; the mansion stands on a hill, commanding extensive and delightful prospects; this is considered one of the most beautiful seats in Surrey, and no place of equal extent in this country is supposed to contain so many valuable walnut-trees as Norbury-park, which at one time amounted to the number of 40,000. It is remarked, as a proof of the uncertainty of their produce, that in some years £600. worth of walnuts have been gathered from the trees in this park, whereas in others they have scarcely yielded a single bushel

Norbury-
park.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dis. Lon.	Popu- lation.
10	Mickleover pa	Derby	Derby 4	Ashbourn .. 13	Burton 8	130	1526
45	Micklethwaite .. ham	W. R. York.	Colne 5	Skipton 8	Clitheroe ... 10	223	..
45	Micklethwaite .. ex } pa dis }	W. R. York.	Wetherby ... 2	Tadcaster ... 6	Leeds 12	192	91
45	Micklethwaite to	W. R. York.	Keighley 3	Bingley 3	Bradford 7	203	..
15	Mickleton pa	Gloucester ..	Chip Camden 3	Evesham 8	Strat.onAvon 9	93	679
44	Mickleton to	N. R. York .	Romald Kirk 2	Barnard Cast. 8	Bowes 9	254	500
45	Mickle Town ham	W. R. York.	Wakefield .. 7	Leeds 8	Pontefract... 6	183	..
29	Mickley to & cha	Northumb ..	Newcastle .. 12	Hexham 11	Corbridge ... 7	278	211
33	Middle pa	Salop	Shrewsbury . 8	Wem 5	Ellesmere ... 9	161	1205
44	Middleham* .m t & pa	N. R. York .	Masham 9	Leyburn 3	Bedale 10	232	914
12	Middle Marsh ti	Dorset	Dorchester .. 11	Sherborne ... 8	Sturminster. 10	119	..
14	Middle Mead. man	Essex	Chelmsford . 5	Maldon 6	Witham 5	34	..
34	Middleney ti	Somerset....	Langport 3	Ilminster 7	Ilchester 8	131	..
9	Middle Quarter to	Cumberland .	Longtown ... 5	Brampton 7	Carlisle 9	310	520
10	Middle Quarter to	Derby	Bakewell 9	Buxton 10	Ashbourn .. 10	149	354
22	Middle Quarter to	Lancaster ...	Ulverstone .. 6	Broughton .. 4	Dalton 8	278	654
29	Middle Quarter, } North to }	Northumb...	Hexham 4	Allendale ... 6	Corbridge ... 6	277	190
29	Middle Quarter, } South to }	Northumb...	..... 3	..... 8	..... 6	278	..
43	Middlesborough pa & to	N. R. York .	Stockton 4	Stokesley... 4	Guisborough 10	245	385
25	Middlesex† county					..	1358541
9	Middle Skeugh to	Cumberland .	Carlisle 11	Hesket New. 5	Penrith. 12	295	195
44	Middlesmoor .to & cha	W. R. York.	Middleham 11	Kettlewell . 9	Ripon 16	232	485
13	Middleston to	Durham	BishopsAuck. 4	Durham 8	Darlington.. 13	252	..

Interesting
ruins.

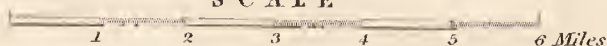
* MIDDLEHAM, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Hang West; the inhabitants are employed chiefly in the woollen manufacture. Here are the remains of a once formidable castle, the views from which, both up and down Wensley-dale, are picturesque and extensive. The castle was built about the year 1190, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, and afterwards became the property of the Earl of Warwick, the famous king-maker; and here he confined Edward IV., who contrived to effect his escape, and soon after defeated his powerful enemy at the battle of Barnet; the castle becoming forfeited to the crown, Edward gave it to his brother Richard, the Duke of Gloucester, who made it his favourite residence; and in this place was born his only son Edward, afterwards Prince of Wales, who died at the age of twelve years. At what time the castle ceased to be inhabited is not known; tradition says it was reduced to ruins by Oliver Cromwell; it is still an object of great interest.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, November 5, for sheep; and November 6, for horned cattle.

Description
of the
country.

† MIDDLESEX is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire, projecting considerably, and having its boundaries principally artificial; on the south it is separated from Surrey by an imaginary line, drawn down the middle of the river Thames; on the west it is divided from Buckinghamshire by the river Colne; and on the east from Essex by the river Lea. Its greatest extent, from east to west, is about twenty-three miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is about seventeen miles; and is about ninety-five miles in circumference. Its shape is nearly quadrangular, and were it reduced to a regular parallelogram of equal superficies, the medium length and width would be about twenty miles by fourteen miles. It contains 297 square miles; 190,080 acres; two cities (London and Westminster); six market towns, and 200 parishes; is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of London and Westminster. From its undulating surface, Middlesex is peculiarly suited to the purposes of agriculture; being sufficiently sloping to secure a proper drainage, without having any very abrupt elevations; at the same time the inequalities of the surface contribute to health, ornament, and beauty; though but few parts can be considered as peculiarly picturesque. For the most part, the ground rises from the banks of the Thames towards the north; and within a few miles from London, a range of gently swelling eminences, of which Hampstead, Highgate, and Muswell-hill, are the chief, protect

SCALE



35

51.
30

25

<i>Edmonton</i>	1
<i>Ossulston</i>	2
<i>Gore</i>	3
<i>Ellthorne</i>	4
<i>Isleworth</i> ..	5
<i>Spelthorne</i>	6

20





THE QUEEN'S PALACE, PILSEN.

MIDDIFSEY

The birth place of the Prince of Wales, born, Nov^r 9, 1841, also of the Prince's Royal born, Nov^r 21 1840.

the metropolis from the northern blasts. These heights afford many pleasing and extensive prospects; and some equally extended may be seen from Harrow-hill; which, from rising in an almost insulated manner, forms a prominent object to the distance of several miles. This eminence is detached from a yet higher and more extensive ridge, stretching from Pinner, Stanmore, Elstree, Totteridge, and Barnet, to Enfield-chase. The banks of the Thames, Colne, and Lea rivers, and generally of the smaller streams belonging to this county, present a series of luxuriant meadows, principally composed of a rich loamy soil. Those which lie contiguous to the river Thames, are occupied to an extent of many miles, by gardeners and nurserymen, who cultivate an immense quantity of fruits and vegetables for the London markets. The prevailing soils in Middlesex are loam and clay, or sand and gravel, more or less intermixed with loamy clay. The arable lands are, for the most part, spread out in common fields, although about 20,000 acres are now enclosed. The corn grown in this county is nearly confined to wheat and barley; rye and oats being only cultivated in small quantities; with wheat there are annually about 10,000 acres cropped; with barley, about 4000; with beans, 3000; with pease, 3000; and with green crops, such as clover, vetches, cabbages, ray grss, &c. about 20,000. The greater part of the upland meadow and pasture lands in this county are very productive; and in the art of hay-making, the Middlesex farmers are superior to any others in the island. The fruit gardens, principally situated on both sides of the high road from Kensington, through the parishes of Hammersmith, Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham, are supposed to contain 3000 acres; whilst the kitchen gardens comprise above 10,000 acres. The nursery-grounds in this county are presumed to occupy 1500 acres. The manures used are various, but almost all of them are procured from the metropolis. The quantity of live stock kept in Middlesex, is probably less than in any other, in proportion to the number of acres, with the exception of cows, which are supposed to amount to 7200; the number of horses amounts to upwards of 30,000; but neither the hogs nor sheep are confined to any particular breed; although of the former, vast numbers are fattened at the malt distilleries. The waste and common lands do not at this time exceed 9000 acres, and the woodlands and copses scarcely amount to 3000 acres. The whole county may be considered as a sort of demesne to the metropolis, being covered with its villas, intersected by the innumerable roads leading to its, and laid out in gardens, pastures, and enclosures of all sorts for its convenience and support. It swarms with people in its numerous and extensive villages; but no large towns can exist in the neighbourhood of that which attracts people so strongly from the whole nation. The united cities of London and Westminster are situated on a gentle declivity on the north bank of the Thames. The market-towns in Middlesex afford nothing remarkable. At Brentford, where the Brent enters the Thames, King Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes, drawn off from the siege of London, and drove them across the river. To this place, also, King Charles I. advanced after the battle of Edgehill, and gave great alarm to the metropolis. The banks of the Thames, from hence to London, are almost entirely laid out in gardens and nursery grounds, for the supply of the capital. The royal palace of Hampton Court, on the Thames, originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and a favourite residence of King William, is now almost deserted. At Kensington is also a royal palace, chiefly remarkable for its gardens. Chelsea is distinguished by its spacious hospital, for superannuated and disabled soldiers, and by an institution for the education of their children. The rivers of this county are, the Thames, the Lea, the Colne, and the New River. The Thames is one of the finest and most beautiful rivers in the world; and at London, its depth is sufficient, not only for the navigation of large ships, but for making its deep capacious channel what it

MIDDLE-
SEX.Extensive
Gardens.The Danes
defeated by
Edmund
Ironside.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
46	Middlethorpe .....to	E. R. York .	York 3	Tadcaster ...9	Cawood .....9	196	48	
28	Middlethorpe .....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester .. 6	Brackley ....8	Daventry. ...14	66	....
10	Middleton .....to	Derby	Bakewell.... 4	Longnor ... 7	Winster ....4	150	....
10	Middleton .....to	Derby	Wirksworth .2	Matlock ... 4	..... 4	142	1014
14	Middleton .....pa	Essex.....	Sudbury ... 1	Halstead ...8	Clare .....9	54	103	
16	Middleton .....ham	Hants	Whitchurch 4	Andover ... 4	Andover ...11	60	....
16	Middleton .....ham	Hants.....	Yarmouth. .2	Newport ...12	Brook .....6	96	....
22	Middleton .....to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster ...5	Burton ...15	Garstang ...12	241	198	
22	Middleton .....to	Lancaster ...	Newton ... 4	Warrington .3	Leigh .....6	188	300	
22	Middleton.... m t & pa	Lancaster ...	Rochdale...6	Manchester ..6	Oldham 4	192	14379	

MIDDLE-
SEX.

Great
canals.

really is, one of the greatest ports of trade in the universe. Its water is exceedingly wholesome, and fit for use in the longest voyages, during which it will work and ferment itself, till it becomes perfectly pure, clear, and palatable. It abounds with a great variety of fish, and is noted for its salmon, smelts, and flounders. The Lea rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and running to Hertford and Ware, and afterwards dividing Essex from part of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall. A canal has been lately cut between it and the Thames, which runs near Limehouse. The Colne runs through the county of Herts, and part of Middlesex, dividing the latter county from Buckinghamshire, and falls into the Thames at Staines. The New River is an artificial stream, brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell-parva, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for supplying the metropolis with water. This river, with all its windings, is nearly thirty-nine miles long, has forty-three sluices, and over it 215 bridges; and is under the management of a flourishing corporation, called the New River Company. Middlesex is intersected by two canals, called the Grand Junction, and Paddington; the former joins the Thames at Old Brentford, and passing through the grounds at Sion-hill and Osterly-park, runs through a rich corn district near Hanwell, Norwood, Harlington, West Drayton, Cowley, Uxbridge, and Harefield, beyond which it quits the county near Rickmansworth. The stated burthen of barges navigating this canal is sixty tons, but those of seventy tons have passed. The rise of water from its union with the Thames to the fourteenth lock, is 114 feet two inches. The Paddington-canal branches off from the former near Cranford, and is continued the whole way on a level to the City Road-basin. Previous to the Roman invasion, Middlesex was included in the district inhabited by a people, denominated by the Romans, Trinobantes, or Trinovantes; though called in the British language Trinovantwys. After the complete subjugation of the island, this county was included in the division named Flavia Cæsariensis. Middlesex gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Dorset.

Extensive
cotton
factories.

* MIDDLETON, a market-town, situated on the high road from Manchester to Rochdale. It was formerly a village of little importance, but since 1770 it has progressively become a considerable manufacturing town, in consequence of the extension of the cotton-trade. Nearly all the places of worship in this town have schools for gratuitous instruction connected with them, extending the benefits of education to more than 1800 children of both sexes. Cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of nankeens, gingham, ticking, and other kinds of cotton fabrics, are largely carried on here; besides which here are silk-factories, dyeing-houses, and bleaching-works. In the immediate vicinity of the town are coal-mines; and facilities for commercial intercourse are afforded by the Manchester and Rochdale-canal, which passes about a mile westward of Middleton, and communicates, by its junction with the Yorkshire-canal, with the ports of Goole and Kingston-upon-Hull. A grant from the crown of the right to hold a weekly market was obtained in 1791.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Thursday after March 11, for cattle and sheep; Thursday after April 15, and the second Thursday after September 29, ditto.



CHALK FARM, PRIMROSE HILL.

MIDDLESEX.

DRAWN & ENGRAVED FOR DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES DELINEATED.



OPPENHAGEN HOUSE, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

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Map	Names of Places.	Country.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
56	Middleton to	Montgomery.	Shrewsbury 10	Welshpool . . 9	Oswestry. . . 11	163	100
27	Middleton. pa	Norfolk	Lynn 4	Swaff ham. . 11	Downham . . 10	94	681
28	Middlet n to	Northamp. . . .	Rockingham 2	Rothwell . . . 7	Market Harb. 7	83	433
29	Middleton to	Northumb. . . .	Belford 1	Wooler 9	B. on Tweed 14	323	87
33	Middleton ham	Salop	Bishops Cas. 7	Montgomery . 6	Welshpool . . 8	162	....
33	Middleton ham	Salop	Ludlow 5	Tenbury 4	Leominster . . 8	137	....
33	Middleton ham	Salop . . . . .	..... 3	..... 8	..... 13	141	....
36	Middleton. pa	Suffolk	Yoxford 3	Saxmundham 5	Dunwich . . . 4	94	580
38	Middleton pa	Sussex	Arundel 6	Bognor 2	Lt. Hampton 4	61	43
39	Middleton pa	Warwick	Tamworth . . 5	Lichfield . . . 8	Birmingham 11	109	550
40	Middleton . . . to & cha	Westmorlnd. . .	Kirkby Lons. 6	Sedbergh. . . 5	Kendal . . . 10	253	286
43	Middleton to	N. R. York . . .	Pickering . . 2	Kir. Moorside 2	New Malton 10	227	1742
45	Middleton to	W. R. York. . .	Wakefield . . 6	Leeds 4	Dewsbury . . 6	188	967
45	Middleton to	W. R. York. . .	Otley 7	Skipton . . . 10	Bingley . . . 8	210	225
28	Middleton Chency*. pa	Northamp. . . .	Banburv . . . 4	Brackley . . . 7	Towcester. . 15	70	1415
7	Middleton Grange. . to	Chester	Frodsham. . 4	Runcorn . . . 1	Warrington. . 9	198	13
13	Middleton Nether. man	Durham	Yarm 5	Darlington . . 5	Stockton . . . 8	242	....
13	Middleton, St. George }	Durham . . . . .	..... 4	..... 6	..... 8	241	299
9	Middleton Place . . ham	Cumberland. . .	Ravenglass . 3	Ulpha 8	Hawkshead 20	278	....
29	Middleton Hall. . . to	Northumb. . . .	Wooler 2	Belford . . . 11	Alnwick . . . 16	319	56
7	Middleton on the Hill }	Hereford	Leominster . 6	Tenbury . . . 5	Ludlow 7	138	413
5	Middleton. pa }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Middleton upon }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Middleton, North. . to	Northumb. . . .	Wooler 2	Morpeth. . . 28	Alnwick . . . 15	318	156
29	Middleton, North. . to	Northumb. . . .	Morpeth. . . 10	Rothbury . . 12	Hexham . . . 17	293	108
44	Middleton Quernhow to	N. R. York . . .	Ripon 5	Masham 9	Thirsk 9	217	123
33	Middleton Scriven . pa	Salop	Bridgenorth . 5	Bewdley . . . 11	Ludlow . . . 14	140	99
29	Middleton, South . . to	Northumb. . . .	Wooler 3	Morpeth. . . 27	Alnwick . . . 14	317	69
29	Middleton, South . . to	Northumb. . . .	Morpeth. . . 11	Rothbury . . 13	Hexham . . . 16	292	32
10	Middleton, Stoney }	Derby	Bakewell. . . 4	Sheffield. . . 11	Tideswell . . 6	157	698
31	Middleton, Stony . . pa	Oxford	Bicester . . . 3	Woodstock . . 8	Oxford . . . 12	57	307
13	Middleton†. . . m t & pa	Durham	Barnard Cas. 9	Wolsingham 11	Durham . . . 30	255	3714
43	Middleton Tyas pa & to	N. R. York . . .	Richmond . . 5	Darlington . . 8	Barnard Cas. 16	238	811
46	Middleton on the }	E. R. York. . . .	Beverley . . . 9	Gt. Driffield . 8	Pocklington. . 9	200	485
7	Middlewich†. m t & pa	Chester.	Northwich . . 6	Sandbach. . . 6	Macclesfield 16	167	4785
11	Middlewood ham	Devon	Teignmouth . 3	Chudleigh . . 6	Exmouth . . . 4	182	....
17	Middlewood to	Hereford	Hay. 5	Hereford. . . 16	Kington 9	150	....

* MIDDLETON CHENCY, or Chendait. A tenure prevails in the lordship of this parish, that when estates descend in the female line, the eldest sister inherits by law.

† MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, a market-town, situated on the eastern side of the river Tees, near its confluence with a small brook, called Bishop's-beck, or Hudshope-burn. It is singularly placed in the midst of hills, surrounding an extensive green. Courts leet and baron are held here annually, under the authority of the Marquis of Cleveland, as lord of the manor. The great sources of profitable industry here are the lead-mines, which are abundant in the northern part of the parish. Grouse and other wild-fowl frequent the moors in the vicinity of this town. The surrounding country displays romantic scenery, varied with hills and dales; and the cataracts of High Force, or Force Fall, and Cauldron Snout, on the Tees, some miles above Middleton, are highly picturesque and magnificent objects, which attract many visitors in the summer season.

Great lead
mines.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Third Thursday in April, July 7, and the Second Thursday in September.

‡ MIDDLEWICH, a market-town, situated near the confluence of the rivers Dane and Croke; its name is derived from its central situation between the Wiches, or salt towns, and its origin is supposed to be at least as remote as the time of the Romans; it is celebrated for the great quantities of salt manufactured from the salt-springs, the water of which is said to yield one-fourth of its weight in salt; some additional employment arises from a cotton manufactory, which has been established here;

Manufac-
ture of salt.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Middlezoy.....pa	Somerset...	Langport...6	Bridgewater.7	Taunton....13	134	679
45	Midgeley.....to	W. R. York.	Halifax.....5	Rochdale..15	Burnley....14	202	2409
4	Midgham.....cha	Berks.....	Newbury...7	Reading....10	Thatcham...4	49	249
16	Midgham.....ti	Hants.....	Fordingbridg1	Ringwood..6	Salisbury...12	94	....
45	Midhope.....to	W. R. York.	Skipton...11	Colne.....4	Clitheroe...8	222	110
45	Midhope.....cha	W. R. York.	Barnsley...10	Sheffield...12	Peniston...4	174	....
38	Midhurst*...m t & pa	Sussex.....	Haslemere..8	Chichester.12	Petworth...6	50	1478
38	Midlavant.....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester.3	Midhurst...9	Petersfield..13	59	267
21	Midley.....pa	Kent.....	Romney...3	Lydd.....2	Rye.....8	70	52
13	Midridge.....to	Durham.....	Bishops Auc.4	Darlington..9	Durham....11	250	307
13	Midridge Grange...to	Durham.....	.....4	.....8	.....12	249	55
12	Milborn Stileham .ham	Dorset.....	Bere Regis..0	Wareham...7	Blandford...9	113	313
34	Milborne Wick...ham	Somerset....	Milborne...1	Sherborne..4	Wincanton..7	115	....
41	Milborne.....ti	Wilts.....	Malsbury..1	Tetbury...6	Wooton Bas.10	95	126
40	Milbourn.....to & cha	Westmorlnd	Appleby...7	Penrith....10	Shap.....12	277	325
40	Milbourn Grange..ham	Westmorlnd	.....6	.....11	.....12	276	....
12	Milbourne, St. An- drew.....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford..8	Dorchester...8	Wareham..11	111	243
12	Milbourne Church- stone.....ham	Dorset.....	.....8	.....8	.....11	111	....
34	Milbournet...m t & pa	Somerset...	Sherborne...3	Wincanton.10	Shaftesbury.13	114	2072
8	Milbrook.....cha	Cornwall...	Saltash.....5	Plymouth...5	St. Germans.6	221	....
29	Milburn.....to	Morthumb..	Newcastle..11	Morpeth....9	Hexham....15	286	101
29	Milburn Grange....to	Northumb..	.....12	.....10	.....15	287	44

MIDDLE-
WICH.

Picturesque
ruins.

Once a
place of
importance.

it has also the benefit of canal navigation, the Grand Trunk running through the town, and in its course joining the Mersey.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, St. James, August 5, and Holy Thursday, for cattle.—Posting-house, Wright's Arms.

* MIDHURST, a borough, market-town, and parish, pleasantly situated near the river Arun; the town is in general well built; it is a borough by prescription, having sent members to Parliament ever since the fourth of Edward II. About a quarter of a mile east of the town are situated the picturesque ruins of Cowdry-house, once the magnificent seat of the noble family of Montague; they stand in a valley near the banks of the Arun, between two well-wooded hills, and in an extensive park, which contains some of the finest chesnut-trees in England. The interior of this building, which was the most perfect model of a castellated mansion of the time of Henry VIII., was fitted up in a most princely style, and was richly decorated with paintings, and contained a choice collection of books, which, together with the house and the whole of its valuable furniture, were destroyed by fire, on the night of the 24th of September, 1793; and nearly at the same time the noble owner was drowned, with his fellow-traveller, Mr. Burdett, in rashly venturing to sail down the cataracts of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. The petty sessions are holden in this town.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, April 5, October 29, Whit-Tuesday, for all sorts of fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

† MILBOURNE, or Milbourne-port, a borough and market-town, situated on a small branch of the river Ivel, in the southern part of the county, bordering on Dorsetshire. It was anciently a place of some importance. The town of Milbourne-port, notwithstanding it has been improved within a few years past, and several new buildings have been erected, is destitute of any regular arrangement, the place consisting chiefly of detached houses, and presenting the general appearance of a village. There is a guild-hall, but the only public structure of any importance, except the parish church, is the market-house; and that is at present of but little benefit to the inhabitants, in consequence of the market having fallen into decay. The manufactures of dowlas, ticken, sail-cloth, and linsey-woolsey, at one period were prosecuted here; but they have been discontinued, and leather-dressing and glove-making have been introduced in their stead.

Market. disused.—Fairs, June 5 and October 25, for cattle and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Milby.....to	N. R. York.	Boroughbrid. 1	Easingwold 10	Ripon.....7	207	....
31	Milcombe.....cha	Oxford.....	Deddington..4	Banbury....5	Chip. Norton 9	73	....
39	Milcott.....ham	Gloucester } Warwick }	Stratford onA.4	Chi. Campden 9	Alcester....7	100	15
36	Milden.....pa	Suffolk.....	Bildeston...3	Lavenham...3	Sudbury....7	61	177
36	Mildenhall * .m t & pa	Suffolk.....	Brandon...9	Newmarket..9	Bury St Ed. 12	70	3267
41	Mildenhall.....pa	Wilts.....	Marlborough.2	Ramsbury...4	Swindon...16	74	427
14	Mile End.....pa	Essex.....	Colchester..1	Neyland....1	Halstead...13	52	....
25	Mile End†.....dis	Middlesex..	Bethnal Gr..1	Bow.....1	Limehouse...1	1	33898
27	Mileham.....pa	Norfolk.....	East Dereham 7	Litcham...3	Foulsham...9	104	566
10	Milford.....vil	Derby.....	Belper.....1	Derby.....7	Ashborne...13	133	....
16	Milford.....pa	Hants.....	Lymington...3	Christchurch 9	Yarmouth...6	91	1533
41	Milford.....ham	Wilts.....	Salisbury...1	Amesbury...8	Downton...6	81	523
57	Milford Haven † .m t	Pembroke..	Haverford W. 7	Pembroke...7	Narbarth...17	276	2405
45	Miford, North.....to	W. R. York.	Tadcaster...4	Cawood....6	Ferry Bridge 10	189	....
45	Milford, South.....to	W. R. York	Ferrybridge..4	.....7	Tadcaster...8	185	719
21	Milkhouse Street...cha	Kent.....	Cranbrook..2	Biddenden..4	Tenterden...7	49	....
33	Milland.....ham	Sussex.....	Midhurst...6	Haslemere...6	Petersfield..6	48	....
3	Millbrook.....pa	Bedford....	Amphill....2	Woburn...6	Bedford....8	47	602
16	Millbrook.....pa	Hants.....	Southampton.3	Winchester.13	Romsey....6	75	2335

* **MILDENHALL**, a market-town, situated on the river Larke, a branch of the Ouse, which is navigable for barges. The town is large and well built. Mildenhall suffered severely by fire at the commencement of the sixteenth century. Henry Barton, Lord Mayor of London, in 1428, and William Gregory, in 1451, were both natives of this town. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here.

Market, Friday.—Fair, October 10, for wool.

† **MILE END**, a suburban district of the metropolis, consisting of the hamlets of Mile End Old Town and Mild End New Town, in the parish of Stepney, Tower division of the hundred of Ossulston. These hamlets comprehend a continued street, extending along the Essex road, where are many handsome mansions and ranges of houses; and on the northern side of the road is a recently-erected square, called Tredgar-square; and, on the south side, another called Beaumont-square. In the insurrection against the weak government of Henry VI., in 1450, under the famous Jack Cade, the rebels, who kept the metropolis in a state of alarm, and committed several flagrant outrages, were for some time encamped at Mile End.

Encampment of the rebels under Jack Cade.

‡ **MILFORD HAVEN**, a sea-port in the parish of Stainton, and hundred of Rhos, situated upon Milford Haven. The town consists of three streets, the directions of which are parallel to each other, and it stands agreeably upon the side of a hill. Here are a custom-house, town-hall, a market-house, and a handsome church, built and endowed by the Hon. Fulk Greville, the founder of the town. Within is preserved a beautiful porphyry vase, brought from Egypt by the learned traveller, Dr. Pococke. The only trade of this place consists in the export of stone coal, for drying malt, quantities of which are shipped for London, and for the different ports along the Bristol channel, besides lime-stone and culm, in which there is a tolerable coasting trade. Milford Haven is esteemed one of the best and most capacious asylums for shipping in the British dominions. It is of an oblong figure, ten miles in length by an average breadth of one mile and a half; it possesses five bays, ten creeks, and thirteen roads, the anchorage being of the safest and most tenacious description. Here the British navy and all the shipping of the empire might ride together in ample room, and, from the extraordinary height to which the tides rise, might proceed to sea, with almost any wind. One of the government packets, established to preserve a communication with the south of Ireland, sails from this port every day, except Tuesday, and returns every day but Thursday.

Safe and capacious harbour.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Mill Cotton .....ham	Northamp ..	Thrapston ...2	Higham Fer. 6	Kimbolton...10	73	....
29	Mill Field.....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....6	Coldstream ..8	Berwick....14	326	262
25	Mill Hill.....ham	Middlesex ..	Hendon ....2	Barnet .....3	Finchley...2	4	....
7	Millington.....to	Chester ...	NetherKnut. 5	Altrincham ..4	Warrington..9	177	330
46	Millington.....pa	E. R. York ..	Pocklington..3	Mt. Weighton 8	York .. ...15	200	255
3	Milow .....ham	Bedford	Biggleswade .3	Potton.....4	Baldock ....7	46	....
28	Milshield.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham ....8	Newcastle..14	Corbridge...5	281	....
9	Millon Upper and } Lower .....pa }	Cumberland	Ravenglass .12	Ulverston ...8	Hawkshead..16	280	915
24	Millwood .....to	Lincoln	Gainsborough9	Epworth ...3	Kirton .....9	160	....
10	Milnhay .....ham	Derby	Derby .. ...9	Nottingham 10	Alfreton ...7	135	....
40	Milnhouse .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kir. Lonsdale 7	Milnthorpe ..2	Kendal.....7	259	....
22	Milnrow* .ham & cha	Lancaster...	Rochdale....2	Oldham ....6	Burnley ....14	198	....
30	Milnthorpe .....ham	Notts	Worksop ...5	Ollerton ...7	Mansfield ..9	144	....
40	Milnthorp †.....m t	Westmorlnd	Burton .....4	Kendal.....7	Kir. Lonsdale 8	255	1509
33	Milson .....pa	Salop	Tenbury ....4	CleoburyMor.3	Ludlow .....8	137	156
21	Milsted .....pa	Kent	Sittingbourne4	Lenham .....5	Feversham..8	42	214
41	Milston .....pa	Wilts	Amesbury ..3	Ludgershall..8	Salisbury ...11	79	167
24	Milthorpe.....ham	Lincoln.....	Folkingham..3	Bourn .....7	Corby .....6	104	....
4	Milton.....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon....4	Wantage ....8	Wallingford .9	55	413
7	Milton.....to	Chester	Northwich ..4	Frodsham...6	Warrington..9	178	....
6	Milton .....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...4	Ely .....13	Newmarket 12	55	377
10	Milton.....ham	Derby	Burton .....4	Derby .....9	Ashby de la Z.9	124	....
21	Milton †.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury ..2	Feversham...8	Ashford ....12	55	....
14	Milton.....ham	Essex	Prittlewell .1	Southend ...2	Rayleigh ...7	39	....
21	Milton .....m t & pa	Kent	Sittingbournel	Chatham ...10	Sheerness...8	40	2233

Eccentric
character.

Singular
epitaph.

Repeatedly
attacked by
the Danes.

* MILNROW. The celebrated John Collier, alias Tim Bobbin (by which latter name he wished to be called), lived fifty seven years, as school-master, and where he died on the 14th of July, 1786, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, and was buried in the parish church-yard of Rochdale. He was a poet, musician, and painter; but the production which has principally been the means of handing his name down to posterity, is his work written in the vulgar tongue of Lancashire, a “Dialogue between Tummus O’Williams O’Margit O’Roaph’s, and Meary O’Dicks O’Tummy O’Peggy’s.” The eccentricities of Mr. Collier were harmless and pleasant; nor in the hour of death could he suppress giving birth to a humorous conceit, contained in the following epitaph upon himself and his “crooked rib,” as he was wont to call his wife:—

“Here lies John, and with him Mary,
Cheek by jowl, and never vary;
No wonder they so well agree,
John wants no punch, and Moll no tea.”

† MILNTHORP, or Milthorp, a small market-town, pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Belo, near the estuary of the Kent, and over which is a handsome stone bridge. The town consists principally of one long well-built street. In the town and neighbourhood are several extensive flax mills, and large quantities of twine and linen-thread are spun, a considerable portion of which is here manufactured into sheetings, bed-ticks, sacking, bags, sails, &c.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 12, and October 17, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

‡ MILTON, a market-town, situated at the head of a creek, which opens into the channel between the Isle of Sheppy and the coast of Kent. It is a place of great antiquity, and probably derived its origin from a castellated mansion founded by the successors of Hengist, King of Kent. This fortress is noticed in the “History of Alfred the Great,” and its site is supposed to have been near the church. The situation of Milton exposed it to the attacks of the Danes, who annoyed the inhabitants by their repeated inroads and depredations; and about 893 the invaders built a castle and fixed their quarters at Kemsley Down, in the marshes, about midway between Milton and the entrance of the inlet on which it is situated; and traces of this structure are still visible. The fortified palace above mentioned was destroyed in 1052, by Godwin, Earl of Kent. who was then at the head of an insurrection against Edward the Con-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Milton.....ham	Hereford....	Leominster ..8	Pembridge ..2	Kington ....7	150	....
21	Milton*.....pa	Kent.....	Gravesend ..1	Rochester ..7	Dartford....8	23	4343
34	Milton.....ham	Somerset ...	Ilchester ....4	Langport ....5	Somerton ...5	125	....
28	Milton.....ham	Northamp ..	Peterborough 4	Wandsford ..5	Mt. Deeping..8	85	....
16	Milton.....ham	Hants	Portsmouth .2	Portsea.....2	Cosham.....4	72	....
31	Milton.....ham & cha	Oxford	Deddington ..2	Adderbury ..1	Banbury.....3	71	205
35	Milton.....ham	Stafford... ..	Newcastle...5	Handley ...3	Leek .....6	150	....
31	Milton .....ham	Oxford	Burford.....4	Chip. Norton 7	Stow .....7	75	....
16	Milton .....pa	Hants	Christchurch 5	Lymington...5	Ringwood ..10	93	956
40	Milton.....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....7	Milnthorpe ..2	Burton .....5	257	....
41	Milton.....ham	Wilts	Hindon.....2	Shaftesbury..6	Mere .....5	96	....
12	Milton .....pa	Dorset	Blandford...7	Dorchester ..11	Sturminster..9	110	846
11	Milton, Abbot's....pa	Devon	Tavistock...6	Launceston ..6	Callington ...8	213	1205
3	Milton, Bryant....pa	Bedford... ..	Woburn ...3	Hockliffe ...3	Amphill ....7	40	373
34	Milton Clevedon ...pa	Somerset ...	Bruton .....3	Shep. Mallet.5	Castle Cary..5	112	242
11	Milton Damerell ...pa	Devon.....	Holsworthy..6	Torrington..10	Hatherleigh..12	213	761
15	Milton End.....ham	Gloucester..	Newnham ...2	Berkeley ....9	Gloucester..12	112	....
3	Milton Ernest.....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford.....5	Harrold .....5	Kimbolton..11	55	372
31	Milton, Great.....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth ..4	Thame .....6	Oxford .....9	46	782
41	Milton Lilborne....pa	Wilts	Pewsey .....2	Marlborough.7	Burbage ...4	77	660
31	Milton, Little ....ham	Oxford	Tetsworth ..5	Thame .....7	Oxford .....9	47	473
28	Milton .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 4	Towcester...6	NewportPagl4	64	541
34	Milton Podimore....pa	Somerset....	Ilchester ...2	Somerton ...5	Sherborne ...9	120	175
11	Milton, South.....pa	Devon	Kingsbridge .3	Modbury ...7	Salcombe ...4	211	415
37	Milton Street ....ham	Surrey.....	Dorking .....1	Guildford...11	Leatherhead .6	24	....
12	Milton upon Stour .ham	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury.5	Mere.....3	Wincanton ..6	106	....
12	Milton, West.....cha	Dorset	Bridport ...4	Beaminster ..4	Dorchester..15	135	....
34	Milvertont.....m t & pa	Somerset....	Taunton ...7	Wellington .4	Wiveliscomb.3	149	2233
39	Milverton .....pa	Warwick....	Warwick....2	Leamington..2	Kenilworth .3	92	537
35	Milwich.....pa	Stafford....	Stone. ....5	Uttoxeter ...8	Stafford .....7	143	551
21	Minacre .....ham	Kent	Deal .....2	Dover ...7	Sandwich...5	73	....
8	Mincarlo .....isle	Cornwall ...	St. Agnes...3	St. Mary's .4	Lands End..31	321	....
12	Minckinton .....ti	Dorset.....	Cranbourne .6	Blandford ...9	Shaftesbury.10	95	....
15	Minchinhampton†.m t	Gloucester..	Cirencester .11	Stroud .....4	Tetbury.....5	100	7255
16	Mincingfield .....ti	Hants	BishopsWalt.4	Botley .....3	Southampton.8	68	....

fessor. There is a valuable oyster-fishery on the Swale, held on lease from the proprietors of the manors, by the Company of Fishermen, or Dredgers, who adopt peculiar local regulations for the management and preservation of the oyster-beds; and with so much success, that Milton oysters are held in high esteem among the luxuries of the table.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, July 24.

* MILTON. This place is called Milton-by-Gravesend, to distinguish it from other parishes of the same name, in the county of Kent. The whole parish is within the liberty of the corporation of Gravesend; and the eastern portion of the town of Gravesend belongs to the parish of Milton.

† MILVERTON, a market-town and parish, and formerly a borough, situated in a richly wooded and well cultivated country. The town is very ancient, but small, consisting principally of three irregular streets, with the church standing on an eminence in the centre; it is governed by a portreeve. The trade consists chiefly in the manufacture of flannel, serges, and druggets.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Tuesday in Easter week, July 25, and October 10, for cattle.

‡ MINCHINHAMPTON, a market town and populous parish; the former pleasantly situated on an eminence, forming part of the eastern boundary of the vale of Gloucester. The manor of Hampton was given by William the Conqueror, or his Queen Matilda, to the abbess and nuns of the convent of the Holy Trinity at Caen, in Normandy, whence this place obtained its distinctive appellation, Minchin, or Monakyn (*Monacha*), being the ancient designation of a nun. The town consists of a long irregular street, extending from north to south, in the line of the high road from Gloucester to Chippenham, and the south of Wiltshire; and this is crossed by another leading to the parish church, near which is the

MILTON.
Celebrated
for its
oysters.

Very
ancient
town.

Origin of the
name.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Mindrum .....ham	Northumb ..	Wooler ...11	Coldstream .5	Kelso .....8	331	....
33	Mindtown.....pa	Salop	Bishops Cast. 5	ChurchStret. 6	Ludlow ....14	156	34
54	Minenead* ...m t & pa	Somerset ...	Dunster ....3	Porlock ....6	Cardiff ....28	163	1481
41	Minety .....pa	Gloucester } & Wilts .. }	Malmsbury ..7	Cricklade .. .6	Cirencester . 7	89	585
8	Minewithen .....isle	Cornwall ...	St. Mary's .. 4	St. Martin's..1	Lands End..27	317	....
24	Miningsby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby ... .5	Horncastle ..6	Boston ....14	131	354
16	Minley, .....ti	Hants	Harford Brid. 3	Blackwater. .3	Frimley ....4	33	...
7	Minshull Church....pa	Chester.....	Nantwich ...6	Middlewich..5	Tarporley ..9	170	463
7	Minshull Vernon ....to	Chester.....	Meddlewich .5	Nantwich ...6	.....10	170	335
44	Minskip .....to	W. R. York	Boroughbrid. 2	Knaresboro' .6	Ripon .....8	205	257
16	Minstead†.....pa	Hants	Lyndhurst ...3	Romsey ....9	Southampto.10	82	1074
8	Minster .....pa	Cornwall ...	Bossiney....3	Camelford ..6	Launceston.15	228	497
21	Minster .....pa	Kent	Ramsgate....5	Canterbury .13	Margate ....5	67	911
21	Minster† .....pa	Kent	Queenboro' .3	Sheerness....3	Rochester ..17	47	7933
31	Minster, Lovell ....pa	Oxford	Witney .....3	Burford .....5	Bampton ...6	68	355
14	Minster, South§.....pa	Essex	Burnham ...3	Maldon.....10	Chelmsford .18	43	1422
33	Minsterley....to & cha	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..9	Montgomery 12	Bishops Cas. 12	162	819
15	Minsterworth.....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester .5	Newnham ..7	Newent .....7	109	436
46	Minster Yard .ex pa lib	E. R. York..	York .....0	Pocklington 12	Naburn .....5	199	901
12	Mintern Magna .....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester .10	Sherborne ...9	Cerne Abbas.2	121	331
12	Mintern Parva.....ti	Dorset.....	.....9	.....10	.....1	122	....
24	Minting .. .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ..6	Wragby ... .5	Louth .....15	144	311

MINCHIN-
HAMPTON.

Commodi-
ous harbour

Frequented
as a water-
ing place.

market-house. The manufacture of woollen cloth has been very extensively carried on in the vicinity of the town, and other parts of the parish, clothing mills have been erected on the numerous streams, with which the surrounding vales are intersected. But this branch of industry is not at present prosecuted with so much activity as at a former period, either here or elsewhere.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Trinity Monday and October 29, for cattle, pigs, horses, and cheese.

* MINEHEAD, a small sea-port, market and borough town, situated on the Bristol Channel, and bordered on the east and south by Exmoor. The harbour is safe and commodious, and easy of access ; which circumstances, in addition to its vicinity to Wales and Ireland, raised the town to some importance. The town consists of three distinct assemblages of buildings, arranged in the form of a triangle, each side of which extends about two-thirds of a mile. The upper town comprises some irregular streets and mean houses, on the eastern declivity of a steep, rugged hill, called Minehead-point, or Greenaleigh ; the lower or middle town, about half-a-mile from the sea, is the principal part, where there are some good inns and other buildings ; the third division is the quay-town or port, by the water-side, where there is a custom-house, under the direction of a collector and comptroller ; here is also a harbour-master. The weekly market is well supplied with fish. Within a few years past, Minehead has been much frequented as a watering-place, the convenience of the sandy beach, the salubrity of the air and climate, and the extremely beautiful and varied scenery of the surrounding country, furnishing abundant attraction for visitors.

Market, Wednesday.—Fair, Wednesday in Witsun-week, for pedlers' ware.

† MINSTEAD. Within this parish stands a triangular stone commemorating the site whereon the tree stood from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus.

‡ MINSTER, a populous parish, situated in the Isle of Sheppey, and ecclesiastically comprehending Bluetown, Miletown, and Sheerness. The port of Sheerness, at the western extremity of this parish, was formerly within its limits, but is now a separate vill, with an independent jurisdiction.

Fair, Monday before Easter.

§ MINSTER, SOUTH. Fairs, three days before Easter ; nine days before Whit Sunday, and St Michael's, September 29, for toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Mintiyn pa	Norfolk....	Lynn Regis ..3	Castle Rising 4	Swaffham ..13	96	31
8	Minver, St. High- Land pa	Cornwall ...	Padstow ....4	Camelford ..10	Bodmin.....11	238	1110
8	Minver, St. Low- Land to & cha	Cornwall ...	..... 2	.....12	.....11	240	....
30	Minworth.....to	Warwick...	Coleshill ....4	SuttonColdfi. 4	Birmingham .7	108	324
45	Mirfield pa	W. R. York	Huddersfield.6	Dewsbury ...3	Halifax.....9	188	6496
16	Misderden pa	Gloucester..	Painswick ...5	Cirencester .8	Stroud.....7	97	441
18	Missenden cha	Herts.....	Hitchin.....3	Stevenage ...2	Luton .....8	32	....
5	Missenden, Great .. pa	Bucks	Amersham...5	Chesham ...5	Wendover ..5	31	1827
5	Missenden, Little .. pa	Bucks .....	..... 3	..... 3	..... 7	29	937
30	Missin* pa	Notts	Bawtry.....3	Gainsborough 9	Doncaster ..10	156	841
23	Misterton pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .2	Mt. Harboro' 5	HusbandsBos.5	90	587
30	Misterton pa	Notts	Gainsborough 5	Bawtry.....8	East Retford11	156	1579
34	Misterton pa	Somerset ...	Crewkerne ..1	Beaminster .5	Yeovil.....9	132	460
14	Mistley pa	Essex	Manningtree .1	Harwich ...10	Colchester..10	61	876
37	Mitcham† pa	Surrey.....	Sutton .....3	Tooting.....2	Croydon.....4	8	4537
16	Mitcheldever pa	Hants	Winchester..7	Sutton ....3	Basingstoke.12	57	936
16	Mitchelmarsh..... pa & ham	Hants	Romsey ....4	Stockbridge..6	Winchester.10	74	962
26	Mitchel-Troy pa	Monmouth ..	Monmouth...3	Trellech....4	Ragland ....6	132	375
29	Mitford pa & to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....3	Newcastle..16	Rothbury...14	291	701
39	Miton ham	Warwick ..	Warwick....1	Leamington .1	Southam....8	90	....
22	Mitton pa & to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe ...3	Blackburn ..8	Burnley ....10	220	70
35	Mitton.....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...3	Stafford ....7	Eccleshall ..10	134	126
22	Mitton, Little.....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe ...3	Blackburn ..8	Burnley ....10	220	....
42	Mitton, Lower. ham & cha	Worcester..	Kidderminst. 4	Bewdley....4	Stourport ....1	125	....
42	Mitton, Upper ham	Worcester..	..... 3	..... 4	..... 2	126	....
42	Mittons ham & cha	Worcester..	Tewkesbury .4	Pershore ...6	Upton .....6	107	....
31	Mixbury pa	Oxford	Bicester ....8	Brackley ...3	Buckingham .6	61	387
9	Moat† .....to	Cumberland	Longtown ...4	Langholm...9	Carlisle....12	313	170
7	Mobberley..... pa	Chester.....	Knutsford ..3	Altrincham ..6	Macclesfield 10	174	1271
17	Moccas..... pa	Hereford...	Hereford ...12	Hay.....10	Weobley ...7	146	217
56	Mochtreff pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...3	Llanidloes ...9	Rhayader...17	178	565
17	Modbury§ m t & pa	Devon	Plymouth ..12	Kingsbridge..7	Totness....13	208	2116

* **MISSIN**, or **MISNE**, a parish in Hatfield division, situated on the river Idle, and has long had the advantage of a water communication with the Trent. The surrounding scenery is of a very curious nature, consisting of an extensive plain, perfectly level, and, when seen from the neighbouring heights, presents the idea of unbounded space; this is one of those extensive tracts from which the sea, in a course of ages, has retired; it ranges many miles in every direction, and at last softens into the azure distance of Yorkshire.

Remarkable
scenery.

† **MITCHAM**, a parish in the hundred of Wallington. Here are some corn-mills, tobacco and snuff mills, spinning-mills, and calico-printing grounds. The church is an ancient structure, and in it is a monument to the memory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, an alderman of London, who died in 1713, and is celebrated in the "Tatler," No. 73, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenfat. Mitcham-grove is a handsome seat, and was presented to the late Lord Loughborough, when Counsellor Wedderburne, by Lord Clive, for his excellent defence of that nobleman in the House of Commons. The river Wandle, which is celebrated for the excellence of its trout, winds through the plantations, and adds greatly to their beauty.

Mitcham-
Grove.

‡ **MOAT**, a township, situated on the south bank of the Liddel. Here are the ruins of Liddel Strength, a square tower of excellent masonry, with a double ditch; it was taken by William, King of Scotland, and was the scene of a most savage cruelty, committed by King David, who, after taking this little fort, strangled the two sons of Sir Walter Selby, the governor.

Cruelty of
King David.

§ **MODBURY**, a market-town, situated at the junction of the roads leading to Plymouth, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth, and occupying the bottom and declivities of a valley. It consists of four streets which meet at right angles, the point of junction being the lower part of the town.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Modeney .....pri.	Norfolk.....	Downham ...5	Littleport...6	Stoke Ferry..7	79	....
48	Modrydd .....ham	Brecon	Brecon .....2	Trecastle ...8	Llandovery .17	173	166
51	Moel-y-Mwnt .....pa	Cardigan....	Cardigan ...4	Newcastle..12	Aberporth ...5	243	189
3	Moggerhanger.....ham	Bedford.....	Biggleswade .5	Bedford.....7	St. Neots ....8	50	381
53	Mold*.....m t	Flint	Chester.....11	Flint.....6	Wrexham ..12	202	9385
21	Moldash.....pa	Kent.....	Charing ....5	Canterbury .9	Ashford .....7	52	391
46	Molescroft.....to	E. R. York	Beverley....1	Mt. Weighton 9	Gt. Driffield 12	184	124
29	Molesden .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....4	Rothbury...13	Newcastle..15	290	36
37	Molesey, East .....pa	Surrey.....	Walton ....4	Kingston ...2	Esher .....3	13	546
37	Molesey, West.....pa	Surrey.....	.....3	.....3	.....4	14	441
19	Molesworth . ....pa	Hunts	Kimbolton..6	Oundle ....10	Huntingdon 12	69	222
11	Molland.....pa	Devon	SouthMolton.8	Dulverton ..9	Tiverton....16	173	531
31	Mollington .....cha	Oxford & } Warwick }	Banbury....5	Southam....10	Kineton ....8	76	360
7	Mollington, Great ...to	Chester	Chester.....3	Liverpool...15	GreatNeston.9	186	118
7	Mollington, Little ...to	Chester.....	.....2	.....16	.....10	185	24
11	Molton, North.....pa	Devon	SouthMolton.3	Barnstable..13	Dulverton ..13	179	1937
11	Molton, South† .m t }	Devon	Barnstable..12	Torrington..15	Tiverton....19	178	3826
	..... & pa }						
27	Molycourt .....pri	Norfolk.....	Wisbeach ...6	Downham ...6	Outwell .....1	90	...
36	Monewden .....pa	Suffolk	Wickham ...5	Debenham ..7	Framlingham 5	82	207
10	Moneyash ...to & cha	Derby	Bakewell ...5	Longnor .....5	Ashborne ..14	153	168
21	Mongeham, Great ..pa	Kent	Deal .....2	Sandwich....5	Dover .....8	73	310
21	Mongeham, Little..pa	Kent .....	.....3	.....4	.....8	72	96
31	Mongewell .....pa	Oxford	Wallingford .1	Nettlebed ...7	Watlington ..8	46	162
57	Monington.....pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan ...4	Newport ....7	Kilgerran...5	243	102
17	Monington Stradle .to	Hereford....	Hereford....10	Hay.....11	Weobley ...11	144	....
17	Monington upon }	Hereford....	.....10	.....10	.....6	144	127
	Wye.....pa }						
17	Monkbridge .....ham	Hereford....	Pembridge...0	Leominster ..7	Kington .....7	148	....
4	Monkey Island ....ham	Berks	Windsor ....4	Slough ....4	Maidenhead .3	24	....
45	Monkhill .....to	W. R. York	Pontefract..0	Ferrybridge..3	Wakefield ..10	177	39
17	Monkland .....pa	Hereford ...	Leominster .3	Pembridge .5	Weobley ...7	140	180
11	Monkleigh .....pa	Devon	Torrington .3	Bideford ....4	Hatherleigh.13	197	562
33	Monk Meol .....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury..2	Wellington .11	Ercal Magna.7	153	...
54	Monk-Nash .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...8	Bridgend ...7	Llantrissant.14	179	121
29	Monkridge .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham....20	Bellingham ..8	Rothbury...14	302	119

MODBURY. A creek navigable for barges bounds this parish on the west, extending from the mouth of the river Erun to within two miles of the town, to which it proves extremely beneficial. The petty sessions are holden here.
Market, Thursday, in general, and Saturday, for meat.—*Fairs*, May 14, if not Friday or Saturday, otherwise the following Tuesday.

Elegant church. * MOLD, a handsome and prosperous town, the capital of the county. It is situated on a fertile plain, encircled by rugged hills, over the banks of the Allen river, and in the centre of a rich mineral region. The town consists of one long and spacious avenue, adorned with several handsome residences. The church is a remarkably graceful edifice, adorned with a tower at the west end, and containing several interesting monuments. The chief trade of this place depends on the lead and coal mines, which are worked extensively and profitably. A cotton-spinning factory employs a number of hands, and some woollens are manufactured in the vicinity.
Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 13, March 21, May 12, August 2, and November 22.—*Inns*, Black Lion and Leeswood Arms.

Manufac-tures. † MOLTON, SOUTH, a market-town and parish, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the west side of the river Moule. The market-place, from which various streets branch out, is extensive and well built; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of serges, shalloons, and felts, and in obtaining lime from the various kilns in the neighbourhood. Iron ore and flag-stones are also produced in the vicinity. The petty sessions are holden here. A respectable free-school was founded here in 1614. Here is also a charity-school; in the former, the late Judge Buller received the rudiments of his education. This place gave birth to Samuel Badcock, an eminent critic and divine, who was born February 23, 1747.
Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Saturday after February 13, April 27, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday after August 26, Saturday before October 10, Saturday before December 12, for cattle. These are called great markets, there being no charter for fairs on these days.



HUNDREDS

Abergavenny	1
Skeweth	2
Ragland	3
Montgomery	4
Leke	5
Callicot	6

Engraved for Dugdales England and Wales Delimited

Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London.

15 10 5 30 55 50 45 40 35

EXPLANATION

- County Town MONMOUTH
- Market Towns Abergavenny
- Villages Hamlets &c. Ragland
- Seats & Parks
- Canals
- Turnpike Roads
- Cross Roads
- Rail Roads
- Stations
- Rivers & Watercourses
- Woods & Plantations
- Folling Places
- Boundary of Boroughs
- Ditto Hundreds
- Ditto County
- Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London

MONMOUTHSHIRE

SCALE



52° 52°

30 35

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Monk-Seaton*to	Northumb . .	Tynemouth . .4	Blyth.6	Newcastle. .8	281	489
17	Monkshide.ham	Hereford. . . .	Hereford. . . .8	Ledbury9	Bromyard. .10	129	....
34	Monk-Silver.pa	Somerset . . .	Wiveliscomb.7	Watchet . . .4	Dunster . . .7	153	322
39	Monk's Pathlib	Warwick. . .	Birmingham .8	Solihull. . . .2	Henley in A. .8	110	379
16	Monkstonpa	Hants	Andover. . . .4	Ludgershall. .5	Amesbury . .11	68	276
26	Monks-Wood.ex } pa cha }	Monmouth. . .	Usk3	Pontypool . .5	Abergavenny.8	145	193
11	Monktonpa	Devon	Honiton3	Taunton . . .15	Chard10	149	120
13	Monktonto	Durham	Gateshead . .5	SouthShields.5	Sunderland . .8	274	3598
21	Monktonham	Kent	Charing3	Feversham. .7	Lenham4	48	....
21	Monktonpa	Kent	Ramsgate. . .6	Canterbury 10	Margate6	65	376
34	Monktonham	Somerset . . .	Bridgewater .8	Watchet . . .10	Neth. Stowey 3	147	....
41	Monkton Farley . . .pa	Wilts	Bradford . . .4	Bath5	Corsham. . . .7	102	396
43	Monkton Moor .pa & to	W. R. York	York.8	Boroughbrid.12	Tadcaster . .11	203	484
43	Monkton Nunpa	W. R. York	. . . . .9	. . . . .11	. . . . .12	204	378
12	Monkton Tarrant . . .pa	Dorset.	Blandford . .5	Wimborne. . .8	Shaftesbury 12	100	259
12	Monkton Upwim- } borne.ham }	Dorset.	Cranborne . .3	Blandford . .12	Wimborne. .11	94	....
34	Monkton, West.pa	Somerset . . .	Taunton. . . .4	Bridgewater .7	Langport . .12	140	1155
12	Monkwood Hill . . .ham	Dorset.	Dorchester. .11	Sherborne . .12	Sturminster. .8	117	....
26	Monmouth†.co	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	....	98130

* MONK-SEATON. Near this place are the remains of an old cross, on the pedestal of which is this inscription :—"O horror, to kill a man for a pig's head." This motto is attributed to a monk of the cell of Tynemouth, who wandered into the castle of Seaton-Delaval, cut off the head of a pig which was roasting at the fire, and made the best of his way homewards with it. Mr. Delaval, on his return from hunting, enraged at the audacity, pursued the offender, overtook him at this place, and so belaboured him with his hunting-gad, that he was scarcely able to crawl to his cell. The monk dying within a year and a day, his brethren laid the charge of his death on Mr. Delaval, who, as tradition says, was obliged to make over to the monastery, as an expiation of his offence, the manor of Elswick, with several other valuable estates, and also to set up an obelisk on the spot, where he very properly corrected the thief.

Singular inscription.

† MONMOUTHSHIRE has to the north the counties of Hereford and Brecknock; to the west, Brecknock and Glamorgan; to the south, the Bristol Channel; and to the east, Gloucestershire. Its boundaries are, in great part, rivers; the Wye and Monnow to the east and north-east, and the Rumney to the west. Its greatest length is about twenty-four miles; its breadth something less, and its circumference 100. It contains 242,000 acres, one county-town (Monmouth), six hundreds, seven market-towns, 127 parishes, and is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Llandaff. This was formerly reckoned one of the Welsh counties; and from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, as well as its situation beyond a large river, the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes most of the character of the latter country, though it is comprehended in the civil division of the former. The river Uske divides Monmouthshire into two unequal portions, of which the east, or largest, is a tract, upon the whole, fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded. It abounds in limestone, which is burnt on the spot for the general manure of the country. The smaller western part is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation, whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep. It has several long narrow valleys, watered by streams which flow into the Bristol Channel. The air of this county is temperate and healthy; the hills feed great numbers of cattle and sheep; and the mountains abound with coal and iron; the latter of which constitutes the chief article of manufacture, and the coals give rise to a considerable coasting trade. The rivers are, the Severn, the Wye, the Monnow, or Mynow, the Rumney, and the Uske. The Monnow rises in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, while in its course it divides this county from that of

Abounding in limestone.

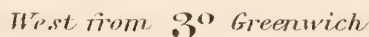


EXPLANATION

- County Town as MONTGOMERY
- Market Towns Welshpool
- Villages Hamlets &c..... Trelynnon
- Seats & Parks
- Canals
- Turnpike Roads
- Cross Roads
- Rivers & Watercourses.....
- Woods & Plantations.....
- Polling Places
- Boundary of Boroughs
- Ditto Hundreds.....
- Ditto County.....
- Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.

HUNDREDS

- Ilanfyllin 1
- Pool 2
- Denddwr..... 3
- Gawrse 4
- Montgomery..... 5
- Newtown..... 6
- Mathrafal 7
- Machynlleth..... 8
- Llanidloes 9



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
56	Montgomery *co	.....	.....	BishopsCastle9	Welshpool...7	....	66485
56	Montgomery†.m t & pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...9			168	1188

the river Wye, and grocery and other goods are thus imported for the consumption of a large tract of the surrounding county; while exports take place of timber, bark, hops, corn, malt, and other articles.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, June 18, Whit-Tuesday, and September 4, for wool; November 22, for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheese.

* MONTGOMERYSHIRE, on the north, touches on those of Denbigh and Merioneth; on the west, upon the latter and that of Cardigan; on the south, upon Radnorshire; and on the east, upon Shropshire. It measures, from the angle in its northern border to its southern, about thirty-six miles; from east to west, nearly the same; and is 167 miles in circumference. It contains 982 square miles, 628,480 acres, one county-town (Montgomery), nine hundreds, six market-towns, forty-seven parishes; is in the province of Canterbury, and the dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford. Montgomeryshire, though barren and mountainous in many parts, has yet a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the Welsh counties. The most considerable of the level tracts is that through which the Severn flows. This fine river, rising in the lofty mountain of Plynlimmon, situated partly in this county, and partly in that of Cardigan, runs first almost across the southern side of the county, and then turning north, enters Shropshire from the east above the Brythen-hills. Other vales accompany the numerous tributary rills which feed the infant Severn; of these streams, the largest are the Vyrnew, formed of two uniting branches, which cross the county from its west side; and the Tannet, forming part of the Denbighshire boundary, and meeting the Vyrnew before it joins the Severn. The Wye rises also in Plynlimmon mountain, about one mile and three quarters south from the head of the Severn, and running south-east, passing the towns of Rhayader, Bualt, and Hay, enters Herefordshire. These rivers are remarkable for the great variety of fish contained in their waters; among which is the salmon, which visits not only these remote streams, but even penetrates up the Severn almost to the foot of Plynlimmon. The air of Montgomeryshire is sharp and cold on the mountains, but in the valleys is more mild, and esteemed peculiarly salubrious. The riches of this county proceed from its sheep and wool, and the flannels and other coarse cloths manufactured from them; and from its numerous herds of fine black cattle, which are driven to every part of the kingdom. The hilly tracts are almost entirely sheep-walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during summer; the farms in the small valleys being only a sort of appendages for winter habitations and provisions. The manufactures are collected through the county and sent to Welsh-Pool, whence they are carried in a rough state to Shrewsbury, to be finished and exported. This county also affords mineral treasures; an uncommonly rich lead-mine was wrought many years with vast profit at Llangynnog, in the northern angle, but it is now overpowered by water. Near the same place is a large slate quarry, and slate is also obtained near the conflux of the Vyrnew and Severn, and sent down that river to Bristol; and on a lime-stone rock in the neighbourhood, amazing quantities of lime are burned, which is carried all over the county, where that article is for the most part wanting. Peat is chiefly used in the interior for fuel. Welsh-Pool is the principal trading town of the county, and the Severn begins to be navigable a little below it. Llan-Idloes, a small town in the midst of the feeding and manufacturing tract, has a great market for woollen yarn.

MONMOUTH.

Boundaries of the county.

The rivers.

Abounding in mineral productions.

† MONTGOMERY, a town and parish, standing upon an eminence,

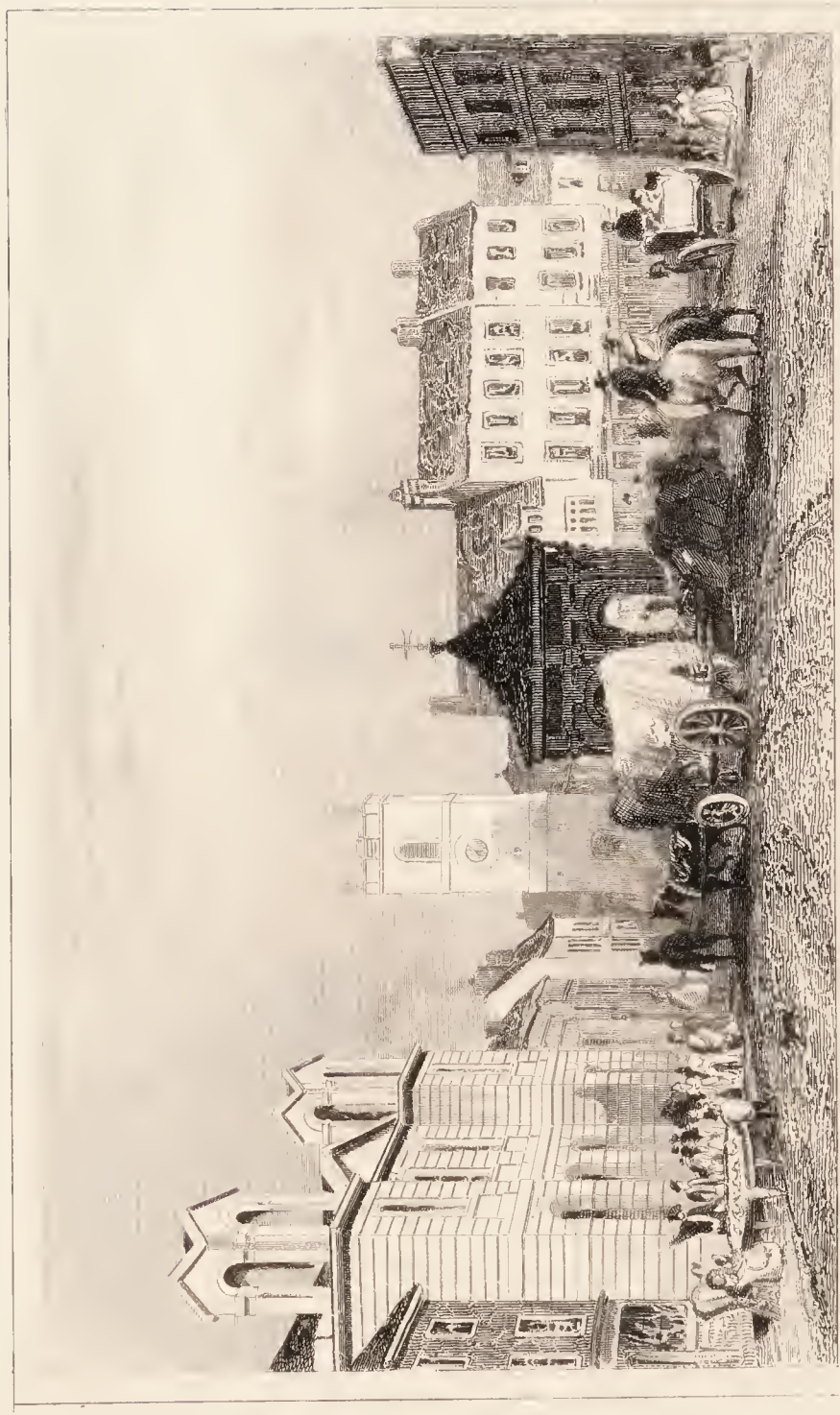
Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
34	Moolham .....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster ....2	Crewkerne ..6	Chard .....6	138	....
7	Moor .....to	Chester	Warrington..4	Runcorn....5	Frodsham ...7	182	299
39	Moor .....ham	Warwick...	SuttonColdfi. 2	Lichfield ...6	Walsall ....7	114	....
23	Moor Barne ..ex pa lib	Leicester ...	Atherstone ..4	Mt. Bosworth 8	Tamworth ...7	111	....
24	Moorby .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle...5	Tattershall ..7	Spilsby .....8	130	154
31	Moorcot .....ham	Oxford	Bicester ....5	Islip .....5	Oxford .....9	55	....
42	Moore .....ham	Worcester ..	Bewdley ....5	Clebury ....5	Tenbury ....10	125	....
42	Moore .....to	Worcester ..	Pershore ....2	Evesham ....5	Worcester..10	101	316
7	Mooresbarrow.....to	Chester.....	Congleton ..8	Middlewich .3	Sandbach ...4	166	25
9	Moorhouse .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....5	Wigton .....8	Bowness ....9	306	277
30	Moorhouse.....ham	Notts.....	Tuxford .....3	Ollerton ....7	Newark ....10	134	....
40	Moorhouses .....ham	Westmorlnd	Penrith.....5	Appleby.....9	Shap .....10	279	....
34	Moorlands .....ham	Somerset....	Langport ....5	Taunton ....9	Bridgewater .9	133	....
34	Moorlinch.....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .7	Glastonbury .7	Langport ....8	131	2192
43	Moorsham, Great...to	N. R. York.	Guisborough .6	Egton .....10	Lofthouse...4	251	338
13	Moorsley .....to	Durham	Durham .....5	Sunderland .10	Chester le St. 6	263	748
15	Moorton .....ti	Gloucester..	Thornbury...2	Berkeley....5	Wotton un E.8	124	928
31	Moorton .....ham	Oxford	Oxford .....8	Bampton ....7	Witney .....7	61	....
46	Moor Town .. ....to	E. R. York.	Beverley....11	Gt. Driffield .8	Bridlington .13	192	26
8	Moor-Winstow ....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton ....7	Kilkhampton 5	Hartland ....8	222	1102
19	Morborn .....pa	Hunts	Stilton .....3	Peterborough 7	Oundle .....8	77	94
11	Morchard .....pa	Devon	Crediton....6	Chulmleigh ..7	Exeter .....13	186	2003
12	Morcombe Lake...ham	Dorset.....	Bridport....5	Charmouth ..3	Axminster...8	140	....
32	Morcott.....pa	Rutland	Uppingham..4	Stamford ...8	Oakham .....8	92	480
17	Mordeford.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...5	Ross .....11	Ledbury....11	131	701
37	Morden .....pa	Surrey.....	Epsom .....5	Tooting .....4	Carshalton ..3	10	655
12	Morden, East.....pa	Dorset.....	Wareham ...6	Blandford...8	Wimborne...8	111	813
6	Morden-Guilden ...pa	Cambridge .	Biggleswade .6	Potton .....5	Royston ....7	45	620
6	Morden Steeple....pa	Cambridge..	Royston ....6	.....6	Biggleswade .6	44	675
12	Morden, West....ham	Dorset.....	Wareham ...6	Blandford...8	Wimborne...8	111	....
13	Morden.....to	Durham	Stockton...10	Darlington .10	Durham ....12	251	174
33	More.....pa	Salop.....	BishopsCastle3	ChurchStre. 10	Shrewsbury..16	162	272
11	Morebath .....pa	Devon	Bampton ....2	Dulverton ...4	Watchet ....13	163	436
46	Moreby .....to	E. R. York.	York .....7	Selby.....8	Eserick.....3	189	444
28	More End .....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester ..4	Stoney Strat. 4	Buckingham .9	56	....
11	Moreleigh .....pa	Devon	Totness.....6	Modbury ....8	Dartmouth...8	202	182
9	Moresby.....pa & to	Cumberland	Whitehaven .2	Workington .6	Cockermout 12	296	983
16	Morestead.....pa	Hants	Winchester..3	BishopsWalt. 7	Alresford ...7	64	96
9	Morethwaite.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....9	Penrith ....14	Brampton ...8	297	270
5	Moreton .....lib	Bucks	Aylesbury...4	Risborough ..5	Thame .....7	42	15
7	Moreton .....to & cha	Chester	Gt. Neston .9	Liverpool...6	Chester ....19	202	247
12	Moreton .....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester .8	Wareham ...9	Bere Regis ..5	217	304
14	Moreton .....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .3	Epping.....6	Harlow .....5	23	431
17	Moreton.....to	Hereford....	Leominster .4	Ludlow .....8	Tenbury ....8	141	305
30	Moreton .....pa	Notts	Southwell...3	Newark ....6	Nottingham 13	130	160
33	Moreton.....cha	Salop.....	Oswestry...4	Shrewsbury 16	Welshpool..12	169	247
35	Moreton .....to	Stafford	Newport ....4	Shiffnall ...8	Stafford ....10	138	829
35	Moreton .....to	Stafford	Uttoxeter ...4	Abb.Bromley 7	Burton on T.10	135	....
44	Moreton .....to	N. R. York.	N. Allerton..3	Bedale .....5	Richmond ..14	224	260
34	Moreton .....ham	Somerset ...	Wells .....8	Bristol .....10	Wington....7	124	...
7	Moreton Alcumlow..to	Chester.....	Congleton...3	Newcastle..10	Sandbach...7	160	141
33	Moreton Corbett ...pa	Salop.....	Weir .....5	Mt. Drayton 12	Shrewsbury..8	153	247
11	Moreton Hampstead* } m t & pa }	Devon.....	Exeter .....12	Oakhampton12	Tavistock...21	185	1864

MONT-
GOMERY.Great and
petty
sessions
held here.

commanding an extensive prospect of the vale of Montgomery, at a little distance from the river Severn. The streets are steep, the houses built of brick, and the town-hall, church, new jail, and Dissenter's chapel, are the only public buildings in the place. The town was incorporated by Henry III. The great and petty sessions are held here, as well as a court leet, annually, under Lord Clive, to whom the manor belongs. Montgomery was formerly a fortified town, encircled by walls with flanking towers; no traces of these are now visible. It is said to have been founded by Baldwyn, Lieutenant of the Marches, in the time of William the Conqueror, whence its ancient name of Tref-Faldwyn, i. e. Baldwyn's town. In the unhappy civil wars, the vale of Montgomery was the field of a bloody and decisive victory, gained by the army of the Parliament, on which occasion the castle sustained considerable damage; and shortly after was totally dismantled by order of Parliament. It now presents a confused heap of ruins, no traces of its original strength or grandeur surviving.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 3, June 20, September 4, and November 11.—Posting House, the Dragon.

* MORETON HAMPSTEAD, a market-town, romantically situated



MORPET.

NORTHUMBRLAND.

This town gave birth to the following individuals: Dr William Furner the first English Botanist in N. H. Gibson author of several works in Divinity, Botany &c. and Dr Robert Morrison, the celebrated Chinese Language & Missionary. In 1855, the town was burnt by its own inhabitants out of hatred to King John.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Moreton Jeffreys... pa	Hereford....	Bromyard .. 6	Hereford.....9	Ledbury....12	131	46	
17	Moreton upon Lugg .pa	Hereford....	Hereford ... 4	Leominster ..9	Bromyard ..12	137	69	
5	Moreton Maids..... pa	Bucks	Buckingham .1	Stoney Strat. 8	Brackley ....8	56	474	
15	Moreton in theMarsh* } m t & pa }	Gloucester..	Shipston on S.7	Stratfor onA.16	Stow on theW5	81	1331	
4	Moreton, North.....pa	Berks	Wallingford .4	Abingdon ..10	Wantage .. 12	50	362	
28	Moreton Pinkeney .pa	Northamp ..	Towcester...9	Daventry ...10	Banbury....11	69	581	
33	Moreton Say..... pa	Salop.....	Drayton in H.4	Newport ...13	Whitchurch .9	157	676	
4	Moreton, South pa	Berks	Wallingford .4	Abingdon...10	Wantage .. 11	50	410	
51	Morfa ham	Cardigan....	Aberystwith14	Aberaeron ..2	Lampeter...13	222	....
57	Morfil pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...7	HaverfordW11	Cardigan ...15	249	201	
40	Morland..... pa & to	Westmorlnd	Appleby ... 6	Penrith.....8	Shap .....6	276	1940	
10	Morley pa & to	Derby	Derby .....5	Belper .....7	Nottingham 13	129	1064	
45	Morley .....to & cha	W. R. York	Leeds .....6	Bradford ...8	Wakefield...7	189	3819	
45	Morley .....ham	W. R. York	Bingley.....0	Keighley ... 6	Bradford ....6	202	....
27	Morley, St.Botolph.. pa	Norfolk.....	Wymondham 3	Attleborough 4	Hingham ....4	98	339	
27	Morley, St. Peter ... pa	Norfolk.....	..... 4	..... 3	..... 4	97	172
29	Morpeth† .bo m t & pa	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...19	Newcastle..14	N. Shields..17	289	4797	

on a gentle eminence and nearly surrounded by high hills; the country in the vicinity is scattered with fragments of rocks, some of which are very large and singularly piled on each other. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth and yarn.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, first Saturday in June, July 18, and November 30, for cattle. These are called great markets, there being no charters for fairs on these days.

* MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a disused market-town, situated on the Roman Fosseway, about two miles west from the spot of land where an ornamented pillar, inscribed "This is the Four Shires Stone," marks the point of meeting of the counties of Gloucester, Oxford and Warwick, and a detached part of Worcestershire. This manor, held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by two noble Saxons, became the property of the Abbey of Westminster till the Dissolution, when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster, whose property it yet remains. The poorer classes of the inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning linen-yarn for different purposes. In the middle of the village is an ancient building, supported on pillars, which is said to have been the market-house.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, April 5, and November 1, small fair, for cattle.

† MORPETH, a borough and market-town, situated on the north side of the river Wensbeck, over which is an ancient stone bridge of two arches. The town is well-built, and consists principally of two spacious streets, in the centre of which is the market-place, conveniently situated, but not sufficiently capacious for the numerous droves of cattle which are here exposed for sale; the cross is a commodious structure, and was erected in 1699; near the market-place is a square tower, containing a clock and a good peal of bells, which are very useful, the church being a short distance from the town. Morpeth has been twice destroyed by fire; in 1185 it was burnt by its own inhabitants, out of hatred to King John; and in 1689 by accident, when nearly all the buildings were destroyed. It is a borough by prescription, and is governed by four aldermen and twelve counsellors; it has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Queen Mary. Edward VI. founded and endowed a grammar-school here, besides which is an English free-school. In the town are a Provident Bank, a Dispensary, a Mechanical and Scientific Institution, and a Subscription Library. The new county gaol, house of correction, court-house, &c. is a fine pile of buildings erected in 1829, on the south side of the river. The town-house was erected in 1714, at the expense of the Earl of Carlisle, in which the manorial court is held, as well as the quarter sessions for the county; it is built of hewn stone, having a piazza ornamented with rustic work, and the superstructure decorated with turrets. The ruins of its ancient castle are situated

MORETON
HAMP-
STEAD.

Great Cattle
Market.

Grammar-
school
founded by
Edward VI.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
35	Morrage.....to	Stafford	Cheadle .....6	Leek .....6	Ashbourn...10	149	456
29	Morrick .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ....8	Warkworth .2	Morpeth...13	302	64
6	Morrowe .....ham	Cambridge..	Wisbeach ...6	Whittlesea .10	March .....8	90	....
27	Morston .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cley .....4	Wells .....7	N.Walsingha.8	121	171
11	Morthoe .....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe..5	Barnstaple..11	Bideford ...13	203	300
16	Mortimer, West .....ti	Hants	Basingstoke .8	Aldermaston.5	Reading ...9	48	348
17	Mortimer's Cross *...to	Hereford....	Leominster ..6	Wigmore ...4	Ludlow ....10	143	....
37	Mortlake†.....pa	Surrey.....	Richmond ...2	Kingston ...5	Brentford...2	7	2698

MORPETH.

on an eminence, and consist only of some fragments of the outer wall, and part of the gateway tower. Morpeth gave birth to the following individuals :—Dr. William Turner, the first English botanist and ornithologist ; Dr. William Gibson, author of several works on divinity, botany, physic, and history ; and Dr. Robert Morrison, the celebrated Chinese linguist and missionary ; and Mr. Horsley, the learned author of the “ Britannica Romana,” was several years minister of a Dissenting congregation here. Howard, Earl of Carlisle takes the title of Viscount from Morpeth.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday se’nnight before Whitsuntide (Wednesday for horned cattle, Thursday for sheep, and Friday for horses, &c.); Wednesday before July 22, for a few horned cattle, a very small fair.

Battle fought in 1641.

Singular legend.

* MORTIMER’S CROSS, a township in the parish of Aymestry, situated in a very beautiful valley, nearly surrounded by considerable eminences, covered with fine timber, and watered by the river Lugg. This place is celebrated from the battle fought between the partizans of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, on Candlemas eve, 1461. The immediate site of the battle was Kingsland-field, a level, though not extensive plain, intersected by a brook, and extending southward. Here, in an angle of two roads, a neat Tuscan pedestal of white stone has been erected, having its base inscribed as follows :—“ This Pedestal is erected to perpetuate the memory of an obstinate, bloody, and decisive battle, fought near this spot, in the civil wars between the ambitious houses of York and Lancaster, on the 2d day of February, 1460, between the forces of Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., on the side of York, and those of Henry VI., on the side of Lancaster. The king’s forces were commanded by Jasper, Earl of Pembroke ; Edward commanded his own in person, and was victorious. The slaughter was great on both sides ; 4000 being left dead on the field, and many Welsh persons, of the first distinction, were taken prisoners, among whom was Owen Tudor, great grandfather to Henry VIII. and a descendant of the illustrious Cadwalader, who was afterwards beheaded at Hereford. This was the decisive battle that fixed Edward IV. on the throne of England ; he was proclaimed king on the fifth of March following.—Erected by subscription, 1799.”

A singular phenomenon is said to have occurred when this battle was fought, of which the following description is given by Speed. “ On the verge of this shire, but between Ludlow and Little Hereford, a great battail was fought by Jasper, Earle of Pembroke, and James Butler, Earle of Ormond and Wiltshire, against the Earle of Marche ; in which three thousand and eight hundred men were slain ; the two earles fled ; but Owen Teuther was taken and beheaded. This field was fought upon the daye of the Virgin Mary’s purification, in Anno 1461 ; wherein, before the battail was strok, appeared visibly in the firmament three sunnes, which after a while joined all together, and became as before, for which cause, as some have thought, Edward afterwards gave the sunne in his full brightness for his badge and cognizance.” Drayton in his “ Miseries of Queen Margarite,” attributes the victory obtained by the Earl of March to this phenomenon.

† MORTLAKE is the burial-place of several celebrated characters ; in the church are interred Dr. John Dec, distinguished for his pretensions to

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
10	Morton.....pa	Derby	Alfreton.....3	Chesterfield .8	Mansfield....9	145	501
24	Morton.....pa	Lincoln.....	Bourne.....3	Folkingham..7	Corby.....7	100	842
24	Morton.....ex pa lib	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....8	Newark.....9	Wellingore..9	133	9
24	Morton.....to	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 2	Kirton.....11	Epworth...10	153	630
43	Morton.....ex pa dis	N. R. York..	Helmsley....6	Thirsk.....8	Stokesley..17	225	....
42	Morton, Abbots....pa	Worcester..	Evesham....9	Alcester....6	Pershore....8	105	259
39	Morton, Bagot's....pa	Warwick....	Henley in A. 3	Bromsgrove.13	Alcester....6	105	170
13	Morton, East.....to	Durham.....	Durham.....9	Sunderland..7	Hartlepool .15	262	98
45	Morton, East and } West.....to }	W. R. York	Keighley....3	Otley.....8	Skipton....10	206	1219
13	Morton Grange.....to	Durham.....	Durham.....6	Sunderland .10	Chester le St 3	264	295
13	Morton, Great....ham	Durham.....	Darlington..3	Yarm.....7	Stockton....9	244	....
30	Morton, Great....ham	Notts.....	East Retford 2	Worksop....7	Tuxford....7	145	....
13	Morton, Little....ham	Durham.....	Darlington..4	Yarm.....7	Stockton....8	245	....
30	Morton, Little....ham	Notts.....	East Retford.3	Worksop....7	Tuxford....8	144	....
27	Morton on the Hill..pa	Norfolk.....	Reepham....6	Norwich....9	Aylsham....10	112	169
39	Morton Merial.....pa	Warwick....	Kinerton....4	Stratford onA8	Warwick....7	87	298
43	Morton Moor House.to	N. R. York..	Stokesley...5	Guisborough 5	Stockton....9	243	29
44	Morton upon Swale.to	N. R. York..	N. Allerton..3	Bedale.....5	Boroughbrid 19	225	249
13	Morton Tynemouth..to	Durham.....	Darlington..9	BishopsAuck 7	Staindrop...4	249	19
15	Morton Valence....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud.....8	Gloucester..8	Newnham...7	109	382
8	Morvah.....cha	Cornwall...	Penzance....7	Lands End..9	St. Ives....10	287	377
8	Morval.....pa	Cornwall...	East Looe...3	Liskeard....8	St. Germans .8	229	644
33	Morvill.....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth.3	M. Wenlock..5	Broseley....5	142	517
45	Morwick.....ham	W. R. York	Leeds.....6	Tadcaster..9	Wetherby....9	195	540
10	Mosborough.....to	Derby.....	Chesterfield.8	Sheffield....7	Bolsover....9	159	....
14	Mose.....pa	Essex.....	Manningtree.8	Harwich....8	Colchester..13	69	477
40	Mosedale.....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton.....9	Shap.....5	Ambleside..12	277	....
29	Mosedon.....to	Northumb..	Morpeth....4	Stannington..6	Hartburn....5	291	23
35	Moseley.....ham	Stafford....	Wolverhampt4	Cannock....6	Brewood....5	125	60
42	Moseley.....cha	Worcester..	Birmingham 2	Kings Norton 4	Alcester....18	111	....
22	Mosley.....ham & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester..10	Oldham.....4	Ashton un L. 3	189	....
46	Moss.....to	W. R. York	Thorne.....10	Doncaster..8	Pontefract..9	170	269
9	Mossdale.....ham	Cumberland	Keswick....10	HNewmarket6	Penrith.....9	292	....
9	Mosser.....to & cha	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Workington .9	Keswick....12	303	94
22	Moss-Side.....to	Lancaster...	Manchester..2	Stockport...6	Altrincham..7	182	208
24	Mosswood.....ham	Lincoln.....	Gainsboro'.12	Epworth....2	Crowle.....5	158	....
12	Mosterton.....cha	Dorset.....	Beaminster..4	Crewkern...3	Chard.....10	135	303
7	Moston.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....3	Frodsham..10	Gt. Neston..9	186	17
7	Moston.....to	Chester.....	Sandbach...3	Middlewich..4	Nantwich...9	165	184
22	Moston.....to	Lancaster...	Manchester..4	Oldham.....3	Middleton..3	187	615
33	Moston.....to	Salop.....	Wem.....4	Whitchurch 10	Hodnet.....4	163	79
53	Mostyn.....to	Flint.....	Holywell...4	St. Asaph..11	Denbigh....13	213	....
12	Motcombe.....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury.2	Mere.....6	Wincanton .11	103	1405
9	Motherby.....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....7	Keswick....10	HNewmarket9	290	115
21	Mottenden.....priory	Kent.....	Charing.....9	Maidstone..10	Biddenden..4	44	....
20	Motteston.....pa	Hants.....	Yarmouth...5	Newport....8	Shorwell...4	92	142
21	Mottingham.....ham	Kent.....	Chislehurst .3	Eltham.....1	Lewisham...3	8	....
16	Mottisfont.....pa	Hants.....	Romsey.....5	Stockbridge..6	Salisbury...14	76	505
7	Mottram.....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield .5	Stockport..10	Knutsford..12	172	387
7	Mottram*.....pa & to	Chester.....	Stockport...8	Ashton un L. 5	Glossop....4	181	15536
7	Mouldsworth, Great.to	Chester...	Chester.....8	Frodsham...5	Tarporley...7	185	180
4	Moulsford.....pa	Berks.....	Wallingford .4	Streatley...2	Reading....12	51	169
5	Moulsoe.....pa	Bucks.....	NewportPag.3	Fenny Strat. 6	Woburn....7	48	303
7	Moulton.....to	Chester.....	Northwich..3	Middlewich .5	Tarporley...9	172	243

magic and astrology, as well as by the personal friendship of Queen Elizabeth; he died at his house here, in 1608, aged eighty-one; Sir John Barnard, whose zeal to promote the interests of his fellow-citizens will ever be remembered; and John Barber, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1733; and in the churchyard is the tomb of John Partridge, the celebrated astrologer and publisher of almanacks, who was bred a shoemaker, and became sworn physician to Charles II.; he died here in 1715. Here is an ancient house, which is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell; it was occupied in the last century by Edward Colston, Esq., the great benefactor of the city of Bristol, who, during his life, expended more than £70,000. in charitable institutions.

MORTLAKE.

The residence of Oliver Cromwell.

* MOTTRAM, in Longden Dale, a parish and township, situated on an eminence in the dale, about a mile west of the Mersey, from which river the ground begins to rise, half the way being so steep as to make it difficult of access. It consists principally of one long well-paved street; the houses are mostly built of a thick flagstone, and covered with heavy

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
24	Moulton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Holbeach....4	Spalding ....5	Fossdike ....7	104	1850
27	Moulton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle .....3	Norwich ...12	Yarmouth ..11	120	209
28	Moulton .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton4	Kettering...9	Wellingboro' 8	70	1334
36	Moulton .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket .4	Mildenhall ..8	BurySt.Edm11	65	366
44	Moulton .....to	N. R. York ..	Richmond ...5	Darlington...9	Bedale .....12	232	190
24	Moulton Chapel....cha	Lincoln.....	Crowland...7	Spalding ....5	Holbeach....7	97	....
27	Moulton, Great ....pa	Norfolk.....	St.M.Stratton3	NewBucken6	Harleston....9	99	447
27	Moulton, Little ....pa	Norfolk.....	.....3	.....6	.....9	99	....
28	MoultonPark .ex pa dis	Northamp ..	Northampton3	Wellingboro' 9	Kettering...13	69	15
27	Moundford .....pa	Norfolk.....	BrandonFerry6	Thetford....8	Swaffham ..12	83	431
38	Mountfield .....pa	Sussex	Robertsbridge3	Battle .....4	Ewhurst ....5	47	663
44	Mount Grace....pory	N. R. York ..	N. Allerton..6	Yarm .....8	Darlington..14	231	....
29	Mount Healey.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ....13	Felton .....7	Rothbury....3	302	47
14	Mountnessing.....pa	Essex	Ingatestone .2	Billericay...3	Brentwood .4	22	796
26	Mounton .....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...2	Usk.....12	Newport ...15	135	58
57	Mounton .....pa	Pembroke...	Narbarth ....2	Pembroke ..12	Tenby.....10	242	41
23	Mount-Sorrell*mt & pa	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 7	Loughboro' .5	MeltonMow.13	105	1602
45	Mount St. John ....pre	N. R. York ..	Thirsk .....4	N. Allerton 10	Helmsley ...12	221	....
27	Mourning-Thorpe...pa	Norfolk.....	St.M.Stratton2	Bungay.....9	Harleston...8	100	170
37	Mousal .....ham	Surrey.....	Godalming...2	Farnham ....9	Liphook ....10	36	....
23	Mowsley....ham & cha	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 6	H. Bosworth 3	Lutterworth .8	84	283
29	Mowson .....to	Northumb ..	Belford.....2	Wooler.....9	Alnwick....13	321	65
45	Moxby ....to	N. R. York ..	Easingwold 12	Ripon .....5	Boroughbridg.2	208	202
39	Moxhall .....to	Warwick ...	Sut.Coldfield 5	Coleshill ...5	Tamworth ...6	109	....
57	Moylgrove.....ham	Pembroke ..	Cardigan ...12	Newport ...8	HaverfordW. 7	250	419
16	Muccleshall .....ham	Hants	Christchurch 6	Ringwood ...6	Poole .....6	98	....
34	Muchelney .....pa	Somerset ...	Langport ....2	Ilchester ....7	S. Petherton.5	130	310
14	Mucking .....pa	Essex	Horndon....2	Gravesend ..6	GraysThurro.6	27	212
12	Muckleford .....ti	Dorset	Dorchester...5	Marden New.4	Cerne Abbas.6	125	....
33	Mucklestone...pa & to	Salop & } Stafford...}	Drayton ....4	Nantwich ..10	Woore .....4	155	1854
33	Muckleton.....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury..9	Ercall .....3	Hodnet.....6	150	....
33	Mucklewick.....to	Salop	Montgomery .3	Welshpool ..7	Chirbury ....2	168	69
24	Muckton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth .....6	Alford.....7	Spilsby ....12	144	118
34	Mudford .....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil .....3	Castle Cary.10	Sherborne ...5	122	422
34	Mudgley.....ham	Somerset....	Wells .....7	Glastonbury .5	Axbridge....3	127	....
10	Mugginton .....pa	Derby	Derby .....7	Belper .....6	Ashborne....7	133	491
13	Muggleswick.....cha	Durham	Stanhope ...9	Wolsingham11	Gateshead ..17	272	293
44	Mukert.....to & cha	N. R. York ..	Richmond .19	Hawes .....7	Brough .....15	252	1247
27	Mulbarton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ....6	Wymonham .6	N.Buckenhal2	105	523

MOTTRAM.

Very
ancient
church.

slates of nearly the same quality, no other being strong enough to endure the wintry storms in this wild country. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton trade, there being no less than twelve large cotton-mills worked by water, and many smaller ones by horses. The church is a spacious and venerable structure of immemorial antiquity, situated on a hill above the town, from which is a steep and difficult ascent of about ninety stone steps.

Peculiarly
hard granite.

* MOUNT-SORRELL, or Mount-Soarhill, a small market-town and township, partly in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, and partly in that of Rothley and hundred of West Goscote, derived its name from its situation on a steep craggy hill on the banks of the river Soar; a ridge of high hills extends hence through the midst of Charnwood Forest into Derbyshire, and terminates immediately on the west side of the town; and on the highest point, called Castle-hill, there formerly stood a fortress, supposed to have been built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; the garrison of this castle withstood a severe siege against King Henry III., but was at last obliged to surrender, and was soon after entirely demolished. Mount-Sorrell-hill is a rock of reddish granite, of which many of the houses are built, and the streets paved; it is of great durability, and, after exposure to the air, resists all kinds of tools; it is often dug up in imperfect cones, and being too hard to be cut or broken, its smoothest side is laid outwards in beds of the excellent lime of Barrow.

Market, Monday.—Fair, July 29, a holiday-fair for toys.

† MUKER, a township and chapelry in the parish of Grinton, situated on the south bank of the Swale. The town is irregularly built and has a small market on Wednesday, established by custom, and also a fair on the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
8	Mullyan*.....pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone ...6	TheLizardPt.6	Falmouth...14	280	783
44	Mulwith.....to	W. R. York.	Ripon.....5	Boroughbrid.3	Ripley .....7	209	....
24	Mumby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Alford.....4	Burgh .....6	Spilsby.....10	143	401
24	Mumby Chapel...ham	Lincoln ....	.....7	.....6	.....12	142	218
9	Muncaster.....pa	Cumberland.	Ravenglass ..2	Ulverston...18	Hawkshead.17	278	657
18	Munden, Great ..pa	Herts.....	Puckeridge ..3	Buntingford..4	Ware .....8	28	550
18	Munden, Little ..pa	Herts.....	.....4	.....6	.....6	26	521
27	Mundesley .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham.6	Cromer.....8	Aylsham...12	130	436
27	Mundham .....vil	Norfolk.....	Bungay.....6	Loddon.....3	Norwich ...10	112	314
38	Mundham, North ..pa	Sussex	Chichester ..2	Arundel...10	Bognor .....5	64	467
38	Mundham, South ..ham	Sussex ....	.....4	Bognor .....3	Arundel...10	66	....
14	Mundon.....pa	Essex	Maldon.....4	Burnham ...7	Rayleigh ...10	41	273
9	Mungrise Dale.to & cha	Cumberland	Penrith.....11	Keswick ...9	HNewmarket5	294	226
17	Munsley .....pa	Hereford....	Ledbury.....4	Hereford ...11	Bromyard .10	124	178
33	Munslow.....pa	Salop.....	Ludlow .....9	M.Wenlock 10	Chu.Stretton 6	153	680
11	Murchington, Higher }ham }	Devon	Oakhampton.7	MoretonHam.6	Crediton ...13	180	....
11	Murchington, Lower }ham }	Devon .....	.....6	.....7	.....13	180	....
15	Murcott .....ham	Gloucester..	Chi. Campden5	Evesham ...4	Winchcombe 8	96	....
28	Murcott .....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry ...6	Northampton9	Rugby .....10	75	50
5	Muresley.....pa	Bucks	Winslow ...4	Fenny Stratf. 6	Leig.Buzzard 8	49	495
9	Murrah .....to	Cumberland.	Penrith.....10	Keswick ...10	HNewmarket6	293	140
16	Murrell Green ...ham	Hants	Odiham .....3	Basingstoke..7	Blackwater..8	38	....
21	Murston.....pa	Kent	Milton .....2	Sittingbourn .1	Chatham ...11	41	166
9	Murton ....to	Cumberland.	Whitehaven .8	Workington .8	Cockermouth 7	299	....
29	Murton.....to	Northumb ..	N. Shields ..3	Newcastle...7	Blyth .....8	280	451
40	Murton .....ham	Westmorlnd	Appleby....3	Brough .....7	Penrith.....16	278	....
46	Murton .....to	N. R. York .	York .....3	M.Weighton15	New Malton 16	202	156
11	Musbury .....pa	Devon	Colyton ....2	Lyme Regis ..5	Axminster...3	148	418
22	Musbury.....to	Lancaster ..	Bury .....8	Haslingden ..2	Blackburn ..8	203	1231
16	Muscliff .....ti	Hants	Christchurch 5	Ringwood...7	Poole .....4	105	....
28	Muscott .....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry ...4	Weedon....3	Northampton9	71	....
46	Muscoates .....to	N. R. York	Helmsley ...6	Kir. Moorside 5	New Malton 10	222	100
40	Musgrave, Great†...pa	Westmorlnd	Brough ...2	Kir. Stephen 3	Appleby....7	273	179
30	Muskham, North...pa	Notts.....	Newark ...4	Tuxford ...8	Southwell ...9	128	681
30	Muskham, South...pa	Notts.....	.....2	.....10	.....7	126	261
23	Muston .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMow.15	Grantham ...5	Bingham ...9	115	310
43	Muston .....pa	E. R. York .	Scarborough .7	Bridlington 10	Hunmanby ..2	216	382
12	Muston Winterborne }ham }	Dorset	Beer Regis...0	Wareham ...7	Blandf.Forum9	112	....
25	Muswell Hill† ....ham	Middlesex ..	Highgate ...2	Barnet .....6	Enfield.....6	5	....

Wednesday before Old Christmas-day. About two miles from this place is Keasdon Force, a beautiful cascade, formed by the Swale, falling over some rugged rocks into a very secluded dell; it consists of two falls, the lower of which is most worthy of attention; near them is a vast detached hill, called Keasdon Mountain.

MUKER.

* MULLYAN, or Mullion. Kynance Cove, in this parish, may be considered as one of the most interesting spots on the coast. The descent to it is steep and dangerous; the cove is formed by overhanging rocks of an immense height, and so disposed in one part as to open a fine natural arch into a kind of grotto. The rocks are composed entirely of serpentine, varying in colour internally, but externally of a very dark green, with veins of light green, white, and scarlet.

Kynance
Cove.

† MUSGRAVE, GREAT, a parish in East Ward, pleasantly situated on the east side of the river Eden, over which a bridge of two arches was erected in 1826. An ancient custom, on Old Midsummer-day, called Rush-bearing, which had long been discontinued here, was revived a few years ago, since which the ceremony has annually been performed by from twelve to eighteen couple of females in their holiday-dresses, each bearing a garland of flowers to the village green, whence, after dancing with their favourite swains, they proceed to the church, where they hang up their garlands, and take down those placed there on the preceding anniversary. After hearing a sermon, the party is regaled with cake and wine at the rectory, and the day is closed with innocent merriment and rustic sports.

Peculiar
custom.

‡ MUSWELL HILL, a hamlet belonging to the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, but locally within the parish of Hornsey. Norden, who

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu-</i>
						<i>Lond.</i>	<i>lation.</i>
36	Mutford.....pa	Suffolk	Beccles.....5	Lowestoft ...6	Halesworth.11	110	373
11	Mutterton .....ham	Devon.....	Collumpton..0	Wellington .12	Honition .. .11	160	....
11	Muxbear .....cha	Devon	Tiverton....4	Collumpton..4	Wellington .11	159	....
33	Muxton .....ham	Salop	Wellington .4	Newport ....4	Sheffnall ....5	140	....
49	Myddfai*.....pa	Carmarthen .	Llandovery .3	Langadock ..5	Trecastle....9	190	1221
19	Mydloe .....ex pa lib	Hunts	St. Neots....4	Buckden ....4	Kimbolton...5	60	47
49	Mydrim .....pa	Carmarthen .	Llacharn ....7	Carmarthen..9	New.Emlyn 15	227	983
22	Myarscough .....to	Lancaster...	Garstang ....4	Preston ... .9	Kirkham ....8	226	510
8	Mylor.....pa	Cornwall ...	Penryn ... .2	Falmouth ...2	St. Mawes...3	268	2647
49	Mynachdy .....ham	Carmarthen .	Lampeter....4	Llandovery .12	Tregaron ...12	203	148
26	Mynydd Maen ...ham	Monmouth..	Newport ...10	Pontypool ...3	Caerphilly..11	158	942
26	Mynydd Ysllwyn ...pa	Monmouth .	.....10	.....9	.....6	158	5035
15	Mythe.....ham	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .1	Upton.....6	Ledbury....13	104	....
45	Myton upon Swale..pa	N. R. York .	Aldborough..3	Easingwold..8	York.....16	215	147

MUSWELL
HILL.

Supposed
miraculous
well.

wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, states, that at this place was a chapel bearing the appellation of “Our Lady of Muswell,” which had been erected, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in consequence of a supposed miraculous cure performed on a king of the Scots by the water of a spring called Mousewell, or Muswell. This fountain being much frequented on account of its sanative properties, the chapel just mentioned was erected at or near it about 1112; on lands granted to the prior and canons of Clerkenwell, by Richard de Beauvois, Bishop of London. The chapel has been long since destroyed, the conventual estate, after the suppression of monasteries, having been held by different families, under a grant from the crown ; and some years since the manor-house was made a place of public entertainment. Muswell-hill, formerly called Pinsenhall-hill, is a considerable eminence, about a mile north-eastward of Highgate ; and on its declivity and summit are a number of beautiful villas, surrounded with gardens and pleasure-grounds.

* MYDDFAI, a village and parish, encompassed by the rivers Tywi, Rhyddau, Ydw Gwydding, Henwen, Usk, Clydach, and Bran. Here are two royal mills, which are subject to a chief rent of £2. annually, paid to the lord of the manor.

Fairs, May 18 and October 18.

RIVERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Manyfold	Staffordshire	Dove.	Mawn	Nottinghams	Unites with Meden.
Martin Brook ...	Derbyshire .	Derwent.	Meden.....	.....	Idle.
Mathanan	Anglesea ...	Irish Sea.	Medlock.....	Lancashire..	Irwell.
Mathern.....	Cardiganshir	Tivy.	Medway*	Kent	Thames.

Origin of
the name.

* MEDWAY (The) was, by the Britons, called Vaga, a name descriptive of its mazy and sinuous course. To Vaga, the Saxons gave the prefix Med, making it Medweg, or Medwege ; either because it ran between two bishoprics, or because it flowed through the midst of the Kentish kingdom. Its present appellation is evidently a corruption of the Saxon. The Medway is formed by four streams, only one of which rises in Kent, two of the others being in Sussex, and the fourth in Surrey. In its progress towards Tunbridge, it flows through a very beautiful country, passing Eaton-bridge, Hiver-castle, and Penshurst. A little above Tunbridge it divides into two channels ; the northernmost of which is navigable, and it again unites about two miles below the town. Pro-

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Mere.....	Shropshire..	Severn.	Mose	Leicestershir	Trent.
Milkbourn	Northumberl	Tyne.	Mulle	Montgomery	Severn.
Mirnere	Hertfordshir.	Bean.	Muthvey	Carmarthens	Towv.
Mole*	Surrey.....	Thames.	Muthvey	Merionethsh.	Avon.
Morlas	Carmarthens	Tane.	Muthwey.....	Cardiganshir.	Teivy.

ceeding to Twyford-bridge and Yalding, it is considerably increased by the united waters of the Beyle and Theyn rivulets; and flowing in a winding direction to Maidstone, and in a still more irregular course to Rochester, it thence passes Chatham, Upnor-castle, and Gillingham-fort, and enters the Thames between the isles of Graine and Sheppy. The Medway was first made navigable to Tunbridge about the middle of the last century, under the the provisions of an act of Parliament, passed in 1740, though an act had been procured for the purpose in the reign of Charles II. The trade on the river is very great. The Medway is plentifully stocked with fish of various species, and was formerly noted for its salmon and sturgeon. On the Medway, and in the several creeks and waters belonging to it, within the jurisdiction of the corporation of Rochester, is an oyster fishery; and the mayor and citizens hold a court once a year, called the admiralty court, for regulating this fishery and to prevent abuses in it.

MEDWAY.

First made navigable in 1740.

* MOLE, a river in Surrey, rising near Okeley, south-west from Dorking, from whence running east for several miles, it continues its course to the foot of Boxhill, where it runs under ground till it comes near Leatherhead, where it appears again, and continues its course north till it falls into the Thames opposite Hampton-court.

N.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
46	Naburn	to E. R. York..	York	5	Stillingfleet .4	Pocklington.15	191 425
21	Nackington	pa Kent.....	Canterbury ..2		Dover	Hythe14	57 159
36	Nacton	pa Suffolk	Ipswich. ....4		Woodbridge .8	Harwich.....7	73 555
29	Nafferton.....	to Northumb..	Hexham.....9		Newcastle..14	Morpeth....17	280 60
43	Nafferton.....	pa & to E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 2		Bridlington .10	Beverley . .14	198 1184
34	Nailesbourne	pa Somerset ...	Taunton.....3		Milverton...7	Bridgewater .9	144
34	Nailsea	pa Somerset ...	Bristol	9	Wrington....6	W.SupMare13	127 2114
23	Nailston	pa Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth3		Ashby	Leicester ...12	109 637
15	Nailsworth*.....	ham Gloucester..	Minchinham2		Stroud	Dursley.....8	104 987
23	Naneby	ham Leicester....	Mt. Bosworth1		Hinckley ...6	Leicester ...11	105
53	Nannerch	pa Flint	Mold	6	Holywell ...4	Caerwys....4	206 384
51	Nantcynllo.....	pa Cardigan. . .	Lampeter ...8		Aberacron .10	Aberystwyth17	217 698
48	Nant-ddu	pa Brecon	Merthy.Tydfil8		Brecon	Crickhowel .15	172 102
56	Nantford	to Montgomery	Welshpool ...4		Montgomery.7	Llanfair ...5	175
52	Nant-Glyn.....	pa Denbigh	Denbigh.....4		Ruthin	Llanwrst. .14	214 345
58	Nantmell	pa Radnor	Rhayader....4		New Radnor14	Builth'.....11	173 1294
55	Nantmor	ham Merioneth...	Carnarvon .12		Harlech ...13	Dolgelly ...22	225 277
7	Nantwich†	m t & pa Chester.....	Newcastle..14		Tarporley...11	Sandbach. .10	164 5357
49	Nant-y-Bai.....	div Carmarthen.	Llandovery ..5		Lampeter...14	Langadock..11	196

* NAILSWORTH, a hamlet partly in the parish of Avering and partly in the parish of Minchinhampton. Here is a small customary market held on Saturday, and the woollen manufactory is carried on largely in the vicinity.

† NANTWICH, a market-town and parish, situated on each side of the river Weare. The vale in which this parish is situated consists of the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Nappa .....to	W. R. York.	Settle .....8	Skipton ...10	Clitheroe ...12	226	43
39	Napton on the Hill .pa	Warwick...	Southam.....3	Daventry ...7	Rugby .....10	79	823
57	Narberth*....m t & pa	Pembroke...	Carmarthen.21	Haverf West11	Cardigan ...22	240	1852
23	Narborough .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ....6	Hinckley ...8	Lutterworth .9	98	1147
27	Narborough .....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham ...6	Lynn .....11	Litcham....11	96	300
27	Narford .....pa	Norfolk.....	.....5	.....12	.....10	97	103
28	Naseby† .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampt.13	Mt. Harboro .7	Rothwell ...9	79	707
5	Nash.....ham	Bucks	Stony Strat..5	Winslow ...5	Buckingham. 6	50	377
54	Nash .....div	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..2	Bridgend ...5	Marcross ...4	175	9
17	Nash.....jo to	Hereford....	Presteign ...2	Kingston ...4	Pembridge...7	155	....
21	Nash.....ham	Kent	Maidstone ...5	Lenham .....5	Headcorn ...6	39	....
26	Nash.....pa	Monmouth ..	Newport ....4	Caerleon ...5	Chepstow ...14	144	213
57	Nash.....pa	Pembroke ..	Pembroke ...2	Tenby .....9	Narberth ...11	263	139
33	Nash .....to	Salop	Tenbury ...3	Cleobury ...6	Ludlow.....7	136	....
14	Nasing .....pa	Essex	Epping .....5	Hoddesdon...4	Waltham Ab 5	17	757
39	Naspes .....ham	Warwick...	Warwick...2	Leamington..3	Southam ...9	91	....
28	Nassington .....pa	Northamp ..	Wandsford...3	Kingscliffe. .4	Oundle .....6	84	601
22	Nateby.....to	Lancaster...	Garstang....2	Kirkham ...11	Lancaster ..12	231	232
40	Nateby .....to	Westmorlnd	KirbyStephen2	Ravenstoned. 4	Brough .....6	265	136
16	Nately Scures .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke..4	Odiham ...3	Hartford Br..6	42	245
15	Nately, Upper .....pa	Hants	Odiham .....3	Basingstoke..4	.....7	43	173
40	Natland.....to & cha	Westmorlnd.	Kendal.....2	Milnthorpe ..6	Burton .....8	260	236

NANTWICH.

Dreadful
fires.

finest dairy-land in the kingdom. The town is large and regularly built, and many of the houses are handsome. It has a very considerable manufacture of salt, and was the first place for that necessary article, even in the time of the Romans. The salt springs are thirty miles from the sea, and chiefly on the banks of the river. It has likewise a large trade in cheese, for which this county is so deservedly celebrated, and the manufacture of shoes is carried on to a great extent for the London market, as also the cotton trade. The inhabitants of Nantwich are exempt from serving on juries out of the town, or with strangers; this very ancient privilege was confirmed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Nantwich has suffered very severely both by fire and the plague. The first fire occurred in 1458, and the second in 1583; the latter nearly consumed the whole of the town, but it was rebuilt by subscription, at the head of which were the Queen Elizabeth, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and John Maisterton. The plague broke out in June, 1604, and did not subside until the following March; nearly 500 persons perished by this awful visitation. The widow of Milton resided at Nantwich for several of the last years of her life, where she died, at a great age, in 1726.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 15, June 13, September 4, and December 4, 18, and 19, for cattle, horses, cloths, flannels, hardware, pewter, and bedding.—Inns, Crown, Lamb, and Union.

* NARBERTH, a small market-town, situated upon a river which is tributary to the East Cleddau, navigable as far up as Blackpool, three miles from the town, and communicates with Milford Haven. The mail coach road, from London to Milford Haven, passes through this place. Narberth was anciently an important post. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, as well as courts leet.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 21, June 4, July 5, August 10; September 26, and December 11.

Defeat of
the royalists
in 1645.

† NASEBY, or Navesby, formerly a market-town, possessing a considerable weaving manufactory of worsted, which is now nearly destroyed; the market has long been disused, but the market-cross still stands in the centre of the village. On Naseby field, adjacent to this village, was fought that memorable battle between the royalists and parliamentarians, in which the royal army was totally defeated; this conflict took place on the 14th of June, 1645. The village stands upon an eminence which is supposed by some to be the most elevated ground in the kingdom. Of the two rivers which have their source here, the Nen and the Upper Avon, one pursues its course towards the German Ocean, and the other towards the Irish Sea; and no stream is known to run into this lordship from any

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	Natton.....ti	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .2	Winchcombe 8	Cheltenham..8	104	....
36	Naughton .....pa	Suffolk.....	Bildeston ...2	Needham Mt.7	Ipswich ....11	69	184	
15	Naunton.....ham	Gloucester..	Cheltenham..0	Northleach .13	Gloucester...9	95	797	
15	Naunton .....pa	Gloucester..	Stow .....6	.....7	.....21	90	518
42	NauntonBeauchamp pa	Worcester..	Pershore.....5	Worcester ...9	Alcester ....9	104	149	
24	Navenby* .....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford ....10	Lincoln.....9	Grantham ..15	125	778	
14	Navestock .....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .4	Brentwood...5	Romford.....7	18	852	
9	Naward Castle.....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle ....13	Longtown ..14	Brampton....2	313	405	
43	Nawton .....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley ...3	Kirby Moorsi.2	New Malton 13	225	137	
36	Nayland† ....m t & pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh ...7	Sudbury ....9	Manningtree 11	57	1047	
9	Neal House.....ham	Cumberland.	Carlisle.....6	Wigton.....5	HNewmarket8	304	....
25	Neasdon.....ham	Middlesex ..	Kilburn ....3	Edware.....4	Harrow.....5	6	....
13	Neasham‡ .....to	Durham.....	Darlington .4	Yarm.....6	Stockton...10	239	331	
54	Neath§ .....m t	Glamorgan..	Swansea ...8	Aberafon ...6	Brecknock..30	198	4043	
16	Neatham.....ex pa lib	Hants	Alton .....2	Binstead....2	Farnham ...7	45	107	
27	Neatishead .....pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall ...5	N. Walsham 8	Norwich ...10	118	646	
27	Necton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...4	Watton .....8	EastDereham 8	96	996	

quarter whatever. Here are no less than six springs, whose waters are collected in reservoirs on the declivous ground. One of these springs is of a petrifying quality. From an old windmill-bank, in Naseby-field, it is said that no less than forty parish churches may be distinctly descried, by the naked eye, on a clear day.

NASEBY.

* NAVENBY. *Fairs*, August 18, for horses; October 17, mostly for Welsh sheep and swine.

† NAYLAND, or Neyland, a small market-town, situated on the north bank of the Stour, over which it has a large brick bridge of one arch, leading into Essex. The town is subject to occasional inundations on account of its low situation. It contains several streets, the principal of which have some good dwelling houses. The river is navigable from Sudbury to Harwich, by which means corn and flour are carried to Mastley for the port of London, whence coal is brought back again.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, October 2, for horses, cattle, and toys.

‡ NEASHAM, or Nysum. The houses form one long street, stretching along the north bank of the Tees, where there is a ferry and ford over the river to Yorkshire; the high grounds above this township command the most extensive and beautiful prospects in this part of the county. Here, when the river is fordable, the Lord of Sockburn meets the Bishop of Durham on his first entry into the county, and presents him with a sword, described as that with which the champion Conyers slew the worm dragon, or fiery serpent; which sword the bishop accepts and returns it to the Lord of Sockburn, with wishes for his health and long enjoyment of the manor.

Curious custom.

§ NEATH, an improving sea-port town, seated upon a navigable river, a little northward of its entrance into Swansea-bay. The town-hall, a handsome modern building, with a corn-market on the basement story, contains a council-chamber, a jury room, and a hall in which the petty sessions, and other magisterial meetings, are held. Neath is a borough, contributing with Cardiff in returning one member to the Imperial Parliament. The situation of Neath, in the immediate vicinity of an extensive copper, iron, and coal district, bestows upon it an opportunity of establishing a solid and lasting commercial name, and the spirited improvements effected by the proprietors and others sufficiently testify the fact, that the merchants of Neath are fully sensible of the commercial advantage of their natural position. The unfortunate Edward II. of England was arrested in the abbey-house, where he had taken refuge from his persecutors.

Edward II arrested here.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Trinity Thursday, July 31, and September 12.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Nedging .....pa	Suffolk	Bildeston....1	Needham Mt.8	Hadleigh ....4	68	214
36	Needham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston...2	Eye .....8	New Buck...12	97	341
36	NeedhamMt* m t & cha	Suffolk	Stow Market 3	Ipswich ....9	Hadleigh ...10	74	1466
16	Needingworth ....ham	Hunts	St. Ives.....2	Somersham .5	Huntingdon .7	60	....
35	Needwood Forest†....	Stafford	Ab. Bromley.3	Burton .....3	Lichfield ...6	124	....
33	Neen Savage .....pa	Salop.....	Bewdley ...8	Cleobury ...1	Bridgenorth.12	138	450
33	Neen Sollers.....pa	Salop.....	Tenbury ...6	.....3	Bewdley....9	136	208
33	Neenton .....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth.7	Ludlow ....11	Mh. Wenlock.9	146	120
57	Nefern .....pa	Pembroke ..	Newport ....2	Cardigan ...8	Fishguard ...9	248	1908
50	Nefyn‡.....m t & pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli ...7	Cricceath .14	Carnarvon .20	250	1775
31	Neethorpe .....ham	Oxford	Banbury ....1	Bloxham ....4	Shipston...13	72	2036
34	Nempnet .....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge...9	Wells ....9	Bristol .....9	127	225
11	Neopardy .....ham	Devon	Crediton ...0	Tavistock .11	Exeter .....7	180	....
8	Neot, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Liskeard....5	Bodmin.....8	Lostwithiel..8	226	1424
19	Neot's, St.§ .m t & pa	Hunts	Biggleswade11	Huntingdon..9	Kimbolton ..8	56	2617
24	Nephouse .....ham	Lincoln	Barton .....13	Crowle.....6	Epworth ....9	162	....
21	Nepicar .....to	Kent	Maidston...10	Gravesend..11	Wrotham....7	24	....
53	Nercwys .....pa	Flint.....	Mold.....3	Wrexham ..10	Denbigh ....15	201	470

* **NEEDHAM MARKET**, a market-town situated on the river Orwell. It is tolerably well built, and formerly had a considerable woollen trade, which almost declined to nothing, but the town is again improving, and the Stowmarket-canal passing near it, has greatly increased its corn trade.

Market, Wednesday.—Fair, October 28, for toys.

† **NEEDWOOD-FOREST**, a fine tract of land, consisting of nearly 1000 acres, in one of the most fertile spots in the county, which, until the last few years, was unenclosed, and in a perfectly wild state. It abounds with game of various kinds, chiefly woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, and snipes; and also plenty of remarkably fine deer. The scenery in some parts of this forest is of the most romantic, delightful, and picturesque description. Needwood-chase is nearly twenty miles in length. It is under the superintendence of a lieutenant, chief ranger, and other officers, and the king's steward of the honour of Tutbury holds an annual court for the forest, called the **Woodmote**, assisted by a jury, chosen within the jurisdiction.

‡ **NEFYN**, or **Nevin**, a small town, situated upon the Irish Sea. Here is a tolerable harbour, with a small pier, a useful asylum to the small craft engaged in the herring fishery, the chief support of the place, and also to the Welsh coasters. Upon the plains of Nefyn was held the famous divertisement, after the manner of those of Arthur's Round Table, to commemorate the final subjugation of Cambria, by King Edward I. Tilts and tournaments were exhibited to a vast assemblage of nobility, brought together from every part of the empire. About two miles from Nefyn is a deep glen, accessible from the sea only, where Vortigern and his family took refuge, and where he caused himself, his queen, and his children, to be burned alive to escape the cruelty of his merciless pursuers.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 11, August 18, and October 20.

§ **NEOT'S, ST.**, a market-town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Ouse, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of several arches. The town is well built, and consists of a large market-place and several streets. This town gave birth to the following persons:—Hugh of St. Neot's, a Carmelite friar at Hitchin, made a doctor at Cambridge; Sir Robert Drope, Lord Mayor of London in 1414; Sir John Gedney, Knight, draper, Lord Mayor of London in 1427; and Francis White, Bishop, first of Carlisle, then of Norwich, and last of Ely; and his brother, the Rev. John White, chaplain in ordinary to King James, who died in 1615.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Saturday before the third Tuesday in January, O. S., a show of horses and other cattle, toll free, Ascension-day, Corpus Christi December 17, for cattle of all sorts and pedlery, and August 1, for servants.

Abounds
with game.

Birthplace
of eminent
men.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Nesbit.....to	Durham	Stockton ...13	Hartlepool...7	Durham ...12	255	10
29	Nesbit.....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....4	Belford.....9	Berwick onT13	324	47
29	Nesbit.....to	Northumb ..	Newcastle..12	Corbridge...7	Hexham....11	283	37
7	Ness.....to	Chester	Great Neston1	Park Gate...2	Chester ....10	193	480
33	Ness Cliff.....cha	Salop	Shrewsbury..8	Oswestry...11	Wem .....12	161	....
43	Ness, East.....to	N. R. York ..	Helmsley...6	N. Malton...9	Kir. Moorside 6	226	64
33	Ness, Great.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..8	Oswestry...11	Wem.....12	161	850
33	Ness, Little.....cha	Salop .....	.....8	.....12	.....11	161	242
43	Ness, West.....to	N. R. York ..	Helmsley....7	N. Malton...8	Kir. Moorside 6	225	59
45	Nessfield.....to	W. R. York ..	Skipton ....8	Keighley...8	Otley .....8	213	206
7	Neston, Great*...mt } pa & to }	Chester	Chester ....11	Flint.....5	Liverpool ..10	194	1638
7	Neston, Little.....to	Chester.....	Great Neston 1	Park Gate...2	Chester ....10	193	412
46	Neswick.....to	E. R. York ..	Gt. Driffield .5	Bainton ....1	Beverley...11	194	57
41	Nether-Avon.....pa	Wilts	Amesbury...5	Ludgershall..9	Marlborough14	80	508
12	Netherbury.....pa	Dorset	Beaminster..2	Bridport....5	Crewkerne...7	139	2449
9	Netherby.....to	Cumberland ..	Longtown...3	Langholm...10	Brampton...12	312	530
45	Netherby.....to	W. R. York ..	Wetherby...5	Harewood...2	Knaresboro'.8	199	248
15	Nethercot.....ham	Gloucester..	Stow on theW4	Northleach..6	Winchcomb.10	88	....
23	Nethercote.....ham	Leicester ...	M. Bosworth.5	Ashby .....6	Atherstone .10	111	....
28	Nethercote.....ham	Northamp ..	Banbury....2	Brackley...8	Deddington..7	71	....
39	Nethercote.....ham	Warwick....	Southam ....7	Daventry...4	Rugby .....8	76	....
10	Nether Dale.....ham	Derby	Bakewell...0	Chesterfield 12	Wirksworth 12	153	....
11	Nether Exe.....pa	Devon.....	Exeter .....5	Tiverton....7	Crediton....9	168	99
40	Nether-Graveship...to	Westmorlnd	Kendal ....1	Milnthorpe..6	Burton .....9	262	312
9	Nether-Hall.....to	Cumberland ..	Workington .7	Maryport...1	Cockermouth 6	311	....
41	Nethermore.....ti	Wilts	Chippenham.2	Calne .....4	Melksham...8	91	....
10	Nether Quarter.....to	Derby	Bakewell...8	Leek .....10	Ashborne...10	149	478
29	Netherton.....to	Durham	Morpeth....3	Blyth .....7	Newc. onT.12	287	....
22	Netherton...to	Lancaster...	Liverpool...7	Ormskirk....7	Prescot .....9	207	273
42	Netherton....ham	Worcester..	Dudley.....2	Stourbridge..3	Hales Owen .4	125	129
42	Netherton.....to	Worcester..	Evesham ....3	Pershore ....4	Tewkesbury .9	99	116
29	Netherton North } Side.....to }	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...14	Rothbury...7	Alnham ....3	311	53
29	Netherton South } Side.....to }	Northumb ..	.....14	.....6	.....4	310	62
16	Netley.....ti	Hants	Southampton 3	Botley .....5	Titchfield...7	78	....
31	Nettlebed.....pa	Oxford	Henley on T. 5	Wallingford .6	Watlington .6	40	618
12	Nettlecombe.....ti	Dorset.....	Bridport....5	Beaminster..5	Dorchester..13	133	....
34	Nettlecombe.....pa	Somerset ...	Wiveliscomb 7	Watchet ....4	Dunster ....6	158	325
16	Nettlecombe.....to	Hants	Newport ....8	Niton .....2	Shanklin ...4	92	142
5	Nettleden...ham & cha	Bucks	Berkhampste.3	Dunstable...8	Redburn ....7	27	118
24	Nettleham.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....3	Wragby ...8	Mt. Raisin..12	136	714
21	Nettledsted.....pa	Kent	Maidstone .5	Tunbridge...8	Yalding ....2	34	344
36	Nettlestead.....pa	Suffolk	Needham....5	Hadleigh...7	Ipswich ....7	71	74
14	Nettleswell.....pa	Essex	Harlow ....3	Hoddesdon..6	Epping.....5	22	316
24	Nettleton.....pa	Lincoln.....	Caister.....1	MarketRaisin 8	Brigg.....10	153	385
41	Nettleton.....pa	Wilts	Chippenham.8	Marshfield..5	Malmsbury .10	101	448
30	Nettleworth...ham	Notts.....	Mansfield...3	Ollerton ...8	Worksop ...9	141	....
14	Nevendon.....pa	Essex	Billericay...5	Rayleigh...5	Horndon....7	28	181
28	Newark.....ham	Northamp ..	Peterborough 2	Eye .....2	Crowland....7	83	271
30	Newark upon Trent† } m t & pa }	Notts	EastRetford 20	Nottingham.19	Worksop ...22	124	9557
37	Newark.....pri	Surrey.....	Ripley .....1	Woking ....2	Cobham .....5	25	....

* NESTON, GREAT, a town on the north bank, and near the mouth of the river Dee. The town is well built, and situated in a very pleasant and salubrious part of the county. It owes its chief consequence to its contiguity to Park Gate, a local watering-place. The canal between the Mersey and the Dee passes near this township.

Market, Friday.

† NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a borough and market-town. It stands on the eastern bank of a branch of the river Trent, which, about two miles southward of the town, divides into two channels, the junction of which, about the same distance to the north of the town, forms a river island, where are the ruins of the ancient castle of Newark. This was the last retreat of King John, who, having by his injustice and tyranny driven his subjects into rebellion, hastily retired hither, and died shortly afterwards, in 1216. Newark is a large, neat, and well-built town, with a bridge of nine arches of brick, faced with stone, crossing the Trent, and connected with a road, or raised causeway, constructed under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, in 1770. The market-place is a large quadrangle, in

The last
retreat of
King John.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
46	Newbald, North .to } & pa }	E. R. York .	North Cave..4	South Cave ..4	Mt. Weighton 4	188	769
46	Newbald, South .to	E. R. York .	3	3	5	187	194
24	Newball.....ham	Lincoln.....	Wragby ....3	Lincoln.....8	MarketRaisin 9	241	....
22	Newbarys .....ham	Lancaster ..	Ulverstone .8	Dalton .....3	Broughton ..12	279	....
9	Newbiggin .....vil	Cumberland.	Carlisle.....5	KirkOswald 10	Penrith.....14	297	....
9	Newbiggin .....ham	Cumberland.	Penrith ....14	5	Alston.....11	297	....
9	Newbiggin.....to	Cumberland.	9	Keswick....14	H.Newmark 11	286	....
13	Newbiggin.....to	Durham	BarnardCas.12	Alston .....19	Wolsingham13	258	457
29	Newbiggin.....to	Northumb ..	Newcastle ..4	H.on theWall5	Morpeth ...13	280	...
29	Newbiggin*...to & cha	Northumb...	Morpeth.....8	Blyth .....5	Newcastle..16	291	477
29	Newbiggin .....to	Northumb...	Hexham.....10	Allendale...9	Alston .....15	271	75
40	Newbiggin .....pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby ....7	Penrith.....8	Shap .....10	277	167
40	Newbiggin .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kir. Lonsdale 2	Burton in K. 4	Milnthorpe ..7	254	282
43	Newbiggin.....to	N. R. York .	Middleham ..9	Askrigg ....5	Kettlewell .11	241	140
13	Newbiggin, East and } West.....to }	Durham	Darlington ..9	Bis.Auckland 5	Staindrop...7	250	35
24	Newbo .....pri	Lincoln	Grantham ...4	Bingham....11	Colsterwort.10	112	....
7	Newbold .....to	Chester.....	Chester.....0	Gt. Neston .11	Frodsham...10	183	....
28	Newbold .....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry....4	Southam ...7	Dunchurch ..8	76	....
28	Newbold .....ham	Northamp ..	Clipston ....0	Mt. Harboro' 4	Welford ....5	79	....
30	Newbold .....ham	Notts	Nottingham 10	Bingham ...6	Broughton ...4	118	....
35	Newbold .....ham	Stafford.....	Burton on T. 5	Lichfield ...9	Abb.Bromley 9	128	....
42	Newbold .....ham	Worcester..	Shipston ...4	Stratford onA 6	Kinton .....7	87	300
7	Newbold Astbury .to	Chester.....	Congleton ...3	Newc. un L. 10	Sanbach .....6	160	598
39	Newbold Comyn .ham	Warwick....	Warwick....4	Leamington..2	Southam ...6	88	....
23	Newbold Folville...vil	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.6	Leicester ...10	Oakham ....11	106	....
39	Newbold upon Avon.pa	Warwick...	Rugby .....2	Lutterworth .7	Coventry ...10	85	1063
39	Newbold Pacy .....pa	Warwick...	Kinton .....5	Warwick....6	Stratford onA.7	88	364
39	Newbold Revel .....to	Warwick ..	Rugby .....6	Coventry ...9	Lutterworth .7	89	287
23	Mewbold Verdon...pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth3	Leicester ...10	Hinckley ...7	106	633
47	Newborough.....m t	Anglesea....	Carnarvon ..5	Llangefni ...8	Bangor ....12	254	804
35	Newborough..to & cha	Stafford	Uttoxeter ...6	Abb.Bromley 3	Burton on T. 8	133	818
28	Newborough .....pa	Northamp ..	Peterborough 5	Crowland...5	Mt. Deeping..9	86	140
13	Newbottle.....to	Durham	Durham .....8	Sunderland ..6	Chester le St. 7	266	2198
28	Newbottle.....ham	Northamp ..	Kettering....7	Mt. Harboro' 6	Rothwell ....4	80	....
28	Newbottle .....pa	Northamp ..	Brackley....4	Banbury.....5	Deddington'.6	67	366
36	Newbourn .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .4	Ipswich .....8	Harwich ....9	77	176
4	Newbridge .....ham	Berks	Abingdon....8	Witney .....6	Oxford .....9	64	....
29	Newbrough .....cha	Northumb ..	Hexham.....5	Haltwhistle.10	Bellingham .11	284	496
46	Newbrough.....to	N. R. York	Helmsley ...8	Easingwold..5	Thirsk.....10	217	178
11	New Buildings....ham	Devon	Crediton ...5	Chulmleigh .9	Bow .....5	185	....

NEWARK-
UPON-
TRENT.

Noted for
the manu-
facture of
malt.

which stands the town-hall, an elegant building, erected in 1805, at the expense of £17,000., from property given by various benefactors for the advantage of the town. It consists of three stories, comprising courts of law, offices, and other apartments, for the use of the corporation; and also a large room for public assemblies and concerts. The principal trade of the town is in malt, for the manufacture of which it has long been noted; lace-making is also carried on here.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Friday in Midlent, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 2, and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; November 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, linen and woollen cloth; Monday before December 11, for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.—Inns, Clinton Arms, Saracen's Head, Castle and Falcon, Rutland Arms Hotel.

* NEWBIGGIN has become a popular bathing-place, on account of its fine broad beach, which presents a smooth and regular surface for about a mile in length. The principal inn is large and commodious, and possesses warm, cold, and shower-baths. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, and they send large supplies of various kinds of fish to the Newcastle, Hexham, and Carlisle markets.

† NEWBOROUGH, an ancient corporate town, though now an inconsiderable place, in the parish of Newborough, or Rhos Hir, and hundred of Menai, situated on the sea-coast, and intersected by the river Braint. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land. A great portion of the surface is covered with sand blown in from the sea, and arrested in its further progress by the *arundo arenaria*. This useful weed, or grass, is manufactured by the inhabitants into a texture, called Newborough mats.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, May 12, August 10, and November 12.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu lation.
22	Newburgh .....vil	Lancaster...	Ormskirk ...5	Wigan .....9	Chorley ....9	209	....
29	Newburn.....pa & to	Northumb ..	Newc. on T. 5	H.on the Wall3	Hexham....17	280	4639
29	Newburn Hall.....to	Northumb ..	.....6	.....2	.....16	281	636
4	Newbury* ...m t & pa	Berks.....	Reading ....17	Oxford .....26	Marlborough19	56	5977
9	Newby .....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle.....6	Brampton...4	Longtown ..10	305	110
45	Newby .....ham	W. R. York	Otley .....5	Harewood ...4	Ripley .....10	201	....
45	Newby .....to	N. R. York.	Boroughbridg6	Ripon .... .6	Thirsk .....7	212	381
43	Newby .....to	N. R. York .	Stokesley .. .3	Stockton ...6	Yarm .....6	241	177
43	Newby .....to	N. R. York .	Scarborough .3	Pickering...16	Whitby ....18	189	44
44	Newby .....to	W. R. York	Settle .....8	Kir. Lonsdale9	Lancaster...17	243	1093
45	Newby .....ham	W. R. York	Gisborn .....2	Colne .....5	Clitheroe ...6	223	....
44	Newby Hall .....to	W. R. York	Ripon .....3	Boroughbridg3	Ripley .....8	209	57
40	Newby Stones .....to	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....6	Shap .....4	Penrith.....8	276	300
45	Newby on Wiske...to	N. R. York .	Allerton ... .4	Thirsk.....7	Bedale .....8	224	254
54	Newcastle .....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ...0	Aberafon ...11	Llantrissant.10	181	890
58	Newcastle.....to	Radnor	New Radnor.0	Presteign ...8	Kington .....6	159	....
33	Newcastle.....to	Salop.....	BishopsCastle7	Knighton ...7	Montgomery 11	166	321
49	Newcastle in Emlyn† }m t }	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.16	Cardigan ...10	Lampeter...20	229	....
57	Newcastle, Little†.pa	Pembroke...	HaverfordW.9	Fishguard ...6	Newport ...10	260	320
35	Newcastle under } Lyne§ .....m t }	Stafford	Congleton ..12	Leek .....12	Stafford ....16	149	8192

* NEWBURY, a market and borough town, situated in a fertile plain, and built on each side the river Kennet, over which is a bridge communicating with the two parts of the town. The town is one of the largest and best built in the county, and its streets are very spacious and well paved. In the centre is a convenient market where is the guild-hall, from which the streets branch in the form of the letter Y. This town was, at one period, very celebrated for its woollen manufactures, only a small portion of which now remain, namely, those of serges and shalloons. In the reign of Henry VIII., John Winchcombe, generally known as Jack of Newbury, kept 100 looms at work on his own premises ; he had risen to great affluence, from being merely a foreman in a clothing establishment, by marrying the widow of his employer. He was a very benevolent individual, and considerably benefited the town during his lifetime. Newbury has likewise a good trade in corn, malt, and flour, by means of the Thames, Kennet, and Avon rivers, and the Kennet and Avon-canal. Newbury suffered much during the civil wars and two very obstinate battles were fought at a short distance hence between the royal and parliamentary armies, in 1643 and 1644.

Considerable trade in corn.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for horses and other cattle ; July 5, for horses, cows, and hogs ; September 4, for cheese and horses ; and November 8, ditto.

† NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, a town agreeably situated upon the banks of the Teify, which, in its meandering round the town, formed the letter M in a most perfect and singular manner. The ancient castle, elevated on a promontory enclosed by the sportive windings of the river, presents a feature both curious and beautiful.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, June 22, July 18, September 20, second Thursday after October 10, and November 22.

‡ NEWCASTLE, LITTLE. Here is a spring called the Golden-well, which ebbs and flows with the reflux and flux of the tide in the sea, from which it is distant nine miles ; its waters are useful in coughs and cases of ophthalmia.

Extraordinary well.

Fairs, St. Mark's, May 6, and St. Peter's, July 10.

§ NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, or Lyme, a borough and market-town, pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Trent. The town is well built, particularly the principal street, which is spacious and well paved, and it has an excellent market-place in the centre. The manufacture of hats, and silk-throwing, constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants, and are the principal sources of their wealth, independent of

fish engraved under the signet; the stone is supposed to be a Roman antique. A subterraneous passage, from Anderson-place, pointing towards the manors, was discovered in the garden here a few years since, and coins of Edward III. and Henry IV., were taken out of it. This house is remarkable for being the head-quarters of General Levin during the captivity of King Charles in Newcastle. There is a traditional account, that the king attempted his escape by a subterraneous passage from a cellar in this house to the Lortburn, but that he could not effect the opening of an iron door at the outlet. Sessions are held here quarterly before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, for the borough and county of Newcastle; there are also mayors' courts held every Monday for the trial of civil actions between freemen only; county courts, held before the under sheriff every fourth Wednesday; admiralty courts for the prosecution of offences committed on the river Tyne; besides courts of common council, of piepowder, and guild courts. Courts of requests for the recovery of sums less than forty shillings are held in February, May, August, and November; and in this town take place the county assizes for Northumberland. The borough has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The town of Newcastle, including those parts without the walls, extends about two miles along the bank of the Tyne, and one mile from the river-side towards the north and north-west; the ground being uneven, but rising as it recedes from the river. Many of the houses are built of stone, and the others of brick; the streets near the Tyne, which are the most ancient, are narrow, steep, and irregular; and the buildings on the declivity of the hill are extremely crowded, but many modern improvements have taken place; some of the streets have been widened, and a considerable number of new ones have been erected, especially in the northern and western quarters of the town. To the south and east of the Exchange is the quay, a spacious area, fronted towards the river with freestone, forming one of the most extensive lines of wharfage in Great Britain. On an eminence, commanding the town, are the remains of the ancient castle. This fortress, at one period, consisted of a large square tower and various subordinate buildings, encompassed by an outer and inner wall. Of the outer wall there are few traces now remaining, except the entrance, called the Black-gate, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry III.; the remains of the inner wall were taken down in 1811. The great tower is about eighty feet high, and sixty-four feet by fifty-four in extent outside the walls, which are fourteen feet in thickness. Adjoining this tower, on the east side, is a chapel of elegant architecture. The importance and prosperity of Newcastle have chiefly originated from the coal trade, for the prosecution of which the town is admirably situated on the bank of a navigable river, and in the midst of one of the most extensive coal-fields in Great Britain, or perhaps any part of the world. Coal is scarcely mentioned in history till after the grant of Henry III., relative to the right of digging for coal in 1239; but thirty-six years after that period, the commerce in this article had become very considerable, and it continued perpetually increasing, notwithstanding the prejudice against using coal for fuel was so great, that in 1306 it was prohibited in London under severe penalties. This prohibition was subsequently removed, and it appears, from Rymer's "Fœdera," the trade in coal between Newcastle and London was authorized by government in 1381. Newcastle carries on trade with the south of Europe, whence are imported wines and fruits; with Norway and the Baltic, for corn, iron, timber, hemp, and other commodities; and about three ships are sent annually from this port to the Greenland fisheries. The principal exports from the river Tyne, besides coal, are lead, grindstones, salt, butter, tallow, and salmon, besides a variety of manufactured articles. There is a custom-house on the quay, to which are attached a collector, a chief clerk, a comptroller,

NEW-
CASTLE-
UPON-
TYNE.

Attempted
escape of
King
Charles.

Remains of
an ancient
castle.

Extensive
foreign
trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
37	Newchapel .....ham	Surrey.....	Godstone ...6	E. Grinstead.4	Reigate ....11	26	....
49	Newchurch .....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..3	Newcastle..13	Lampeter...21	221	659
17	Newchurch.....to	Hereford....	Weobley ....4	Kington ....6	Hay.....10	149	....
21	Newchurch .....pa	Kent .....5	New Romney5	Hythe .. ....7	Appledore ..7	70	241
22	Newchurch .....pa	Lancaster...	Newton .....5	Leigh.....3	Warrington..6	190	....
22	Newchurch .....cha	Lancaster...	Colne .....5	Clitheroe ...5	Burnley ....6	217	....
22	Newchurch* .....cha	Lancaster...	Haslingden ..3	Rochdale...7	.....7	205	....
26	Newchurch .....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow ...6	Usk .... ....6	Monmouth..12	141	550
58	Newchurch .....pa	Radnor	Kington .....7	Hay .....6	NewRadnor .7	159	164
16	Newchurch .....pa	Hants .....5	Newport ....5	Ryde.....5	Brading ....3	82	4928
37	Newcross.....ham	Kent & } Surrey.....}	Deptford ....1	Camberwell .2	Lewisham ...2	3	....
37	Newdigate .....pa	Surrey.....	Dorking ....6	Capel .....2	Reigate.....7	29	519
21	Newenden† .....pa	Kent .....5	Tenterden ..5	Rye .....8	Ticehurst...10	55	150
14	New England Island }ham }	Essex .....7	Rochford ....7	Southend ....7	Burnham ...5	44	....
3	Newenham .....ham	Bedford....	Redford ....1	Gt. Barford .5	St. Neots ..11	51	....
28	Newenham.....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ....2	Weldon....3	Towcester..11	71	629
11	Newenham Abbey .ab	Devon .....1	Axminster...1	Chard .....6	Lyme Regis..6	146	....
15	Newent†.....m t & pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...8	Ross .....8	Ledbury....8	113	2859

NEW-
CASTLE-
UPON-
TYNE.

Numerous
manufac-
tures.

and an inspector-general of the out-door department; and in Pilgrim-street is the excise-office, to which belong a collector, a clerk, and a port surveyor. The manufactories here are numerous and important, including potteries, glass-works, for which the town has long been noted, lead-works, iron-foundries, soap-works, breweries, rope-works, sail-cloth factories, and tan-yards; besides salt-works, manufactories for white-lead, minium, copperas, oil of vitriol, and other chemical articles; tinsplate, and brass-wire manufactories, an establishment for casting shot; corn, mustard, and paper-mills, malt-kilns, and colour and glue manufactories. There are in the town two market crosses, and several convenient market-places for the sale of butchers' meat, corn, fish, butter, vegetables, &c.; and at the annual fairs are sold vast numbers of horses, and cattle of various descriptions; and to these marts are brought great quantities of woollen cloths. Among the eminent natives of Newcastle may be mentioned John Brand, F.S.A., the author of an elaborate history of the town; Dr. Charles Hutton, F.R.S., a celebrated mathematician; Admiral Lord Collingwood; the Earl of Eldon, and his brother, Lord Stowell.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, August 12, nine days, October 29, nine days, for horned cattle, sheep and hogs, the first three days, cloth, woollen, and various other goods to the end.—*Town Fair*, November 22.—*Inns*, Queen's Head, George, King's Head, Turf Head, Crown and Thistle.

* NEWCHURCH. *Fairs*, April 29, and September 30, for horned cattle and sheep.

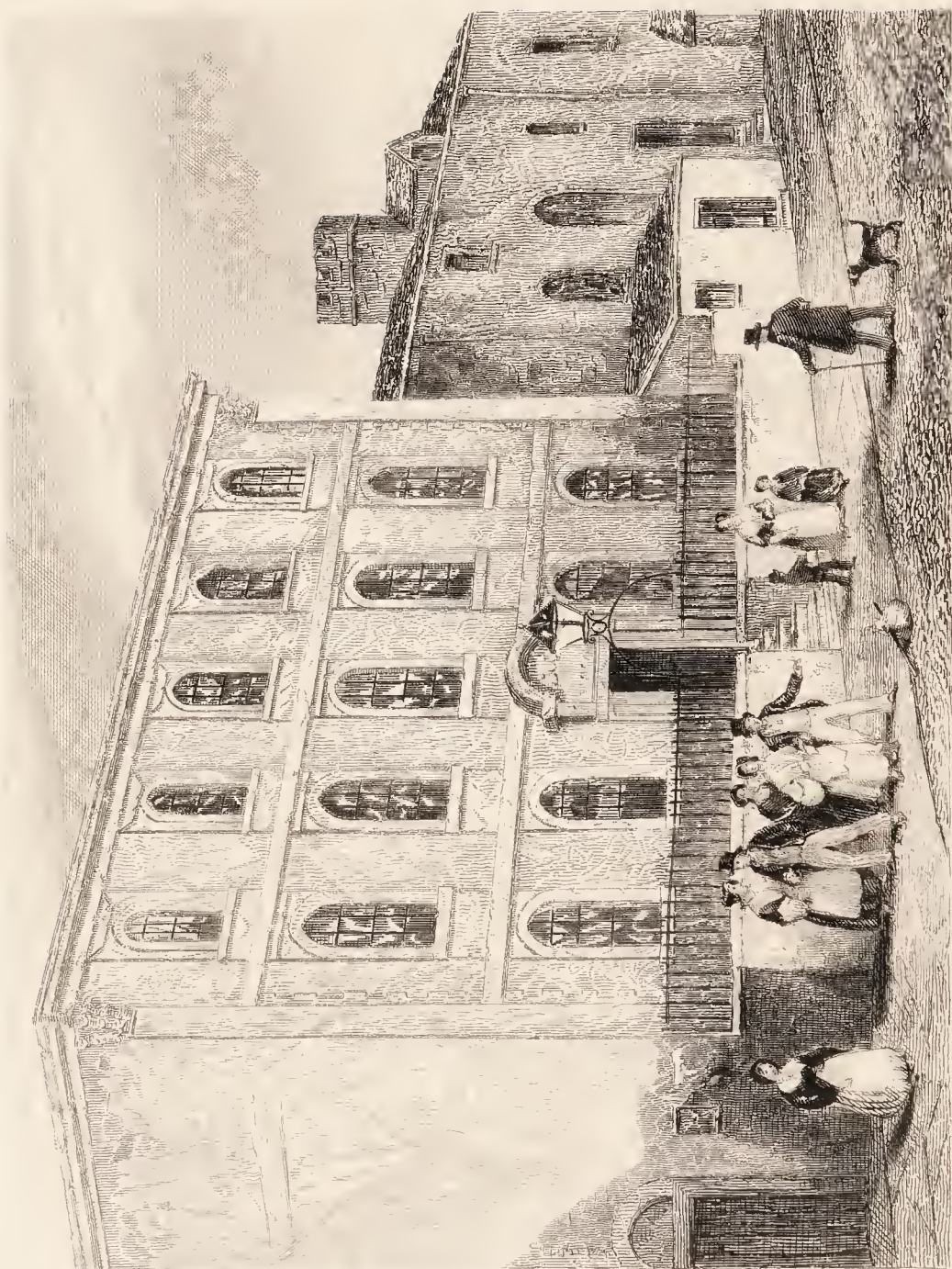
† NEWENDEN, a parish, partly in the liberty of Newenden, and partly in the hundred of Selbrihtenden, lathe of Scray, situated on an eminence near the Rother, which divides the county from Sussex. It is said to have been a very ancient fortified city, and was formerly called Caer Andred by the Britons, Anderida by the Romans, and Andred-Ceastre by the Saxons. This supposition is strengthened by the remains of fortifications and large tumuli still evident, and the coins which have been discovered here. According to some historians, it was totally destroyed in 491, by the Saxon chief, Ella, who had invaded England at the invitation of Hengist, and all the inhabitants were barbarously massacred.

The town
destroyed
by the
Saxons.

‡ NEWENT, a market-town, situated in the forest of Dean, and abounding with coal-mines, for the convenience of which a branch has been cut hence to the Gloucester and Ledbury-canal. The town, though small, is ancient, and is said to have been a borough governed by a bailiff. Its name was derived from a new inn built here at the first opening of a communication by this road into Wales. The church is a spacious structure, of various architecture, appearing to have been chiefly



THE PLACE OF ALEXANDER BUTCHER BANK, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.



BIRTH-PLACE OF LORD ELDON, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

NORTHUMBRIAN.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
41	Newenton, Long . . . pa	Wilts	Malmsbury . . 4	Tetbury 2	Cirencester . 10		98	336
41	Newenton, North . . . pa	Wilts	Pewsey 3	Devizes 9	Marlborough . 9		84	316
13	Newfield to	Durham	BishopsAuck . 3	Durham 7	Wolsingham 10		251	12
44	New Forest to	N. R. York . .	Richmond . . 11	BernardCastl . 8	Reeth 5		244	80
16	New Forest* for	Hants	Southampton 4	Winchester . 14	Salisbury . . 9		79	....
7	Newhall to	Chester	Nantwich . . 5	Whitchurch . 7	Mt. Drayton . 9		170	1011
7	Newhall ham	Chester	Macclesfield . 5	Knutsford . . 7	Congleton . . 8		170	....
7	Newhall pa	Chester	Northwich . . 4	Middlewich . 6	Tarporley . . 7		173	22
10	Newhall to	Derby	Burton on T. . 3	Ashby 6	Derby 11		122	1199
21	Newhall ham	Kent	New Romney 2	Hythe 7	Appledore . . 9		72	....
45	Newhall to	W. R. York . .	Otley 1	Ripley 12	Skipton . . . 15		206	203
29	Newham to	Northumb . .	Belford . . . 6	Alnwick . . . 10	Bamburgh . . 5		318	324
29	Newham to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 7	Newcastle . 14	Rothbury . . 15		289	83
38	Newhaven† pa	Sussex	Lewes 7	Brighton . . 9	East Bourne 12		57	904
43	Newholme to	N. R. York . .	Whitby . . . 3	Egton 4	Pickering . . 18		244	347
23	Newhouse Grange . . . }	Leicester . . .	Atherstone . . 3	Mt. Bosworth 6	Ashby 10		110	....
	..... ex pa lib }							
21	New Hythe ham	Kent	Maidstone . . 5	Rochester . . 5	TownMalling 5		34	590
38	Newick pa	Sussex	Uckfield . . . 5	Maresfield . . 4	Lewes 8		43	724
21	Newington pa	Kent	Hythe 2	Sandgate . . . 2	Folkestone . . 3		67	491
21	Newington pa	Kent	Milton 3	Chatham . . . 6	Faversham . . 10		36	730
31	Newington pa	Oxford	Wallingford . 5	Thame 10	Oxford . . . 10		50	470
15	Newington Bagpath . pa	Gloucester . .	Tetbury . . . 5	Wotton un E . 5	Stroud 7		104	258
37	Newington Butts† . . pa	Surrey	Clapham . . . 3	Streatham . . 4	Greenwich . . 4		1	44526

rebuilt; it contains many old monuments, and the parish registry has a record of the burial of a woman, aged 115, in 1602. This neighbourhood suffered considerably by the devastations of civil war, during the time of Charles I.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs,* Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, August 13, and Friday after September 18, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

* NEW FOREST, a hundred in the New Forest, eastern division, and south-western corner of the county, about twelve miles in that direction from Southampton; it contains seven parishes, including the towns of Lyndhurst and Ringwood. It was either constituted or much enlarged by William the Conqueror, who depopulated whole towns and villages to dedicate it to the chase, a piece of cruelty which was punished in his posterity, his son and successor, William Rufus, being killed here by an arrow from the bow of Sir Walter Tyrrell, which, glancing against a tree, turned off and killed the king. The forest courts are still held at Lyndhurst, under the authority of the verderers, on such days as the presiding judges shall appoint; and others annually on the 14th of September. Attached to the wardenship, is a house, called the King's-house, now inhabited by a subordinate officer.

NEWENT.

William
Rufus killed
here.

† NEWHAVEN, or Meeching, situated at the mouth of the Ouse, which is here crossed by a handsome drawbridge; it was anciently a market-town, and noted for the conveniency and safety of its harbour; but its piers having fallen to decay, the harbour became choked with sand, and the place was in consequence quite neglected; however, of late years much has been done to improve it, and Newhaven is now a thriving town; its situation procures it considerable traffic, it being the thoroughfare for all commodities passing by water to Lewes. A royal cutter is generally stationed here to prevent smuggling, and the entrance of the harbour is defended by a small fort. The church is situated on a hill; the body is a small modern building, but the tower, which, contrary to the general rule, is at the east end, bears evident marks of antiquity. Near the entrance of the town and contiguous to the church-yard, stands a handsome obelisk, commemorating the melancholy fate of His Majesty's ship *Brazen*, Captain Hanson, which was wrecked here, January 25, 1800, and out of a crew of 105 persons, only one escaped.

Dreadful
shipwreck

Fair, October 10, for pedlers's ware.

† NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village and parish, in the eastern division

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
25	Newington Green...vil	Middlesex ..	Tottenham ..3	Southgate...6	Islington ....1	3	....
31	Newington, North.ham	Oxford	Banbury ...3	Bloxham ...3	Shipston....11	74	318
31	Newington, South* .pa	Oxford	Deddington..5	Banbury ...6	Chip. Norton.7	74	462
25	Newington, Stoke ..pa	Middlesex ..	Islington....2	Hornsey ....3	Clapton ....1	3	3480
4	Newland.....lib	Berks	Wokingham .4	Reading ....4	Blackwater..9	35	252
12	Newland.....ti	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...6	Cerne Abbas.5	Sturminster..9	118	....
15	Newland . ....pa	Gloucester..	Monmouth ..4	Coleford ...2	Lidney .....8	124	4046
22	Newland .....to	Lancaster ..	Ulverstone...3	Broughton ..8	Kendal ...16	269	491
39	Newland .....ham	Warwick ..	Coventry ...4	Nuneaton ...5	Atherstone ..9	95	....
42	Newland ...ham & cha	Worcester..	Wolverham...6	Gt. Malvern .2	Upton on Seo 7	118	130
45	Newland ...ex pa dis	W. R. York	Wakefield...3	Pontefract...6	Leeds .....9	183	46
46	Newland .....to	W. R. York	Snaith .....4	Howden ...6	Selby .....7	177	282
46	Newland, East...ham	E. R. York .	Howden....0	South Cave .12	M. Weighton13	180	....
46	Newland, West...ham	E. R. York .	.....3	.....9	.....10	183	....
9	Newlands ....to & cha	Cumberland	Keswick ...5	Ambleside..15	Egremont...18	285	118
29	Newlands .....to	Northumb..	Hexham....12	Newcastle..12	Durham ....17	275	169
13	Newlandside.....to	Durham	Stanhope ...1	Wolsingham .6	Middleton .10	262	847
8	Newlyn† .....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Michael .2	Truro .....8	Grampound.10	249	1218
6	Newmarket‡ .....m t	Cambridge } & Suffolk }	Bury St. Ed. 13	Cambridge..13	Thetford....19	61	2714

NEWING-
TON BUTTS.

Great con-
course of
carriages.

Extensive
gardens.

Hunting-
seat of
James I.

of the hundred of Brixton, adjoining on the north of the borough of Southwark, and bounded on the east by a projecting portion of the parish of St. George, Southwark ; and on the west by Kennington and Lambeth. The earliest notice that has been discovered of this place under its present name, is in a record dated in 1558. Its distinctive adjunct appellation originated from the butts, or marks for the practice of archery, set up here by order of government, previously to the general use of fire-arms, when this parish consisted of open fields. In the latter part of the last century, there were about 300 acres of land here, not covered by buildings, much of which was occupied by market-gardeners ; but since that period the buildings have greatly increased. Through this place passes the great road from London to Brighton, and the southern coast of England ; and here, at the intersection of the Kent and Surrey roads, is the Elephant and Castle-inn, where a greater concourse of carriages and travellers takes place than perhaps at any other part of the metropolis.

* NEWINGTON, STOKE, a village and parish, situated northward of London, between the parishes of Islington and Hornsey on the west, and Hackney on the east. The parish contains about 550 acres of land, a large proportion of which is occupied by dairymen, and the remainder chiefly by nurserymen and market-gardeners. Before the Norman Conquest, the manor was part of the demesnes of the clergy of St. Paul's Cathedral, and it is now held on lease from the prebendary of Newington, who is one of the minor canons. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held annually on Holy Thursday. The village of Stoke Newington consists of a long street, composed of various ranges of buildings and handsome detached mansions, extending along the Cambridge-road from Kingsland to Stamford-hill.

† NEWLYN. *Fairs*, first Tusday in October and November 8.

‡ NEWMARKET, a market-town, partly in the county of Cambridge, and partly in that of Suffolk ; consisting principally of a long wide street, the southern side of which is in the former county, and the northern in the latter. James I. erected here a hunting-seat, called the King's-house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the parliamentary army was quartered at the neighbouring village of Kennet. This mansion having fallen into decay after the civil war, it was rebuilt by Charles II., who established or revived the practice of horse-racing at Newmarket, where he was a frequent visitor. On the 22d of March, 1683, during the races, the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
53	Newmarket* .m t & pa	Flint.....	St. Asaph's..5	Caerwys . . .5	Holywell ...6	218	631	
10	New Mills† .....dis	Derby.....	Chapel le F.10	Glossop .....2	Mottram.....3	175	5600	
29	Newminster .....to	Northumb..	Morpeth ...1	Blyth.....9	Rothbury...14	290	121	
57	New Moat .....pa	Pembroke ..	HaverfordW10	Fishguard ..11	Newport ...10	249	340	
15	Newnham‡...m t & pa	Gloucester..	Blakeney ...3	Michel Dean .6	Gloucester..12	116	1074	
18	Newnham.....pa	Herts.....	Baldock ....3	Shefford ....7	Royston .....8	40	157	
21	Newnham.....pa	Kent.....	Faversham...4	Sittingbourne5	Charing .....6	46	436	
16	Newnham.....pa	Hants.....	Basingstoke..5	Odiham ....3	Hartford Br. 5	41	329	
39	Newnham.....ham	Warwick...	Stratford onA5	Alcester....5	Henley .....4	101	139	
42	Newnham .....ham	Worcester..	Tenbury....4	Cleobury ...4	Bromyard ..12	130	618	
31	Newnham Courtney.pa	Oxford.....	Oxford .....5	Dorchester ..4	Wallingford .8	53	343	
39	Newnham Kings§ .pa	Warwick...	Rugby .....4	Coventry ....8	Lutterworth.8	87	139	

including the king, the queen, the Duke of York, and their attendants ; and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye-house Plot, the object of which is stated to have been the assassination of the king and his brother, on the road from Newmarket to London, if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated. The races, which have been honoured with the royal patronage ever since the reign of Charles II., are held seven times a year. The training of race-horses is a source of great profit to the inhabitants, who train and sell or export them at very high prices. The weekly consumption of oats sometimes extends to five hundred quarters. In the church of All Saints is a monument commemorating Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., keeper of running horses to William III., Queen Ann, George I., and George II., who died in 1728, at the age of eighty-six. This gentleman is the person stigmatized in the “Adventurer” as the perpetrator of a sordid act of barbarity towards a fine courser, of unrivalled speed, of which he had long been the owner.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and November 8, for horses and sheep.

* NEWMARKET. Market, Saturday.—Fairs, last Saturday in April, third Saturday in July, fourth Saturday in October, and second Saturday in December.

† NEW MILLS, a manufacturing district in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak, situated along the north bank of the river Guyt, and composed of the ancient townships of Braid, Ollersel, Whitle, and Thomsel, which are now deemed one, under the name of New Mills. The manufactures of this place originally were paper and cloth, but these have been superseded by cotton, calico printing, and bleaching works ; coal and lead-ore are also found in the vicinity.

‡ NEWNHAM, a small market-town, situated on an eminence rising from the western bank of the Severn, which is here nearly a mile wide at high water ; it consists principally of one long street, but the houses are singularly disposed; for though they front each other, the perspective side of each is on the reverse. This town was one of the five boroughs in the county, returned on a mandate from the crown, in the 9th of Edward I., and was then governed by a mayor and burgesses ; and until a late period the inhabitants amused themselves by electing a mayor and six aldermen annually ; the government of the town is now vested in two constables. A sword of state, which was presented by King John, with the charter, is still preserved ; it is of polished steel, highly ornamented, and of exquisite workmanship. The former consequence of this town may also be inferred, from its being appointed as the place of meeting between Henry II. and Earl Strongbow, on the return of the latter from his conquests in Ireland.

Market, Friday. Fairs, June 11 and October 18, for horses and sheep.

§ NEWNHAM-KINGS, or Newnham Regis, an ancient parish, now a hamlet. Here are three mineral springs, impregnated with sulphate of magnesia and iron, the water of which possesses diuretic and tonic pro-

NEW-MARKET.

Celebrated for horse-races.

Ancient sword of state.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
31	Newnham Murren . . pa	Oxford	Wallingford .1	Nettlebed . . .6	Watlington . .7	46	249
39	Newnham Padox . . ham	Warwick . . .	Rugby6	Coventry . . .11	Nuneaton . . .10	89	....
41	Newnton, Long . . . pa	Wilts	Malmesbury .4	Tetbury2	Cirencester .10	98	307
23	New Park lib	Leicester . . .	Leicester . . .6	Hinckley . . .7	Mt. Bosworth 8	99	25
8	Newport* m t	Cornwall . . .	Launceston . .0	Stratton . . .14	Holsworthy .12	213	1077
11	Newport anc bo	Devon	Barnstaple . .1	Torrington . .9	South Molton 11	191	....
14	Newport† pa	Essex	Saffron Wald. 3	Thaxted7	Bishops Stort. 9	39	914
26	Newport‡ m t	Monmouth . . .	Chepstow . .15	Caerleon	Cardiff12	148	7935
57	Newport§ m t	Pembroke . . .	Fishguard . .7	Cardigan . . .10	Newc. in E. 18	250	1798
33	Newport|| . . . . . m t	Salop	Wellington .8	Shrewsbury .17	Mt. Drayton 11	142	2745

NEWNHAM
KINGS.

perties, and has been recommended in calculous diseases. At this place were excavated, in 1815, two fine heads and other bones of the Siberian rhinoceros; three large tusks, with some teeth of elephants; several stag's horns, and bones of the ox.

* NEWPORT, a borough in the parish of St. Stephen, separated from Launceston only by a small rivulet. It has the appearance of being the suburbs of that borough, and was formerly under the same jurisdiction.

Market, Saturday.

Ancient
town.

† NEWPORT, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, which was formerly a market-town; it consists of two long rows of houses, built on each side the high road. It is a place of antiquity, and in some old manuscripts is mentioned as having a castle, no remains of which are now visible.

Fairs, Easter Tuesday and November 17, for horses, &c.

Extensive
commerce.

‡ NEWPORT, a borough and market-town, and flourishing sea-port. It is admirably situated on the river Usk, about four miles above its entrance into the Bristol-channel. The town, as it appeared at the end of the last century, is described as consisting of long, straggling ranges of gloomy buildings, and ill-paved winding streets, occupying the western bank of the Usk, and the adjacent declivity; but such are the alterations and improvements since effected, that it may now be reckoned among the neatest and best-regulated towns in the county, or even in this part of the kingdom. The river Usk is here navigable for large vessels, there being a rapid and high tide, by means of which they are carried up the stream. The Monmouthshire canal and the Sirhowey rail-road furnish communications between this town and the interior; and thus the means are afforded for the prosecution of commerce on an extensive scale. Coal and iron are the principal articles of merchandise exported, and the trade in these is increasing. The local advantages of the town for ship building occasions it to be prosecuted to a considerable extent; the river being so situated that vessels of great burthen can be launched from the docks into deep water.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, Whit-Thursday, August 15, and November 6, for cattle; 3d Monday in the month for cattle and sheep.

§ NEWPORT, or Trefdraeth, a town and parish upon the navigable river Nefern, which discharges itself into the sea in the bay of Newport. Sufficient indications of a place of great magnitude and respectability still remain, and the decay of this port is attributed to the transfer of trade to Fishguard. Much improvement has, however, lately taken place in the public avenues, as well as in the general business of the place. A vein of alum earth is known to exist in the vicinity. Here are several Druidic remains, and also the ruins of an Augustine friary.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, July 27 and October 16.

|| NEWPORT, a market-town and parish, situated near the Watling-street, on the north-east side of the county, bordering upon Staffordshire.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Newport .....anc bo	Somerset....	North Curry .0	Langport ....7	Taunton .. .6	135	....
16	Newport*.....m t & pa	Hants	Portsmouth .12	Southampto.17	Lymington..15	84	4081
5	Newport Pagnell† .. }	Bucks	Olney .....5	Woburn.....8	Bedford ....12	50	3385
	.....m t & pa }						
46	Newport Walling }	E. R. York .	South Cave ..5	Beverley.....6	Hull .....7	181	367
	Fen .....to }						
51	New Quay† .....vil	Cardigan....	Lampeter...16	Llanarth ....2	Aberaeron ..6	225	..
13	Newsham.....to	Durham	Staindrop...2	BarnardCastl.5	Darlington..12	250	58
22	Newsham.....to	Lancaster...	Preston .....9	Garstang ....7	Clitheroe ...12	226	2037
24	Newsham ....anc mon	Lincoln ...	Gt. Grimsby10	Barton .....9	Brigg.....10	165	....
29	Newsham.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....9	Blyth .....3	NorthShields7	284	1985
45	Newsham.....to	N. R. York .	Thirsk.....4	N. Allerton..7	Boroughbrid.11	217	546
44	Newsham.....to	N. R. York .	Greta Bridge.3	Richmond ...9	BarnardCast.6	238	....
45	Newsham Green ..ham	W. R. York .	Leeds .....5	Wakefield ...8	Tadcaster ..12	190	....
46	Newsholme .. .....to	E. R. York .	Howden ... .2	Snaith.....8	Selby.....8	181	203
45	Newsholme .. .....to	W. R. York .	Settle .....9	Clitheroe ...10	Skipton ....10	227	70
24	Newstead on Ancolm }	Lincoln.....	Brigg .....1	Kirton .....6	Caistor.....8	154	....
	.....priority }						
29	Newstead .....to	Northumb .	Belford .....5	Alnwick ....9	Wooler....10	317	100

Here is an excellent free-school, which was founded and liberally endowed by William Adams, an alderman of London and native of Newport. It is a good brick building, with a separate house for the master and usher, and an excellent library for the use of the scholars, who are here qualified for the university. The lands belonging to it are situated in Knighton Grange, Staffordshire, and are exempt from all kinds of taxes, according to a grant by Oliver Cromwell. The same charitable individual founded two alms-houses at a short distance from the school, and gave £550. for building a town-house. Newport suffered considerably from fire in 1665 ; 160 houses were consumed, the loss of which was estimated at £30,000.

NEWPORT.

The lands exempt from all kinds of taxes.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, first Tuesday in February, Saturday before Palm Sunday, May 28, July 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep ; September 25, for cattle, sheep, and hogs ; and December 10, for ditto and fat cattle (when the 10th falls on Sunday, held on Saturday).
—Inns, Crown, Raven and Bell, and Red Lion.

* NEWPORT, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the Isle of Wight ; it is pleasantly situated, nearly in the centre of the island, on the river Medina, which falls into the sea seven miles below the town ; it consists of five parallel streets, running east and west, and crossed by three others, at right angles, at the intersections of which are three large squares, serving for the cattle, corn, and poultry markets ; the town is well built, and contains several handsome shops, some good inns, a neat theatre, and two assembly-rooms. Owing to the elevated situation of this town, water is extremely deficient, and the greater part used by the inhabitants is brought from Carisbrooke, and retailed from door to door. The only manufacture carried on here is that of starch. About one mile south-west of the town are the venerable remains of that most ancient and important fortress, Carisbrooke-castle ; which stands on a high and commanding eminence, and occupies about twenty acres of ground.

Carisbrooke castle.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fair, Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for old horses and toys.

† NEWPORT PAGNELL, a market-town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ouse, and divided into two unequal parts by the small river Lovet. It has two good stone bridges over the Ouse, from which river the inhabitants are well supplied with water, by means of an hydraulic machine. The labouring inhabitants are principally supported by the manufacture of lace. It is said, that formerly a castle stood here, but no traces of it can be discovered or particulars found, except that it remained a place of strength till the time of the civil wars.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, February 22, April 22, June 22, August 28, October 22, and December 22, for cattle.

‡ NEW-QUAY. *Fairs, October 4, and November 12.*

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
30	Newstead* .....lib	Notts.....	Mansfield....5	Nottingham..9	Southwell ..11	133	159	
24	Newsted.....priory	Lincoln.....	Stamford ....3	Mt. Deeping .4	Bourn.....8	92	....
30	Newthorpe .....ham	Notts.....	Nottingham..8	Mansfield ..10	Heanor.....3	132	....
45	Newthorpe .....to	W. R. York	Ferry Bridge.6	Tadcaster ...7	Leeds .....10	184	63	
38	New Timber .....pa	Sussex.....	HurstPierpoi.2	Steyning....6	Brighton ...6	46	177	
6	Newton.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...7	Linton.....9	Royston ....9	44	161	
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	Chester.....16	Wrexham...10	Malpas .....2	167	19	
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	.....2	Frodsham...9	East Ham ...9	185	....
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	Tarporley ...4	Chester.....9	Malpas .....10	178	82	
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	Frodsham ...5	Warrington..5	Runcorn....4	184	136	
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	.....2	Northwich...9	Chester.....11	183	120	
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield.5	Stockport...7	Knutsford ..10	172	104	
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	Middlewich..1	Sandbach ...4	Congleton ..10	166	1649	
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	GreatNeston.8	Parkgate ...7	Liverpool...7	202	52	
9	Newton .....ham	Cumberland	Egremont...7	Gosforth ...1	Ravenglass ..6	285	160	
12	Newton .....ham	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..9	Sturminster..1	Stalbridge ...4	110	....
15	Newton .....ham	Gloucester..	Thornbury...2	Berkeley....7	Wotton unEl2	117	....
15	Newton .....ham	Gloucester..	Lidney .....0	Goleford ....7	Blakeney ...3	119	....
15	Newton .....ham	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury.2	Winchcombe 9	Pershore ...11	104	....
17	Newton .....ham	Hereford....	Leominster .4	Weobley ....8	Hereford ...10	135	....
17	Newton .....to	Hereford....	Hereford....17	Hay .....13	Abergavenny 9	151	282	
17	Newton .....to	Hereford....	Knighton...6	Presteign ...5	Ludlow ....11	143	253	
17	Newton .....to	Hereford....	Leominster .6	Pembridge...7	.....8	143	95	
22	Newton .....ham	Lancaster...	Dalton .....1	Ulverstone...6	Broughton..10	276	....
22	Newton .....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham ....2	Preston.....6	Garstang ...11	223	410	
22	Newton .....to	Lancaster...	Blackpool ...3	Poulton .....2	Kirkham ....7	232	431	
22	Newton .....to & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester .3	Oldham .....4	Ashton .....4	186	4377	
24	Newton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Folkingham..2	Sleaford ....7	Grantham ..10	108	176	
27	Newton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaff ham...4	Litcham ....4	Fakenham..12	97	74	
27	Newton .....ham	Norfolk.....	Norwich ....2	Loddon ...11	Bungay....14	103	....
28	Newton .....pa	Northamp...	Kettering...4	Thrapston ...9	Uppingham.11	78	111	
29	Newton .....to	Northumb..	Hexham.....7	H.on theWall 7	Corbridge...3	277	112	
16	Newton† .....cha	Hants.....	Newport ....5	Yarmouth ...5	Cowes.....6	88	....
30	Newton .....ham	Notts.....	Nottingham..7	Southwell ...8	Newark....11	127	....
33	Newton .....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..2	Minsterley..7	ActonBurnell8	155	....
34	Newton .....man	Somerset....	Yeovil.....1	Sherborne ..5	Crewkerne .10	122	....
35	Newton .....lib	Stafford....	Rugley ....5	Stafford ...8	Uttoxeter ...7	132	....
36	Newton .....pa	Suffolk.....	Sudbury ....3	Neyland ....6	Hadleigh ...8	57	377	
36	Newton .....pa	Suffolk.....	BurySt.Edm.3	Sudbury ...14	Stowmarket 14	68	183	
39	Newton .....to	Warwick ..	Rugby.....3	Lutterworth .4	Daventry ...11	86	260	

Seat of Lord Byron.

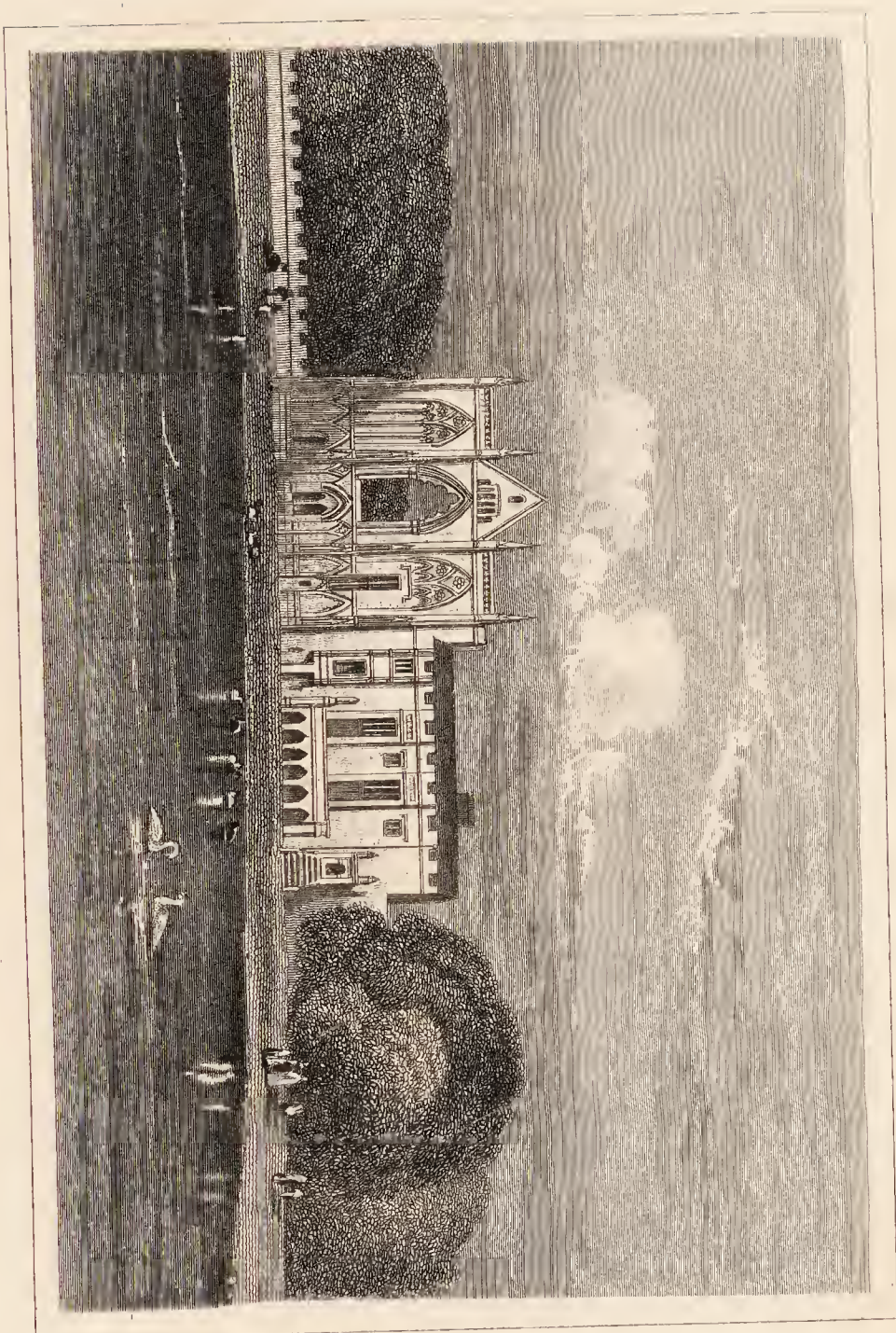
* NEWSTEAD. Newstead-abbey was for a long time the property of the Byron family ; it was founded as a priory of Black Canons, by Henry II., about the year 1170, and at the Dissolution, was granted to Sir John Byron, who immediately fitted up part of the edifice, but allowed the church to fall to decay, though the south aisle was actually incorporated into the mansion, and now contains some of the most habitable apartments. The front of the abbey church still remains, and has a most noble and majestic appearance ; it is built in the form of the west end of a cathedral, adorned with rich carvings and lofty pinnacles. The castellated stables and offices are seen as the visitor enters the court-yard, in the midst of which is a curious erection of red stone, in the form of an antique cross ; in front is the west-end of the ancient church, with its towers, battlements, and Gothic windows ; and to the right some additional castellated buildings, originally intended for domestic offices, though now in a more dilapidated state than the other parts of the house. The apartments are chiefly fitted up in the antique style, but all of them have the appearance of romantic gloom and poetical solemnity, well befitting the great genius and poet who recently was the lord of this baronial mansion.

Burnt by the French.

† NEWTON, or Newtown, a borough and chapelry in the Isle of Wight, situated on a bay on the north-west coast of the island, between Yarmouth and West Cowes. It was anciently called Franchville, and was of much greater extent and importance than at present. It was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II., and is supposed to have been previously burnt by the Danes in the year 1001.



LORD BYRON.



NEWSTEAD ABBEY.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Formerly the residence of Lord Byron.

<i>map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
44	Newton .....to	N. R. York.	Bedale .....4	N. Allerton..7	Boroughbrid 12	218	619
43	Newton* .....pa	N. R. York.	Guisborough .4	Stokesley ...5	Stockton ...10	243	148
11	Newton Abbot's and } Bushell† .mt & to }	Devon	Chudleigh ...6	Ashburton ..7	Totness.....8	188	....
13	Newton Archdeacon.to	Durham	Darlington ...3	Staindrop...9	BisAuckland10	244	70
9	Newton Arlosh .....pa	Cumberland	Wigton.....7	Abbey Holm .4	Carlisle.....15	310	....
45	Newton Bank .....to	W. R. York	Skipton.....6	Settle .....9	Colne .....9	222	152
13	Newton Bewle.....to	Durham	Stockton.....6	Hartlepool ..7	Sedgefield ...8	247	92
5	Newton Blossom- ville .....pa }	Bucks	Olney .....3	NewportPag. 6	Bedford ....8	56	237
45	Newton in Bowland .to	W. R. York	Clitheroe ...7	Garstang ...13	Settle .....13	224	639
28	Newton Bromswold.pa	Northamp ..	Higham Fer. .3	Kimbolton ...8	Bedford ....12	62	122
23	NewtonBurguland ham	Leicester ...	Ashby de laZ. 6	Mt. Bosworth 4	Atherstone ..9	110	....
3	Newton Bury .....ham	Bedford	Biggleswade .3	Potton.....3	Baldock .....8	45	....
13	Newton Cap.....to	Durham	BishopsAuck. 1	Staindrop...9	Wolsingham .9	249	156
23	Newton, Cold.....to	Leicester ...	Leicester ....9	Melton Mow. 9	Oakham ...10	101	120
11	Newton, St. Cyres .pa	Devon	Crediton ....4	Exeter .....4	Tiverton...12	168	1191
43	Newton Dale.....to	N. R. York .	Pickering....4	Egton .....14	Whitby...17	230	233
46	Newton upon Der- went .....to }	E. R. York .	Pocklington..6	York .....8	M. Weighton11	203	228
46	Newton, East .....to	E. R. York .	Hull .....13	Patrington..11	Hedon .....9	187	29
43	Newton, East.....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley ...4	Kir. Moorside 6	NewMalton 12	223	79
27	Newton, St. Faith's.pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ....5	Aylesham ...7	N. Walsham 12	113	433
11	Newton Ferrers ....pa	Devon	PlymptonEar 5	Plymouth ...7	Modbury ....8	216	767
27	Newton Flotman ...pa	Norfolk.....	St. MaryStret. 4	Norwich ....7	Wymondham 8	100	382
10	Newton Grange ...lib	Derby	Derby .....13	Winster....10	Wirksworth .9	139	41
29	Newton Hall.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....8	Corbridge ...4	Newcastle..14	276	84
23	Newton Harcourt .to }	Leicester ...	Leicester ....7	Mt. Harboro' 9	Lutterworth11	92	279
6	Newton in the Isle .pa	Cambridge..	Wisbeach ...4	Tedd.St.Giles2	Sut.St.Mary's5	97	404
10	Newton, King's ...ham	Derby	Derby .....7	Ashby de laZ. 7	Loughboro .12	120	....
45	Newton Kyne .....pa	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...2	Wetherby ...4	York .....11	194	221
44	Newton, Little...ham	W. R. York.	Settle .....5	Skipton ....10	Colne .....12	226	....
34	Newton, St. Loe...pa	Somerset ...	Bath .....3	Keynsham .4	Pensford ....6	109	477
13	Newton, Long.....pa	Durham.....	Stockton ....4	Yarm .....4	Darlington...7	241	313
5	Newton Longville...pa	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 3	Winslow ....6	Sto.Stratford 8	47	473
22	Newton in Maker- field† bo m t & cha }	Lancaster ..	Liverpool...16	Manchester 16	Warrington..5	193	2139
7	Newton Moor .....to	Chester.....	Stockport...6	Mottram.....3	Ashton .....3	184	2369
29	Newton on the Moor.to	Northumb ..	Alnwick.....5	Warkworth .6	Rothbury...8	303	265
44	Newton Morrell....to	N. R. York .	Darlington...5	Richmond ..8	N. Allerton 15	235	31
43	Newton Mulgrave .to	N. R. York .	Whitby .....9	Egton .....6	Guisborough13	242	123

* NEWTON. Here is the remarkable pyramidal mountain called Roseberry Tapping; it is 1488 feet above the level of the sea; its base is composed of an immense stratum of rock; half way up are found a vast number of petrified shells and mineral productions, and near the top is a spring of excellent water; the prospect from the summit is extensive and beautiful, commanding the mouth of the Tees, and a great part of the county of Durham.

Remarkable
mountain.

† NEWTON, ABBOT'S, and BUSHELL. The houses are indifferently built, and the streets badly paved, and the principal one is greatly obstructed by an old market-house and shambles, said to have been erected by Waller, after the civil wars, as a sort of indemnity for his having attempted to deprive the inhabitants of their established market.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, last Wednesday in February, June 24, for horned cattle; first Wednesday in September for cheese; and November 6, for woollen cloth.

‡ NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a borough and market-town, situated on the road between Wigan and Warrington, and consists principally of one broad street, distinguished by its numerous public houses. Several of the houses are of great antiquity, particularly an old hall built of wood, the windows of which still contain much painted glass; near this edifice is a small rising ground, formerly surrounded by a moat; it is said to have been formerly the site of a royal residence. This town is sometimes called Newton-in-the-Willows, from the great number of those trees growing in the neighbourhood. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of fustian and Manchester goods.

Ancient
hall.

Market, Saturday, disused —Fairs, February 12, May 17, July 15, and every Monday fortnight, for cattle and sheep; and August 12, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
57	Newton, North pa	Pembroke . .	Narberth . . . 3	Haverford W. 8	Pembroke . . 10	243	75
34	Newton, North cha	Somerset . . .	Bridgewater . 4	Taunton . . . 7	Langport . . . 9	137	....
54	Newton Nottage* . . pa	Glamorgan . .	Bridgend . . . 5	Aberafon . . 10	Cowbridge . . 11	184	626
36	Newton, Old pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket . 3	Debenham . . 8	Eye 10	79	679
43	Newton upon Ouse } pa & to }	N. R. York	York 8	Easingwold . 7	Boroughbrid. 9	207	844
46	Newton, Out to	E. R. York . .	Patrington . . 5	Spurn Head . 8	Hull 23	197	....
29	Newton Park to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 4	Rothbury . . 12	Hartburn . . . 4	293	16
23	Newton Parva ham	Leicester . . .	Mt. Bosworth 7	Leicester . . . 5	Mount Sorrel 7	105	95
12	Newton Peveril . . . ham	Derbet	Wimborne . . 4	Blandford . . 6	Poole 9	104	....
11	Newton, St. Petrock . pa	Devon	Torrington . . 9	Holworthy . . 7	Hartland . . . 13	202	250
11	Newton, Poppleford } ti & cha }	Devon	Sidmouth . . . 4	Exmouth . . . 9	Exeter 10	162	588
45	Newton Potter to	W. R. York . .	Leeds 2	Harewood . . . 6	Wetherby . . 11	191	730
31	Newton, Purcell . . . pa	Oxford	Bicester 6	Brackley . . . 5	Buckingham . 5	60	131
9	Newton Regny . pa & to	Cumberland .	Penrith 3	H. Newmark 10	Keswick . . . 16	286	151
29	Newton by Sea to	Northumb . .	Alnwick 9	Bamburgh . . 8	Belford 10	317	271
10	Newton, Solney pa	Derby	Burton on T. 3	Derby 8	Ashby 8	124	338
41	Newton, South pa	Wilts	Wilton 2	Salisbury . . . 5	Warminster 16	86	565
16	Newton Stacey ti	Hants	Whitchurch . 6	Andover 5	Winchester . 9	63	....
39	Newton in the } Thistles pa }	Warwick . . .	Tamworth . . 5	Atherstone . . 7	Lichfield . . 12	114	450
24	Newton near Toft . . pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasin . . . 4	Wragby 8	Lincoln 11	144	82
41	Newton Toney pa	Wilts	Amesbury . . . 4	Salisbury . . . 8	Andover . . . 11	75	268
11	Newton Tracey pa	Devon	Bideford 5	Barnstaple . . 4	Torrington . . 6	196	111
24	Newton upon Trent . pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 10	Tuxford 6	Gainsboro' . 10	140	310
29	Newton Underwood . to	Northumb . .	Morpeth 3	Rothbury . . 12	Bellingham . 21	292	85
16	Newton Valence . . . pa	Hants	Alton 4	Petersfield . . 7	Alresford . . . 9	51	239
19	Newton Water pa	Hunts	Stilton 7	Wansford . . . 3	Peterborough 6	81	151
17	Newton, Welch pa	Hereford . . .	Monmouth . . . 4	Ross 8	Hereford . . . 14	128	240
9	Newton, West to	Cumberland .	Cockermouth 9	Allonby 3	Wigton 10	313	322
27	Newton, West pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising . 3	Lynn 8	Burnham . . . 15	103	232
29	Newton, West to	Northumb . .	Wooler 6	Coldstream . . 8	Kelso 12	326	86
24	Newton, West ham	Somerset . . .	Bridgewater . 4	Taunton 8	Langport . . . 9	143	..
46	Newton, West to	E. R. York . .	Hull 9	Hornsea 7	Hedon 7	183	173
44	Newton in the Wil- } lows to }	N. R. York . .	Bedale 4	Middleham . . 6	Leyburn 7	227	269
24	Newton upon the } Wolds pa }	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby . 8	Louth 8	Caistor 10	156	137
28	Newton Wood pa	Northamp . .	Oundle 4	Kingscliffe . . 3	Wansford . . . 5	82	398
4	Newtown ti	Berks	Hungerford . . 2	Shefford 3	Lambourn . . . 5	66	....
9	Newtown to	Cumberland .	Carlisle 5	Longtown . . . 4	Brampton . . . 10	306	215
17	Newtown to	Hereford . . .	Leominster . . 4	Hereford 9	Bromyard . . . 10	135	....
56	Newtown† . . . m t & pa	Montgomery	Montgomery . 9	Llanidloes . . 14	Welchpool . . 14	175	4550
29	Newtown to	Northumb . .	Alnwick 7	Rothbury . . . 4	Morpeth 16	305	55
29	Newtown to	Northumb . .	Wooler 4	Belford 8	Alnwick 12	318	128
33	Newtown cha	Salop	Shrewsbury . 13	Wem 3	Ellesmere . . . 6	166	78
16	Newtown pa	Hants	Newbury 2	Kingsclere . . . 5	Whitchurch 10	58	269
23	Newtown Linford . . pa	Leicester . . .	Leicester 6	Loughboro' . . 7	Ashby 12	102	603
46	New Village . . . ex pa dis	E. R. York . .	North Cave . . 3	Howden 7	Mt. Weighton 8	187	163
5	Nibley ham	Gloucester . .	Chip. Sodbury 2	Wickwar 6	Bristol 11	110	....
15	Nibley, North pa	Gloucester . .	Wotton un E. 3	Dursley 2	Berkeley 6	111	1562
22	Nibthwaite to	Lancaster . .	Ulverstone . . 8	Broughton . . . 6	Hawkshead . . 7	264	....
11	Nicholas, St. pa	Devon	Plymouth . . . 2	Stonehouse . . 1	Devonport . . 2	218	1178
14	Nicholas, St. ham	Essex	Horndon 1	Gravesend . . . 6	Rayleigh . . . 11	26	....

Intermitting
spring.

* NEWTON NOTTAGE, a parish situated upon the shore of the Bristol Channel, and including the hamlets of Newton and Nottage. The shore is peculiarly convenient for bathing, which occasions a vast resort of visitors during the summer months. There is here a curious intermitting spring, the periods of its flow and ebb being contrary to those of the sea.

† NEWTOWN, or Tre-Newydd, a prosperous inland town, situated in a rich and beautiful vale on the banks of the river Severn, and at the origin of the Montgomeryshire-canal. The town presents an appearance of wealth and business; and a new bridge, thrown across the Severn, has occasioned an extension of the avenues in that direction. Newtown is the chief seat of the fine flannel manufacture of the northern part of the principality. Besides the flannel trade, and a market for agricultural produce of all kinds, a pottery for the manufacture of coarse ware is conducted here on an extensive scale, and with success.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—Fairs, first Monday and Tuesday in February, last Monday and Tuesday in March, first Monday and Tuesday in May, June 23 and 24, last Monday and Tuesday in August. October 23 and 24, and December 15 and 16.

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EXPLANATION

City as	NORWICH	Turnpike Roads	
Market Towns	Yarmouth	Cross Roads	
Villages Hamlets & Earls	Ham	Rail Roads	
Seats & Parks		Stations	
Canals		Boundary of Boroughs	
Rivers & Watercourses		Ditto	
Polling Places		Ditto	
Figures attached to Towns	denote the distance from London		

10

20

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40

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Ea

1° 10 20 30 40



0 Greenwich 10 20 30 40

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
54	Nicholas, St. ....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....6	Cowbridge ..6	Llantrissant .7	166	351
57	Nicholas, St. ....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...4	St. Davids. 12	Haverford W14	261	315
16	Nicholas, St. ....pa	Hants	Newport ....1	Yarmouth ...9	Shorewell ...4	85	309
36	Nicholas, St. ....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..5	Bungay.....6	Harleston....6	105	101
21	Nicholas, St., at } Wade .....pa }	Kent	Margate .....6	Ramsgate....8	Sandwich....8	65	640
54	Nicholaston .....pa	Glamorgan..	Penrice.....2	Llanelly....11	Swansea....10	216	92
9	Nichol Forest .....to	Cumberland	Longtown ..11	Langholm ...8	Brampton ..16	320	874
44	Nidd.....pa	W. R. York.	Knaresboro' .4	Ripley .....2	Ripon .....7	206	110
44	Nidder Dale.....	W. R. York	Ripon .....16	Kettlewell ..6	Middleham..10	234	....
34	Ninehead.....pa	Somerset ...	Wellington ..2	Milverton...3	Taunton....6	147	338
37	Nine Elms.....ham	Surrey.....	Wandsworth 3	Tooting.....4	Streatham ...4	3	....
38	Ninfield.....pa	Sussex	Battle.....5	Bexhill.....5	Hailsham...6	60	606
16	Ningwood .....ham	Hants	Yarmouth ...3	Newport ....7	Shorewell ...5	91	....
16	Niton .....pa	Hants	Newport ...8	Ride .....13	Yarmouth ..14	92	573
9	Nixon.....to	Cumberland	Longtown ..14	Brampton ..11	Langholm ..16	322	220
16	Noah Hill .....ham	Hants	Alton .....4	Petersfield..7	N.Alresford 10	51	....
28	Nobottle .....ham	Northampt..	Northampton 6	Daventry ...7	Rugby .....15	72	....
21	Nockholt.....pa	Kent.....	Seven Oaks..5	Westerham..4	Bromley....8	18	471
24	Nocton .....pa	Lincoln ...	Lincoln .....7	Sleaford....12	Tattershall .13	127	445
7	Noctorum .....to	Chester	Gt. Neston ..7	Eastham ...7	Liverpool...4	200	28
56	Noddfa.....to	Montgomery	Machynelleth 6	Dinas-y-Mod. 8	Llanidloes ..16	204	486
31	Noke .....pa	Oxford	Oxford .....5	Bicester ....7	Woodstock .7	55	187
54	Nolton.....den	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ....0	Cowbridge...6	Aberafon ...12	181	208
57	Nolton .. .....pa	Pembroke...	Haverford W. 6	Milford.....9	St. Davids ..10	257	200
21	Nonington.....pa	Kent	Wingham ...4	Dover .....9	Canterbury ..8	63	832
29	Nook, the .....to	Northumb ..	Bellingham ..1	Hexham....14	Rothbury...19	293	99
40	Nook.....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....4	Ambleside ..9	Milnthorpe .9	264	....
40	Nook, the .....ham	Westmorlnd	KirkbyLonsd.4	Burton .....3	.....3	256	....
22	Norbreck.....to	Lancaster...	Poulton ....3	Blackpool ...3	Kirkham ...10	235	355
7	Norbury.....to & cha	Chester.....	Stockport ...4	Macclesfield .8	Mottram ....9	175	671
7	Norbury.....to	Chester ...	Whitchurch .4	Malpas .....5	Nantwich ...7	167	408
10	Norbury .....pa	Derby	Ashborne ...4	Cheadle ....8	Derby.....15	141	465
33	Norbury .....pa	Salop.....	Bish. Castle..4	Ch. Stretton 7	Montgomery 10	163	382
35	Norbury .....pa	Stafford	Newport ....4	Eccleshall..5	Stafford ....10	142	370
4	Norcourt .....ham	Berks	Abingdon...1	Oxford .....5	Cumnor .....5	57	89
33	Nordley, Kings ....to	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .6	Bewdley ...6	Kidderminst. 6	132	....
27	Norfolk* .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	390054

* NORFOLK is terminated on the north and north-east by the German Ocean; on the south and south-east by Suffolk; on the west by the Lincolnshire-washes, and by part of that county, and of Cambridgeshire. It is almost entirely insulated by the sea, and by the rivers which form its internal boundary. Its figure is very compact, presenting an almost unbroken convexity to the ocean, and a curve somewhat indented to the land; thus nearly forming an oval, of which the diameter from north to south is forty-five miles; that from east to west about seventy; and its circumference 140 miles; is in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Norwich. The face of this country varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in the kingdom. Not a single hill of more than moderate height is to be seen; but its surface is, in many parts, broken into gentle undulations. At the west extremity, adjoining the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln, is a considerable tract of flat fenny land; and on the east, near Yarmouth, a narrow tract of marshes runs from the sea to some distance up the country. Some marsh land likewise lies upon the northern coast near Cley. Several of the western hundreds to the north of Thetford are open and bare, consisting of extensive heaths, whose soil is a light sand, or hungry gravel. The rest of the county in general is arable land, varying in its degrees of fertility; to the north-east the soil is a light sandy loam, fertile, and remarkably easy of tillage. The south-east has a moister and deeper soil. The middle and south abound in clay; and various parts yield marl. The proportion of arable land is larger than in most counties, being computed at two-thirds of the whole. The north and east parts are all enclosed, and have a sufficiency of timber to render them pleasant and cheerful. The lighter lands produce barley in great abundance, much of which is malted and exported. Wheat is cultivated in the stronger soils; but the Norfolk husbandman chiefly excels in the culture of the turnip; which both cleans the land,

Very level country.

Produces great abundance of barley

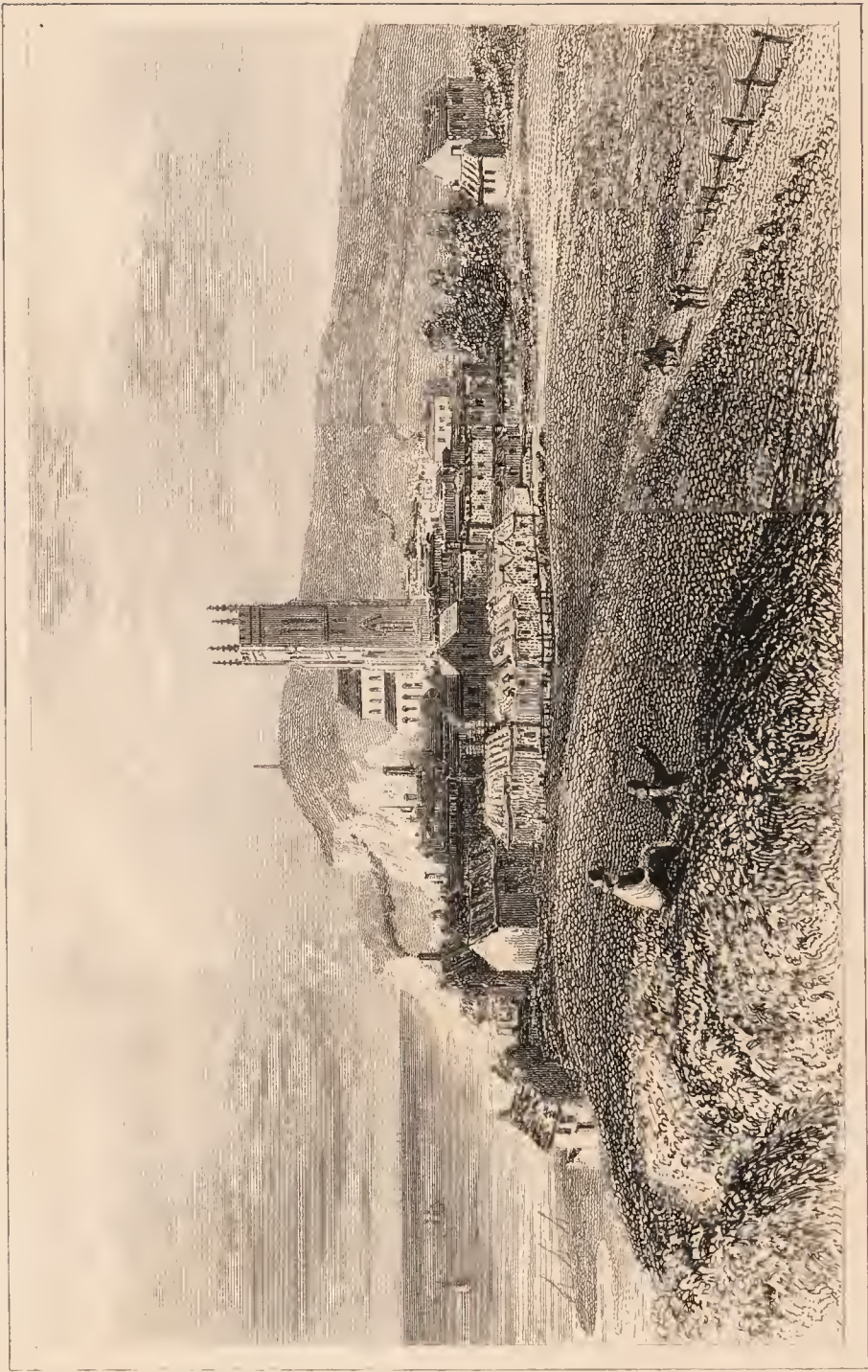
NORFOLK.

Supplies
great quan-
tities of
butter.

Populous
tract.

Great
sea-port.

keeps it in good heart, and precludes the necessity of a summer fallow : by this system a year's rent is saved, and an excellent root produced, on which innumerable Scotch and other beasts are fattened for the supply of Smithfield, and its own markets. Crops of clover, and other artificial grasses, form a part of the rotation of the turnip culture, thus making up the deficiency of natural meadows ; much buck-wheat is also grown, and used for feeding swine and poultry. By the patriotic exertions and laudable example of Mr. Coke, every modern improvement in agriculture is fairly and experimentally laid open to the whole county. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is commonly sent to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep of Norfolk are a hardy, active, and rather small breed, and much valued for their mutton ; their chief excellence consists in bearing their fold well ; but they are rather too long in the leg, and their fleece is neither so heavy nor fine as those of the South Down breed, to which they are universally giving way. The wool is generally used in the Yorkshire cloths. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere, and form a considerable object of profit to the smaller farmers ; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths in various parts. This county is likewise celebrated for every species of game, particularly pheasants, which abound in some manors where they are preserved, so as to prove a great nuisance to the farmer. This county is far from being naturally one of the most fertile ; yet such is the industry and good husbandry of its inhabitants, that grain of various kinds, flour, and malt, have been annually exported to the amount of nearly one million sterling ; and the profit on fattening beasts, and the sale of wool, have netted nearly £230,000. The county of Norfolk has long been one of the best peopled tracts in England, which is proved by the number of its parishes exceeding that of every other county in the kingdom, though in size it is only about the eighth. The air, except on the sea-coast, is generally healthy ; the roads in general are excellent, and the navigation by sea, and different rivers, almost belts the county round, from Yarmouth to the mouth of the Nen. The sea-coast of Norfolk is formed either by clayey cliffs, continually a prey to the ocean, or by low sandy shores, covered with loose pebbles, and frequently rising into a kind of natural bank, composed of sand held together by the roots of the sea-reed grass. Behind these sand-hills are, in various parts, salt-marshes of considerable extent, occasionally inundated by the tides, which find entrance through gaps between the hillocks. Hunstanton-cliff, at the mouth of the Wash, is the only rocky eminence on the coast. Various small ports are made on the north side by creeks and little bays, but they can only admit small vessels, and are continually filling up with sand. Banks of sand lie off at sea from the Norfolk coast, in various parts, which are the dread of the coasting mariners, and occasion frequent shipwrecks ; of these the most remarkable are the Yarmouth-sands, running parallel to the coast of Yarmouth ; a great resort for shipping, which ride there securely, though the entrance is difficult and hazardous. The large towns are few, and its manufactures and trade confined to a small space. The city of Norwich has been reckoned one of the most populous in England, and long took the lead, in point of consequence, among inland towns ; for this it was indebted to its great manufactory of crapes, bombazeens, and stuffs. Yarmouth has long been known as one of the principal sea-ports in England ; and though from the fluctuation of trade several newer ones have outstripped it in business, it still retains considerable consequence in its double capacity of a port and a fishing-town. The other great inlet and outlet to this county is Lynn, at the mouth of the Ouse, a populous and flourishing place, which notwithstanding a bad harbour, carries on a large trade, by means of its inland communications. The ports on the north side of the county are Blakeney and Cley, on the same creek, and Wells, at a small distance. From these



CROMER, NORFOLK.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Norham*.....pa	Durham	Berwick on T. 7	Coldstream .. 7	Wooler 14	334	3744
29	Norham Mains.....to	Durham ....	..... 6	..... 8	..... 15	335	119
45	Northland.....to	W. R. York.	Halifax..... 3	Huddersfield. 7	Rochdale... 13	196	1618
7	Norley.....to	Chester.....	Frodsham ... 5	Northwich .. 6	Tarporley ... 7	180	502
24	Normanby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin... 7	Lincoln..... 11	Gainsboro'.. 12	144	430
24	Normanby.....ham	Lincoln.....	Barton 11	Kirton 12	Crowley 8	163	....
24	Normanby.....to	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 7	Lincoln..... 10	Kirton 11	143	17
43	Normanby.....to	N. R. York .	Guisborough. 5	Stockton on T. 7	Stokesley... 7	245	138
43	Normanby....pa & to	N. R. York .	Pickering... 5	Kirby Moors. 4	New Malton . 7	224	219
24	Normanby upon the } Wolds.....pa }	Lincoln	Mt. Raisin... 4	Caistor 4	Gt. Grimsby. 14	148	122
37	Normandy.....ham	Surrey.....	Farnham 7	Guilford ... 5	Bagshot 8	34	....
19	Norman Cross ... ham	Hunts	Stilton 1	Peterboro'... 6	Wansford ... 8	75	....
27	Normansburgh.....cel	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ... 5	Litcham..... 5	Foulsham ... 11	106	....
36	Normanston.....ham	Suffolk.....	Lowestoft ... 1	Beccles 8	Yarmouth ... 9	114	....
10	Normanton.....pa	Derby.....	Derby 2	Burton 10	Ashby..... 11	126	295
24	Normanton.....pa	Lincoln ...	Grantham ... 7	Newark 11	Sleaford ... 8	117	204
30	Normanton.....ham	Notts.....	Southwell ... 1	..... 6	Ollerton.... 9	130	....
32	Normanton.....pa	Rutland ...	Oakham 6	Stamford ... 7	Uppingham.. 7	96	33
23	Normanton.....ham	Leicester ...	Grantham ... 7	Bingham..... 8	Nottingham 16	117	....
45	Normanton ... pa & to	W. R. York .	Wakefield... 4	Pontefract .. 5	Leeds 9	182	899
23	Normanton on the } Heath.....cha }	Leicester ...	Ashby..... 3	Loughboro' . 12	Leicester ... 15	112	216
10	Normanton, North.cha	Derby.....	Chesterfield. 4	Alfreton ... 7	Mansfield... 8	146	155
30	Normanton upon Sour }pa }	Notts.....	Nottingham. 13	Loughboro' . 3	Kegworth ... 4	112	358
10	Normanton, South.pa	Derby.....	Alfreton ... 2	Mansfield... 7	Chesterfield. 10	143	1154
30	Normanton on } Trent.....pa }	Notts.....	Tuxford 4	Newark ... 10	E. Retford.. 10	134	349
23	Normanton Turville }ham }	Leicester ...	Hinckley ... 5	Mt. Bosworth 6	Leicester ... 8	103	55
30	Normanton on the } Wolds.....to }	Notts.....	Nottingham . 6	Bingham..... 7	Melton Mow. 12	117	185
35	Normicott.....lib	Stafford	Stone 0	Newc. on T. . 9	Stafford 7	140	....
7	Norshalgh.....ham	Chester.....	Knutsford ... 3	Northwich .. 6	Warrington . 9	175	....
5	Northall.....ham	Bucks.....	Ivinghoe.... 3	Leighton Buz. 4	Dunstable ... 4	36	553
44	Northallerton† m t & pa	N. R. York .	Bedale 8	Thirsk 9	Darlington.. 15	225	5118

are exported considerable quantities of corn and malt, produced in the neighbourhood; and coals and other articles, are imported. Thetford, now an inconsiderable town, was once a bishoprick, and still exhibits the ruins of its former greatness; it has some corn trade to Lynn. Upon the wide naked heaths in its neighbourhood, flocks of the bustard are sometimes to be met with. This county, with the eastern ones in general, was the scene of many military transactions and ravages in the times of the Danish incursions; but had fortunately little share in the disastrous events of more modern times. One of its most remarkable occurrences in the latter reigns was the insurrection of the oppressed peasants, headed by one Kett, in the time of Edward VI. This rose to so formidable a height, that an army was found necessary to quell it, which defeated the insurgents with great slaughter, on Mousehold-heath, near Norwich. The Roman Ermine-street, commencing at Chichester, in Sussex, and passing through Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk, terminated at Yarmouth.

NORFOLK.

Scene of an
insurrection
in the
reign of
Edward VI.

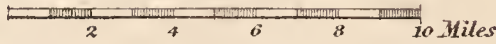
* NORHAM, a parish in Norhamshire, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed, near the mouth of the Till; it is a place of great antiquity, and formerly of great importance, being situated at the ancient Ubbanford, which crosses the Tweed from England and Scotland; it was for many centuries the frequent scene of war and devastation. A great number of the inhabitants are partially employed in the Tweed salmon-fishery. The learned Dr. George Carlton, Bishop of Llandaff, and afterwards of Winchester, was born here, while his father was governor of the castle.

Fairs, third Tuesday in May and second in October, for cattle and pedlery.

† NORTHALLERTON, a borough, market-town, and parish, situated on a branch of the Swale, called the Wiske; the town consists of one broad street about half a mile long. The chief manufactures of Northal-

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

SCALE



EXPLANATION

- City as **PETERBOROUGH**
 County Town **NORTHAMPTON**
 Market Towns **Kettering**
 Villages Hamlets &c. **Roads**
 Seats & Parks
 Canals
 Turnpike Roads
 Cross Roads
 Rail Roads
 Stations **STA**
 Rivers & Water Courses
 Woods & Plantations
 Polling Places
 Boundary of Boroughs
 Ditto Hundreds
 Ditto County
 Figures attached to towns denote the distance from London.







Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
28	Northampton* m t & bo	Northamp ..	Buckingham 18	Bedford ....18	Stamford ...34	66	15351
18	Northawe.....pa	Herts.....	Barnet .....4	Halfeld .....5	Hertford.....8	15	600
28	Northborough.....pa	Northamp ..	Mt. Deeping .2	Peterborough 7	Stamford ...8	88	227
21	Northbourne.....pa	Kent.....	Deal .....3	Sandwich ...4	Dover .....7	72	869
16	North Brook.....ham	Hants.....	Whitchurch.5	Andover.....4	Sutton .....4	62	....
38	North Chapel.....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth...5	Haslemere...4	Godalming..10	43	845
18	North Church.....pa	Herts.....	Berkhampste.1	Tring.....4	Ivinghoe....6	27	1156
44	North Cotes.....ham	W. R. York	Settle .....12	Kettlewell .4	Skipton....11	227	....
11	Northcott.....ham	Devon.....	Holsworthy..7	Launceston .6	Oakhampton17	212	91
7	Northen.....pa & to	Chester.....	Stockport ...4	Manchester .6	Altrincham .5	180	1420
25	North End.....ham	Middlesex ..	Hampstead ..1	Highgate ...2	Finchley ...3	4	....
25	North End.....ham	Middlesex ..	Fulham .....2	Chelsea.....2	Brentford...4	3	....
39	North End ... ..ham	Warwick...	Kinoton .....4	Banbury ...9	Warwick ..10	80	....

touches on the south-east corner of the county, forming a tract of rich meadows about Stony Stratford. The extreme point of this county surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the Fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire-washes. The Union-canal proceeds north from Northampton, in its course to near Market Harborough, to which there is a cut; and after passing the Soar, joins that river near Leicester, and thus has an easy communication with the Trent. The towns in this county are not remarkable for their size or opulence. Northampton, the capital, is a handsome, well-built town, in a very healthy situation. Daventry has a considerable manufacture of whips and silk stockings. Wellingborough does much business in the boot, shoe, and lace manufactures. Kettering has both wool spinning, and lace making. Thrapston and Oundle, on the Nen, have each a share of the import and export trade of that river. The city of Peterborough is small, but well built; having a fine old cathedral, and a trade in corn, coals, and timber. Near Oundle is Fotheringay-castle, noted as the last place of confinement, and at length of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. At Naseby a decisive battle was fought between the armies of Charles I., and the Parliament, which terminated in the defeat and ruin of that unfortunate monarch. Two Roman roads crossed this county, the Watling-street in its broadest part, and a vicinal road in its narrowest.

**NORTHAMP-
TONSHIRE.**

**Fotheringay
Castle.**

* **NORTHAMPTON**, a county-town and borough. It is situated on an eminence on the northern bank of the river Nen, near the centre of the county, at the junction of several roads from the northern to the southern and western parts of England. The town was anciently encompassed with walls for defence, strengthened on the western side by a castle, of which fortress there are some traces remaining. It was occasionally occupied as a royal residence, and hence Edward I., in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, issued writs to his military retainers, commanding them to meet him in arms at Berwick, whence he was about to lead an army for the invasion of Scotland. Under this prince and his immediate successors, Parliaments were repeatedly held at Northampton. On the 20th of September, 1675, this town suffered from a dreadful fire, which destroyed buildings and other property amounting in value to £150,000., and deprived 700 families of their habitations. Through the interest of the Earl of Northampton, an act of Parliament was speedily procured, to regulate the rebuilding of the town; £25,000. was raised by subscription, for the relief of the principal sufferers; the king gave 1000 tons of timber from the royal forests for the new buildings; and the damage occasioned by this disaster was in no long time entirely repaired. Sessions for the borough are held once a quarter, in the town-hall; and a court of record before the mayor and bailiffs, every three weeks, in which actions may be tried for sums unlimited in amount. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county also take place here in the county hall. The borough has returned members to Parliament ever since the

**Destructive
fire.**

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Northfield.....pa	Worcester..	Hales Owen .4	Birmingham .6	Bromesgrove.7	112	1870
42	North Fleet*.....pa	Kent	Gravesend ..1	Dartford.....6	Wrotham ..10	21	2124
24	North Forty Foot } Bank.... ex pa dis }	Lincoln.....	Boston .....9	Swineshead..9	Tattershall ..4	126	376
4	North Heath.....ham	Berks	Newbury....5	Wantage...10	Hungerford ..9	61	....
3	Northhill.....pa	Bedford	Biggleswade.3	Bedford .....7	St. Neots...10	48	420
8	North Hill .....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston .7	Liskeard.....9	Callington ...9	220	1155
21	North Holme .....vil	Northamp ..	Peterborough5	Crowland....4	Eye .....1	86	104
24	North Holms .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby ... ..8	Wainfleet ...1	Burgh .....3	131	104
29	North and West } Division .....to }	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....5	Blyth .....6	Newcastle..10	285	238
38	Northiam .....pa	Sussex.....	Rye .....8	Tenterden ...7	Battle .....8	57	1448
16	Northington.....pa	Hants	N. Alresford.4	Whitchurch 10	Basingstoke.12	: 57	291
15	Northleacht. .m t & pa	Gloucester..	Burford ....10	Cheltenham 13	Cirencester .13	82	795
34	North Load.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....4	Glastonbury .7	Wells .....7	134	....
31	North Moor .....pa	Oxford	Oxford .....7	Abingdon ...7	Witney .....7	61	360
53	Northop† ....m t & pa	Flint.	Holywell ...6	Hawarden ..6	Mold .....3	202	3026
24	Northorpe.....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough7	Kirton .....3	Epworth ....9	151	138

NORTHAMP-
TON.

time of Edward I. Northampton is noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes, which is carried on upon a very extensive scale ; currying and dressing of leather, lace-making, and the manufacture of brass and iron-work are also largely prosecuted here. A considerable share of trade likewise arises from the constant passage of travellers by stage-coaches, from London to Liverpool, Manchester, &c., and from the facilities afforded for the transfer of goods, in consequence of the communication made between the river Nen and the Grand Junction-canal in 1815. At a short distance from the town, on the road to London, stands one of the fine sepulchral crosses erected by Edward I., in commemoration of his queen, Eleanor of Castile. Robert Brown, a noted schismatical divine, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who appears to have been the founder of the sect of Independents, was a native of Northampton.

Ancient
cross.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 20, for horses, horned cattle, and toys ; April 6, May 4, June 19, and August 5, all great horse fairs ; August 26, all sorts of merchandise, and a great fair for cattle ; September 19, chiefly for cheese and sheep ; first Thursday in November (toll free), November 28, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle.

Abounding
in lime and
flints.

* NORTH-FLEET, a parish in the lathe of Aylesford, situated on a lofty chalk hill, and commands a very extensive view of the Thames and the county of Essex. Great quantities of lime are burnt here, and much of the flint found here is wrought into gun-flints. There are also docks for ship-building, one of which is excavated from the solid chalk ; East India ships have been built here.

Fair, Easter Tuesday.

Singular
market-
house.

† NORTHLEACH, a market-town and parish, situated in a hollow in the midst of the Cotswold hills, near the source of the river Leche, from which, and its relative situation it derives its name. It consists principally of one irregular street, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, particularly in the clothing trade, which is now greatly declined. The market-house is an old building supported on columns, and near it are several steps and the pedestal of an ancient cross. The petty sessions for this district are holden here.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday before May 4, for cows and sheep ; last Wednesday in May for cheese and cattle ; first Wednesday in September for sheep ; Wednesday before October 10, for horses and small ware.

‡ NORTHOP, a town and parish, situated upon the mail-coach road from Chester to Holyhead. The town has nothing to recommend it to the notice of the traveller, the church excepted, which is a fine piece of architecture, adorned with a noble tower, and within which are three ancient effigiated tombs. Lead mines have been wrought in this parish by the Romans, and their smelting-hearths are perceived at a little distance from Leadbrook-house. The one was raised, most probably, in



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
34	North-over .....pa	Somerset....	Ilchester ....1	Somerton....4	Yeovil .....6	121	148
22	North Scale .....ham	Lancaster ...	Dalton .....4	Ulverston ...9	Broughton ..12	280	....
9	Northsceugh.....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle ....11	Kirk Oswald 6	Brampton....9	298	..
24	North Thorpe.....ham	Lincoln	Donington ...1	Swineshead..3	Folkingham.10	109	....
29	Northumberland*...co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	222912
4	North Town.....ham	Berks.....	Maidenhead .1	Cookham ....2	Marlow .....4	27	..
15	Northway.....ti	Gloucester ..	Tewkesbury .2	Upton.....7	Pershore ....9	106	188

Halkin-mountain. Lead-ore is also raised in the township of Caerfallwch, and coal underlies the greatest part of the parish. In addition to the presence of the mineralogical treasure, the sea yields up its wealth in the valuable fisheries at Golftyn and Wybre.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 14, July 7, and October 12.

* NORTHUMBERLAND is the most northerly county in England, and, by its termination in a sharp point, forms nearly a regular angle for the boundary of the kingdom on this side; it is rather singular that this point is occupied by two hundreds of the county of Durham, called Norhamshire, and Islandshire. The county is of a triangular figure, its east side leaning on the German Ocean, and having, in this part, between the wards of Castle and Morpeth another hundred belonging to the county of Durham, called Bedlingtonshire; its western joining to Scotland and Cumberland, and its southern bordering with a more irregular line on Cumberland and Durham. Its natural boundaries are in most parts mountains or rivers. For size it is amongst the largest counties, its greatest length being nearly seventy miles; its breadth at the southern extremity, above forty; and its circumference 170 miles. It contains 1809 square miles; 1,157,760 acres. The face of the country in this large district is various, but in the aggregate inclining to nakedness and sterility. The mountainous parts, absolutely unfit for tillage, comprise more than a third of the land. The most fertile tracts are on the east side, in the vales through which the rivers run in their course to the sea. Many of these are very fruitful in corn and pasture. The agriculture of Northumberland, though formerly extremely bad, has been so much attended to of late years, as not only to equal, but in many cases to be superior to that of most parts of the kingdom. The baneful practice of summer fallowing is exploded; and the growth of turnips and artificial grasses substituted; the implements of agriculture are excellent, being simple in construction, cheap in price, and effective in operation. Of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, the breeds are admirably calculated, according to the climate and produce of the county. The vale of Cocquet is particularly noted for its fertility. Woods are chiefly confined to the banks of rivers, but new plantations are rising in various parts of the county. The south-west angle is an extremely dreary and barren tract, though rendered valuable by its lead mines. To the north of this are some fertile dales around the hilly regions; but the country about Redesdale is so boggy as to be an almost impassable desert. The Cheviot-hills, near the north angle, are the most valuable of the mountainous tracts, being in general fine green hills, thrown into a great variety of forms; and feeding innumerable flocks of sheep peculiar to them. The system of throwing many small farms into one, has been by many writers supposed detrimental to the population of this county. The central part of the county stretches into melancholy wastes, on which arise a few rocky hills of no great height. The climate of Northumberland is subject to great variation; and the winter is, of course, inconstant, but mostly in extremes. Snow continues on the mountains often for several months; in the spring, cold easterly winds prevail, and the longest droughts are generally accompanied with them. Mild westerly, or southerly, breezes rarely take place before June, and are the certain harbingers of rain and vegetation; and continue

NORTHOP.

Description
of the
country.

The
Cheviot-
hills.

**NORTHUM-
BERLAND.**Manufac-
tures, &c.Great
salmon
fishery.The Battles
of Halli-
down-hill
and
Flodden.

through the summer and autumn. The products of this county are cattle, sheep, wool, corn, lead, and coals. The principal manufactures are those depending on the collieries, which abound in the south-east parts ; such as glass-works, potteries and iron-founderies. The collieries are computed by M'Pherson to employ nearly 10,000 persons ; at the same time supporting their numerous families, amounting to nearly 8,000 more. The principal rivers are the Tyne, Cocquet, and Tweed ; the Tyne is formed by the junction of the North and South Tyne rivers ; the former rising in the disputed grounds on the borders of Scotland, passes the town of Bellingham, and a little to the north of Hexham is met by the South Tyne, which rising in Knaresdale, passes by the town of Haltwhistle, prior to its union with this river ; at Haxham both rivers form the Tyne, which pursuing its course east, runs past the town of Corbridge, and about three miles west from Newcastle is further augmented by the Derwent ; at the latter town it becomes navigable for large vessels, and still flowing east, divides the towns of North and South Shields, emptying itself into the North Sea at Tynemouth. The Cocquet rises on the western side of the county, near Museyflow, on the borders of Scotland, and being joined by the Allwine at Allwineton, flows south-east to near Rothbury, where it receives many smaller streams, and still running east, empties itself into the North Sea near Warkworth, famed for its ancient castle and hermitage. The Tweed rising in Peebleshire, forms the boundary between this county and Scotland ; its general course round Northumberland is north-east ; but suddenly, after receiving the waters of the Till, turning to the east near Loam-head, it flows past the town of Berwick, and there empties itself into the sea. On tracing the coast from the north, Berwick presents itself ; of consequence in former ages for its very strong fortress which was many times possessed both by the Scotch and English nations ; its present celebrity arises from a far different source. The valuable salmon fishery furnishes it with a desirable object of exportation, and from hence the metropolis is chiefly supplied with eggs, &c. Southwards is Holy Island, or Lindisfarn, once the see of a bishop, till its removal to Durham. Still further south is Balmbrough-castle, formerly of great strength, but now applied to the reception and relief of shipwrecked mariners. Nearly opposite are the Farn Islands and Staples, the resort of innumerable sea fowl in the breeding season, particularly of the eider duck. Farther south, and nearly opposite Warkworth, is Cocquet Island, which is partly cultivated. At the mouth of the river Wansbeck, running past Morpeth into the North Sea, is the small port of Camboes, from which corn and grindstones are exported. More to the south is Blyth, a tolerably good harbour, from whence coals and salt are shipped ; and near it the artificial harbour of Hartley-haven, whence the same commodities, together with glass and copperas, are exported. Near the mouth of the Tyne, are Tynemouth and North Shields, from both of which places, particularly the latter, vast quantities of coals are laden. The Tyne flows broad, and moderately deep to the large and populous town of Newcastle, near which terminated the ancient Picts or Roman-wall, which stretched across the Island to Carlisle, for preventing the incursions of the Scots. Hexham is noted in history for the bloody battle fought near it in 1463, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. At Alnwick is the princely mansion of the Dukes of Northumberland. The most memorable battles fought in this county, were those of Hallidown-hill near Berwick, in 1333, and that of Flodden in 1513, in both of which the Scotch were defeated with great slaughter ; and in the latter their valiant king, James IV., was slain. The Roman roads passing through this county, were the Watling-street, entering it from Durham, and running through Corbridge, on to Scotland ; and a military road, from Carlisle to Walwick-upon-Tyne. Northumberland gives the title of duke to the family of (Smithson) Percy.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Northwich*..m t & ch	Chester.....	Middlewich .6	Warrington.10	Chester ...17	174	1481	
15	Northwick.....ch	Gloucester..	Thornbury ..5	Bristol .....10	Chepstow....7	128	282	
34	North Wick.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....5	Bridgewater .9	Glastonbury 10	135	...	
42	Northwick.....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester. .1	Droitwich...5	Kiddermins.13	112	...	
42	Northwick.....ham	Worcester } Gloucester }	Moreton in M.4	Campden ....3	Evesham ...10	87	....
27	Northwold.....pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry..4	Brandon. ....8	Swaffham ..10	86	1094	
7	Northwood.....ham	Chester.....	Knutsford ..4	Northwich .6	Warrington .8	176	....
33	Northwood.....to	Salop.....	Shrewsbury.12	Wem.....2	Ellesmere ...7	165	233	
16	Northwood.....pa	Hants	West Cows..2	Newport ....3	Yarmouth ...10	84	....
38	Northye.....ham	Sussex.....	East Bourne.6	Hailsham....6	Pevensey ....2	65	....
34	North Yeo.....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge....4	W.Super Ma.7	Bridgewater 12	134	....
7	Norton.....to	Chester	Frodsham ...4	Runcorn ....3	Warrington..6	184	306	
14	Norton.....ham	Essex	Thaxted ....8	Haverhill...5	Halstead ....9	51	....
10	Norton.....pa	Derby	Sheffield....4	Dronfield ...3	Chesterfield..8	158	1747	
16	Norton.....ham	Hants	Yarmouth ...1	Lymington ..5	Newport ...11	95	....
13	Norton.....pa	Durham	Stockton ...2	Sedgefield...8	Hartlepool..10	243	1486	
15	Norton.....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..5	Tewkesbury .6	Cheltenham..6	104	423	
16	Norton.....ham	Hants	Alton .....3	Petersfield..8	Liphook .....8	50	....
17	Norton.....to	Hereford ...	Bromyard...3	Gt. Malvern..8	Tenbury....11	123	554	
18	Norton.....pa	Herts.....	Baldock. ....1	Hitchin.....5	Biggleswade .7	38	364	
21	Norton.....pa	Kent.	Faversham...3	Chatham ...14	Charing .....7	44	111	
23	Norton.....pa	Leicester....	Leicester ...8	Mt. Harboro.10	Uppingham..13	93	161	
23	Norton.....pa	Leicester....	Mt. Bosworth 7	Ashby .....8	Atherstone ..6	113	552	
28	Norton.....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ....2	Rugby.....11	Northampt. 11	72	541	
30	Norton	Notts.....	Worksop ...5	Ollerton ...6	Mansfield...7	143	324	
58	Norton.....pa	Radnor.....	Presteign ...2	Knighton ...4	Ludlow ...14	153	297	
36	Norton.....pa	Suffolk.	Bury St. Ed. 7	Ixworth ...3	Stow Market 8	78	802	
41	Norton.....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury .4	Tetbury. ....6	Chippenham .8	101	120	
42	Norton.....pa	Worcester ..	Evesham ....3	Alcester ...8	Pershore ...7	99	424	
42	Norton.....pa	Worcester ..	Worcester. .4	Pershore ...6	Upton onSev. 7	108	567	
42	Norton.....t & ch	Worcester ..	Pershore ...5	Tewkesbury .5	Evesham ...8	104	397	
43	Norton.....pa & t	E. R. York .	New Malton.1	Gt. Driffield 18	Pocklington.17	218	1425	
46	Norton.....to	W. R. York .	Doncaster ...9	Pontefract..7	Snaith .....8	171	643	
41	North Bavant.....pa	Wilts.....	Warminster .3	Heytesbury .1	Westbury ...6	92	279	
24	Norton, Bishops....pa	Lincoln ...	M. Rasen....8	Caistor ...11	Lincoln ...13	146	426	
31	Norton Brise.....pa	Oxford.....	Burford ....4	Witney ....4	Bampton ...3	69	627	
35	Norton, Canes.....pa	Stafford....	Lichfield ...7	Cannock ...3	Walsall ....6	121	678	
17	Norton, Canon.....pa	Hereford ...	Weobley. ...8	Knigton ....9	Hereford...10	144	338	
31	Norton, Chipping† } m t & pa }	Oxford.	Woodstock .11	Burford ....10	Banbury....12	73	2637	
44	Norton in the Clay..to	N. R. York .	Boroughbridg 3	Thirsk .....8	Ripon .....6	209	146	

* NORTHWICH, a market-town, township, and chapelry, situated on the banks of the river Weaver, near its confluence with the Dane. It receives its name from its bearings to the other wiches, or salt towns, and at the Conquest formed part of the demesne of the earldom of Chester. It is a large and ancient town, and many of the houses are of great antiquity, but the streets are irregular, and badly paved. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufactures and the salt trade, which latter is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood, on a very extensive scale; the salt is obtained both from the natural rock and from brine springs, but most plentifully from the former, whose mines, with their crystal roofs and pillars, have a most beautiful appearance, particularly when illuminated by a number of candles, burnt to light the workmen, who occasionally use pickaxes, but generally separate what they intend to raise by means of gunpowder. The carriage is facilitated by the Grand Trunk-canal and the river Weaver. Courts leet and baron are held here, at which constables and other officers are appointed.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, April 10, for cattle; August 2, and December 6 for cattle, drapery, goods, and bedding.

† NORTON, CHIPPING, a borough, market-town, and parish; it is situated on the side of a considerable eminence, commanding an extensive and diversified prospect, and derived its name from the Saxon word cheapen, signifying a market, or place of trade, as all the places which have the name chipping joined to them appear to have been in the time of the Saxons. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and many of them are substantial and of an ornamental character. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of horse-cloths, tilting, harrateens, &c.

Extensive
salt works.

The manu-
factures.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
35	Norton, Cold .....to	Stafford	Eccleshall...3	Stone .....3	Stafford .....5	143	48
31	Norton, Cold .....pa	Oxford.	Chip. Norton 2	Eustone .....3	Deddington..9	72	....
44	Norton, Conyers*...to	N. R. York .	Ripon .....4	Thirsk .....9	Masham .....8	216	73
27	Norton Sub Corse ..pa	Norfolk.....	Beccles .....6	Loddon .....4	Yarmouth ..11	115	403
39	Norton, Curli.....ham	Warwick. ..	Warwick ...3	Henley in Ar.7	Stratford ....7	93	....
24	Norton Disney .....pa	Lincoln	Newark ....7	Lincoln ....10	Sleaford ....15	131	210
23	Norton East .....pa	Leicester ...	Uppingham..6	Leicester...13	Oakham .....8	95	137
34	Norton Ferris ....ham	Somerset....	Bruton .....7	Frome .....7	Mere .....3	103	....
34	Norton, Fitzwarren.pa	Somerset....	Taunton ...3	Milverton ..5	Wellington ..6	144	545
30	Norton Grange....ham	Notts	E. Retford ..3	Tuxford ....6	Worksop ....7	143	....
33	Norton in Hales ....pa	Salop	Drayton ....4	Woore .....4	Nantwich ...8	155	311
34	Norton under Ham- den .....pa }	Somerset....	Crewkerne ..5	Yeovil .....6	Ilchester ....6	127	513
31	Norton Hook .....pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Banbury ....8	Deddington ..8	77	1506
10	Norton Leys .....ham	Derby	Chesterfield.10	Sheffield ...3	Dronfield ...4	160	....
39	Norton Lindsey....pa	Warwick ...	Warwick ....4	Henley in Ar.6	Stratford on A 6	94	141
10	Norton, Little ....ham	Derby.....	Chesterfield.9	Sheffield ..4	Dronfield ...3	159	....
15	Norton, Lower....ham	Gloucester..	Chip.Camden 2	Evesham ....7	Stratford ...11	92	....
34	Norton Malreward..pa	Somerset....	Pensford....2	Bristol .....5	Keynsham ...4	117	110
14	Norton Mandeville..pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar..2	Epping .....8	Chelmsford ..9	24	114
15	Norton Middle....ham	Gloucester..	Chip.Camden 2	Evesham ....7	Stratford ...11	92	....
34	Norton, Midsummer.pa	Somerset....	Bath .....9	Frome .....9	Wells .. ....9	115	2942
35	Norton in the Moors }pa & to }	Stafford.. ..	Newcastle ...5	Leek .....7	Congleton ...9	153	2407
31	Norton Over.....ham	Oxford	Chip. Norton 1	Shipston on S.9	Stow on the W 9	74	375
34	Norton, St. Philip's† } m t & pa }	Somerset....	Bath .....6	Frome .....6	Bradford ...6	109	767
27	Norton, Pudding. .pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ..2	Litcham, ...8	Foulsham...9	110	15
15	Norton, Upper....ham	Gloucester..	Chip.Camden 2	Evesham ....7	Stratford ...11	92	....
30	Norwell .....pa	Notts	Newark .....6	Tuxford ....7	Ollerton ....8	130	939
30	Norwell Woodhouse to	Notts.....	.....7	.....6	.....6	131	121
27	Norwich†.....city	Norfolk.....	Yarmouth ..24	Lynn .....41	Ipswich ....44	108	61110

CHIPPING
NORTON.Druidical
remains.

About three miles from this town are the remains of an ancient monument, called the Rollrich Stones; they are placed upright, from five to seven feet high, in nearly a circular form, and are supposed to be the vestiges of an ancient Druidical temple.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, March 7, May 6, last Friday in May, July 18, September 4, October 3, Statute, November 8, last Friday in November, for horse, cows, sheep, lambs, leather, and cheese.

* NORTON, CONYERS, a township in the parish of Wath. This place is celebrated as the family seat of Richard Norton, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, imprudently engaged in the religious rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, and, together with eight of his sons, fell by the hand of the executioner on that terrible occasion. In the civil wars, Sir Richard Graham, a royalist officer, having received twenty-six wounds at the battle of Marston Moor, when he found that all was lost, fled here to his own house and expired, about an hour after his arrival.

† NORTON, ST. PHILIP'S, or COMITIS. *Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 21, for cattle and cloth; March 27, for cloth; May 1, a great fair for cloth, &c; August 29.*

Dreadful
visitation
of the
plague.

‡ NORWICH, a city, the metropolis of the county of Norfolk. It is situated principally on the declivity of a hill, on the north side of the navigable river Wensum, over which there are six bridges. From its appellation, it may be inferred that Norwich, Nordo-Vicus, or the Northern Vill, had originally some connexion with the great Roman station, called Venta, at Caistor St. Edmund's, which is situated southward of the river, about three miles from this city. In 1348, nearly 58,000 persons died of the plague at Norwich, from which calamitous event it appears that its population must have been then very numerous. In 1505, the city was nearly destroyed by fire; but neither this disaster, nor the preceding, seem to have affected the prosperity of Norwich so much as the rebellion against government under one Ket, a tanner, in 1548. The dissolution of monasteries and alienation of ecclesiastical property had thrown upon their own resources, a vast multitude of the con

ventual retainers and dependants, and other idle persons discontented with the existing government, who were ready to follow any leader of revolt; and a large body of them assembled under Ket, who set himself up as a sort of tribune of the people, taking up his head quarters under a spreading oak in the vicinity of Norwich, since called "The Oak of Reformation," whence he issued his decrees with all the pride of a sovereign dictator. Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, having been sent with an army to quell this rebellion, he offered terms of grace to all but the ringleaders, who being soon deserted by their followers, Ket, the grand incendiary, was taken and hanged over the walls of Norwich-castle. The trade of the place, previously considerable, fell into decay, from which it was revived by the politic measures of the ministry of Queen Elizabeth, who afforded an asylum to the Flemings driven from the Spanish Netherlands, through the tyranny of the Duke of Alva; and these emigrants, many of whom settled at Norwich and in its vicinity, restored and improved the manufacture of woollen and mixed fabrics, which had been introduced here at an earlier period; and thus they contributed greatly to the subsequent advance of this city in wealth and population. The assizes for the city and county of Norwich are held before the judges on the Norfolk summer circuit, under a commission distinct from that for the Norfolk county assizes. There is only one gaol delivery in the year, for the city; the Lent assizes taking place at Thetford. The quarter-sessions are held in January, April, July, and October; a court of requests for the recovery of sums under forty shillings is held every Monday in St. Andrew's-hall; and the sheriffs' court, in which suits may be prosecuted for debts or damages to any amount, is held twice a-year, in the Guildhall. This city has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The bishopric of East Anglia, which was originally fixed at Elmham, and afterwards removed to Thetford, was in 1094 transferred to Norwich, since which the see has been occupied by a succession of bishops, among whom were Dr. Joseph Hall and Dr. George Horne, besides other prelates eminent for their piety and learning. The cathedral is one of the oldest in England, the building having been commenced by Herbert, the first bishop, in 1096; and it was completed by William Middleton, who presided here in 1284. The churches in general are ancient buildings, the walls of which are constructed of flints; but that of St. Peter Mancroft is a spacious and handsome edifice of freestone, with a fine tower, and a beautiful altar-piece, with a painting of the miraculous delivery of St. Peter from prison, over which is a window, richly ornamented with stained glass. The city is about a mile and a half in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth; and the houses being generally furnished with gardens, it occupies more ground in proportion to its population than any other city in England. It was anciently encompassed by a wall, with forty strong towers, of which there are some remains still visible. Among the public buildings, one of the most important is the castle, which stands on the summit of a vast mount, artificially constructed, in the middle of the city. Formerly it was surrounded by three ditches, two of which are now covered by buildings, and about thirty years ago the sloping sides of the third were converted into gardens, the appearance of which, during the spring and summer seasons, has a very pleasing effect. The city of Norwich has long been famous for its woollen, worsted, and silk manufactures, which in 1724 afforded employment for about 120,000 persons, many of whom, however, resided in the surrounding country. The chief articles made here are bombasines, crapes, camlets, and other fabrics composed of silk and worsted; shawls, damasks, some cotton and woollen goods, and a variety of fancy pieces. The bombasine manufacture has considerably declined, and to a certain extent has been superseded by that of silk goods, for which the abundance of machinery and artizans affords

NORWICH.

Execution
of Ket.The
cathedral.Famous for
its manu-
factures

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
25	Norwood	Middlesex ..	Hounslow ...2	Brentford....4	Uxbridge....7	10	1320
37	Norwood* .....ham	Surrey.....	Tooting ....3	Croydon. ....4	Greenwich ..6	6	....
45	Norwood	W. R. York.	Otley.....5	Ripley .....7	Harewood ..10	210	....
23	Noseley...ex pa & lib.	Leicester...	Mt. Harboro'.8	Uppingham. .9	Leicester ...11	91	11
45	Nostell	W. R. York.	Pontefract...5	Wakefield. .6	Doncaster ..15	177	....
44	Nosterfield .....ham	N. R. York .	Bedale .....7	Ripon .. ...7	Masham .....4	219	....
15	Notgrove	Gloucester..	Northleach .4	Stow on W. 6	Winchcombe 8	84	160
5	Notley	Bucks	Thame .....2	Aylesbury...9	Oxford ...13	46	....
14	Notley, Black	Essex	Braintree...2	Witham ...6	Chelmsford .10	39	486
14	Notley, White	Essex	Witham .....4	Braintree....4	..... 9	38	453
30	Nottingham† .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	225320

NORWICH.

Great
export
trade.

every facility. Here are extensive iron and brass founderies, breweries, snuff-mills, vinegar-works on a very extensive scale, oil and mustard mills, and corn mills. The products of these and other manufactories are exported to Holland, Ostend, Hamburg, the Baltic, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the East and West Indies, and North and South America. From various parts of England goods are regularly transmitted, chiefly by land carriage ; and the rivers Wensum and Yare afford a navigable communication with the sea at Lowestoft and Yarmouth, by means of steam-packets. Norwich has, of late years, been greatly improved, partly in consequence of an act of Parliament obtained in 1806, appointing commissioners for paving the streets, which are now lighted with gas.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, day before Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen.

Celebrated
rendezvous
of gypsies.

* NORWOOD, a hamlet including two villages, now forming distinct parochial districts, in the parishes of Lambeth and Croydon. Norwood Beaulieu Hill, so called to distinguish it from the preceding, is a chapelry, in the patronage of the Vicar of Croydon. The adjacent village, delightfully situated on the skirts of an extensive wood, occupying the declivity of one of those elevations termed the Norwood-hills, was formerly noted only for the rendezvous in its vicinity of numerous tribes of gypsies ; but of late years the salubrity of the atmosphere, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, have made it the residence of persons of wealth and respectability ; and more recently it has become an object of general interest, from the discovery of a mineral spring, which issues from the brow of a hill at Beulah, or Beaulieu. The spa is embosomed in a wood of oaks, open to the south-west, laid out from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton. Rustic edifices vary the landscape, and walks and rides have been formed through the plantations ; while from the terraces above, the eye commands a most extensive prospect, including the Banstead-downs and Surrey-hills, with Windsor-castle in the distance towards the west ; and on the opposite side the view extends into Kent as far as Sevenoaks, while verging to the north are seen Shooter's-hill and Blackheath. This mineral water is found especially serviceable in cases where the functions of the stomach and liver are deranged, and where the general health has suffered from residence in hot climates, sedentary habits, habitual constipation, or other circumstances affecting the digestive organs.

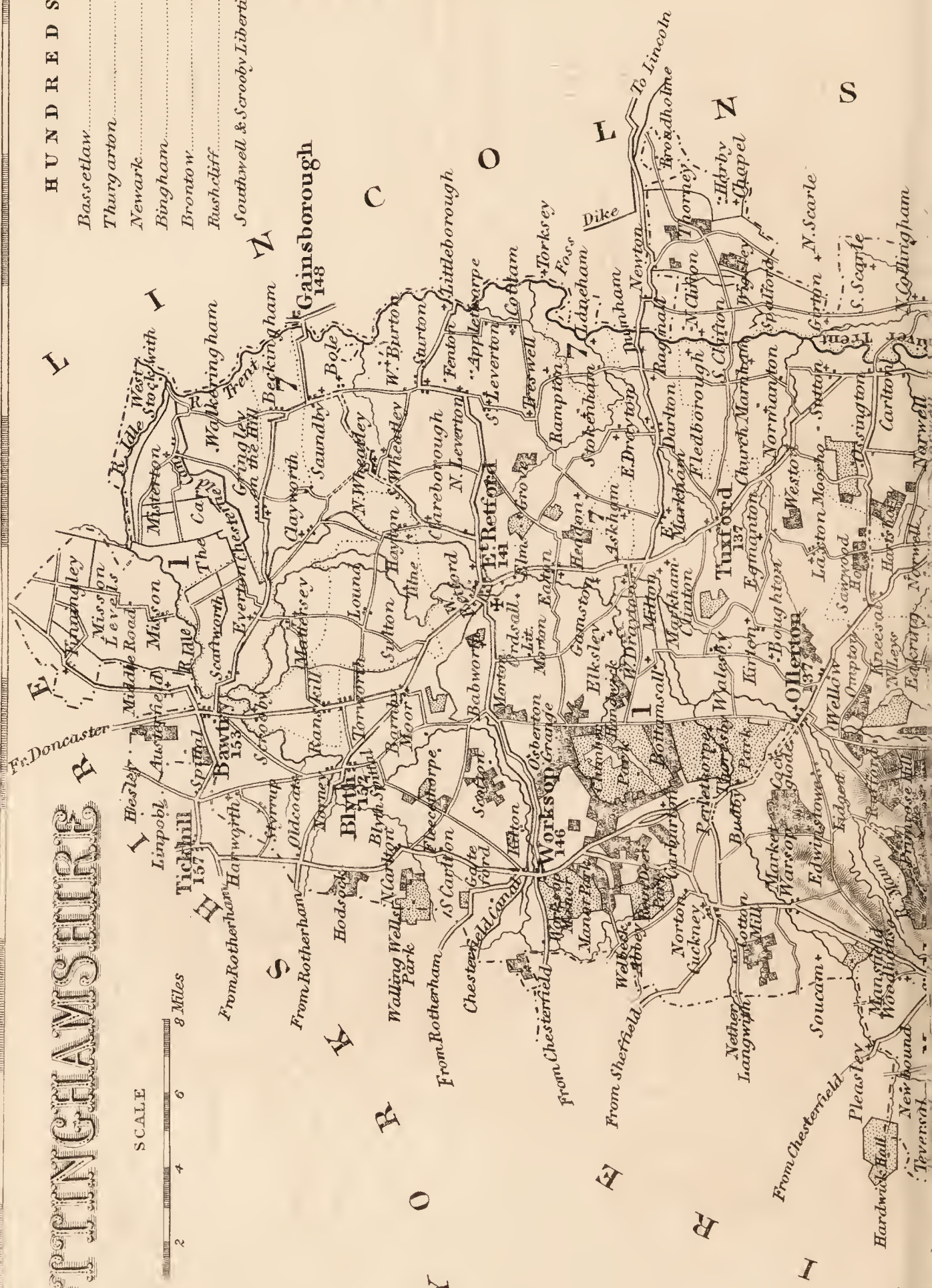
Mineral
springs.

† NOTTINGHAMSHIRE is bounded on the north by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ; on the east by the latter county ; on the south by Leicestershire ; and on the west by Derbyshire ; its greatest length is nearly 50 miles, its greatest breadth above 20, and its circumference 110 miles. It contains 774 square miles ; 495,360 acres ; is in the province and diocese of York. This county has several varieties of soil, and, in consequence of it, assumes a diversity of appearance. A narrow stripe on the Derbyshire border which extends as far south as opposite to Nottingham, is the limestone and coal district, containing several woods, and is mostly arable. The next, extending quite to the north extremity of the county, is a much broader stripe, being composed chiefly of sand and gravel ; and including

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

HUNDREDS

- 1 Bassettlaw
- 2 Thurgarton
- 3 Newark
- 4 Bingham
- 5 Brantow
- 6 Rushcliff
- 7 Southwell & Scrooby Liberties



25 20 15 10 5 1° 55 50 45 40 35



EXPLANATION

- County Town as NOTTINGHAM
- Market Towns Mansfield
- Villages Hamlets &c Radford
- Seats & Parks
- Canals
- Turnpike Roads
- Cross Roads
- Rail Roads
- Stations STA
- Rivers & Watercourses
- Woods & Plantations
- Polling Places
- Boundary of Boroughs
- Ditto Hundreds
- Ditto County
- Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London

25 20 15 10 5 West of 1° Greenwich 55 50 45 40 35

the whole of the ancient royal forest of Sherwood, traditionally reported as the scene of the noted outlaw, Robin Hood and his merry companions. A considerable portion of this tract has, however, been enclosed and brought into cultivation, and many large parks have also been taken out of it by grants from the crown, which are brought into tillage, or covered with flourishing plantations. The Norfolk husbandry has been introduced on the forest lands with the greatest success, and fine crops of barley and artificial grasses obtained. Some hops and weld for the use of the dyers are also grown here. The clay district, which is nearly, of the same extent, commences at the borders of the latter, reaching to the banks of the Trent, at the north end of the county, but leaving an intermediate space at the middle and southern point. A patch of the clay district also appears beyond the Trent, at the very southern extremity of the county, of this a great part is arable, producing fine wheat, oats and beans; intermixed with some pasture and woods. In the neighbourhood of Retford, where the soil is less stiff and approaches more to loam, hops are grown; and greater numbers of pigeons are supposed to be kept than even in Cambridgeshire or any other part of the kingdom. The Trent bank land forms another district, spreading on each side of the river from its entrance out of Leicestershire, to the part forming the Lincolnshire boundary. The pasture is chiefly devoted to feeding, though there are some large dairies on the south bank; and the arable, which is in smaller proportion, yields remarkably fine oats. The beautiful vale of Belvoir forms another tract, lying beyond the south-east Trent bank to the borders of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and is a rich loamy soil, with a mixture of arable and pasture, in a high state of cultivation. The productions of this county are, coals, lead, wool, cattle, fowls, abundance of fresh water fish, liquorice, grain of all sorts, hops, and weld. The principal manufactures, which are in a thriving state, are hosiery and laces in all their branches, glass, and earthenware. Nottinghamshire being happily situated between the mountainous regions of Derbyshire on the one hand, and the flat or level districts of Lincolnshire on the other, enjoys such a wholesome temperature of climate and soil as renders it in all respects one of the most fertile, healthful, and agreeable counties in England: an evidence of which is the uncommon number of seats of the nobility and gentry scattered over it. The principal rivers of this county are the Trent and Idle. The former rises in the north-west part of Staffordshire, and running south-east, passes in its course the towns of Stone and Burton; from whence flowing east across Derbyshire, and skirting the north point of Leicestershire, enters this county near Thrumpton, continuing its course north-east, past Nottingham and Newark: at the latter town it turns nearly north, dividing this county from Lincolnshire; passes the towns of Gainsborough and Burton-upon-Strather, and uniting near Alkborough with the mouth of the Ouse, falls into the Humber. During nearly this whole course, the Trent is a large navigable river, imparting fertility to the wide tract of meadows through which it flows, and affording a ready conveyance for the corn and other products of the county. Its chief inconvenience is that of being subject to frequent and great inundations. The Idle is formed by several considerable streams, rising on the north, the west, and south-west parts of the county; and pursuing its course north, passes the towns of East Retford and Bawtry, where suddenly turning to the east, it forms the northern boundary of the county, and empties itself into the Trent at West Stockworth. The Navigable canals, are, the Chesterfield-canal, which, entering Nottinghamshire on the west, passes the towns of Worksop and East Retford, and unites with the Trent near the mouth of the Idle. The Nottingham-canal commences near Eastwood on the west side of the county, where to the north-west it communicates with the Cromford-canal, to the south-south-east with the Erwash-canal; pursuing nearly a south-easterly course, it is met by the Beeston-cut, within two

NOTTING-
HAMSHIRE.Cultivation
of hops and
weld.Productions
of the
county.

The canals.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
30	Nottingham* .bo & m t	Notts.....	Leicester ...26	Derby .....16	Sheffield....38	124	50680
12	Nottingham .....ham	Dorset	Melco. Regis.2	Dorchester...6	Abbotsbury..6	126	....
12	Notton .....ham	Dorset	Dorchester ..8	Beaminster ..9	Bridport....10	128	....
45	Notton .....to	W. R. York.	Barnsley ...5	Wakefield. .5	Pontefract..10	177	317
31	Nuffield.....pa	Oxford	Wallingford .4	Henley .....7	Watlington..6	42	197
45	Nunbrook .....ham	W. R. York.	Huddersfield.4	Halifax.....5	Dewsbury ...5	193	....

NOTTING-
HAMSHIRE.

miles of Nottingham ; at this town it unites with the Grantham-canal, which, after passing over the Trent, goes on in a south-east course out of the county near Hickling. In the time of the Romans there were three stations in this county, viz. Bridgeford-on-the-Hill, Newark, and Littleborough.

Burnt in
the reign of
Stephen.

* **NOTTINGHAM.** It is situated on the north side of the Trent, on the great road from London to Sheffield and Leeds, and at nearly equal distances from Berwick-upon-Tweed on the north, and Southampton on the south. The town is built on a steep rock of soft sand-stone, easily excavated, and hence it derives its name, given it by the Saxons or Angles, who, when they settled here, found a number of caverns hollowed out of the lower part of the rock, which appeared to have been used as dwellings or storehouses by the ancient inhabitants of the country. In the reign of Stephen, it was the scene of hostilities between that prince and his competitor, Henry of Anjou, when the town was taken and burnt. The castle was seized by John during the absence of his brother, Richard I., in Germany; but on his return to England he soon recovered it, and held here a great national council. During the wars of the barons with John and Henry III., this castle was attacked and taken by surprise by Robert de Ferrarus, Earl of Derby; and, according to Camden, such was the strength of this fortress and the excellence of its situation, that though often besieged, it was never before nor since carried by assault. After the deposition of Edward II., Nottingham-castle became the residence of his profligate queen, Isabella of France, and her paramour, Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March; and here they were arrested by order of Edward III., whose emissaries are said to have been introduced into the castle by a private passage, leading by a winding staircase from the basis of the rock on which the fortress stood to the interior, and since termed, from that event, "Mortimer's Hole." Nottingham was the place where Charles I. set up his standard, in open hostility to the Parliament, in 1642; and Lord Clarendon has thought it a circumstance worthy of record, that the flag-staff was thrown down by a violent storm of wind on the night after its erection. The unfortunate monarch had probably but few partizans at this place, for the castle was afterwards made a garrison of the Parliamentarians, and was defended with success against the assaults of the royalists by its brave governor, Colonel Hutchinson, whose interesting memoirs, written by his wife, have procured for him no small share of celebrity. After the conclusion of the civil war, the castle was dismantled, by order of Oliver Cromwell; and having been subsequently pulled down, a castellated mansion was erected on its site, by William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, which was commenced in 1674, and completed in 1679. The first charter on record granted to this town is said to have been that of Henry II.; another was obtained from John, which seems to have withdrawn the inhabitants from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Nottinghamshire, as the bailiff was authorized to pay the king's rent into the Exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas; by a grant of Edward I., the municipal government was principally entrusted to a mayor and two bailiffs, and Henry VI. erected the borough and its liberties into a separate county, replacing the bailiffs by two sheriffs, and altering the style of the corporation to that of the mayor and burgesses of the town and county of the town of Nottingham. The corporation now consists of a mayor, fourteen

**Castle
dismantled
by Oliver
Cromwell.**

aldermen, and forty-two counsellors. Assizes and quarter sessions are held here for the county of the borough, and also mayor's and sheriff's courts, at the latter of which suits may be prosecuted for the recovery of sums under forty shillings. The assizes and county court for Nottinghamshire, and the quarter sessions for the southern division of that county, are likewise held here in the shire-hall. This borough has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. Nottingham has three parish churches, viz. St. Mary's, a massive pile, of the Anglo-Norman style, with a fine tower, and erected about the time of Henry VII. St. Peter's is an ancient edifice, greatly altered by numerous repairs. St. Nicholas' is a small brick building. St. Mary's has a chapel of ease appendant to it, dedicated to St. Paul; and St. James's is extra parochial. The dissenters from the established church are very numerous in this town, and their places of worship are in proportion, there being no fewer than fifteen chapels for the various sects of methodists, baptists, unitarians, Sandimanians, Huntingtonians, and quakers; besides which the Roman Catholics have two chapels and the Jews a synagogue. The charitable institutions are numerous; and it should be mentioned to the honour of Nottingham, that there are more of them than perhaps in any other town in England of the same size; and those of a more modern erection are pre-eminent in extent and utility of design. The infirmary was founded in 1781, and is a neat, spacious, and respectable building, is open to the sick and poor of all countries. The lunatic asylum, opened in 1812, is pleasantly situated on the east side of the road leading to Southwell, near the village of Sneinton. There is also a free grammar school, which was established in 1513, by Mrs. Agnes Mellers, which is supported by funds left by her and her friends at different periods. There are schools conducted on the systems of Bell and Lancaster; numerous Sunday schools; alms-houses, hospitals, and many other charitable institutions, all centering in the several philanthropic objects of either imparting instruction to the ignorant, yielding succour to the aged deserving poor, or assuaging the anguish of others a prey to sickness attended with poverty. The public buildings, besides those appropriated to divine worship are, the town-hall, a spacious building, the wood-work of which is supposed to be more than 700 years old; the county-hall, an elegant edifice, erected in 1770, containing two courts and a grand jury room; at the back of which is a spacious prison for debtors and felons; St. John's prison is a large building, at the corner of St. John's-street. The market-place is one of the most spacious and convenient of any in England; in the centre of which stands the Exchange, a truly beautiful building, erected by the corporation, the space under which is occupied by the town shambles. At Bromley-house is a subscription library, at which place the Literary and Scientific Society hold their meetings; and the artisans' library is kept in one of the exchange rooms. Scenic representations are not much patronized here, and the theatre is in consequence very seldom open. Besides the castle before mentioned, great objects of curiosity are found here in the stone cellars and store rooms, cut out of the rock upon which the town stands, and in some places the residents in one street may stand at their own doors and look down the chimneys of those in another. The situation of the town is extremely beautiful, the streets being ranged like terraces on the acclivity of a hill, which overlooks an extensive tract of country, exhibiting a diversity of romantic and picturesque scenery. At the top of this eminence, westward of the town, stood the modern castle, the front of which consisted of a rustic basement, supporting a Corinthian portico, with a flight of steps on each side leading to the principal entrance. This edifice was the property of the Duke of Newcastle, but the apartments were divided, and let for the residence of different families. It has recently been burned down, in riots produced by the rejection of the Reform Bill. Several of the streets of this town are wide, airy, and well-

NOTTING-
HAM.Places of
worship.Institutions
for public
education.The town
beautifully
situated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
46	Nun Burnholme . . pa } & t }	E. R. York .	Pocklington .3	M. Weighton 5	Beverley . . .14	207	253
39	Nuneaton* . . . int & pa	Warwick ...	Coventry . . .9	Hinckley . . .5	Atherstone . .6	100	7799
46	Nun Keeling pa	E. R. York .	Beverley . . .11	Hornsea4	Bridlington .12	192	263
34	Nunney pa	Somerset . . .	Frome3	Bruton8	Shep. Mallet .8	106	1204
22	Nunnikirk to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . .9	Rothbury . . .7	Alnwick . . .15	298	16
43	Nunnington pa	N. R. York .	Helmesley . .5	New Malton 10	Pickering . .11	221	441
29	Nunriding to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . .5	Rothbury . .11	Alnwick . . .18	294	....
43	Nunthorpe . . . to & cha	N. R. York .	Stokesley . .4	Guisborough .6	Stockton on T.8	242	125
41	Nunton pa	Wilts	Salisbury . . .3	Downton . . .3	Wilton6	84	....
45	Nunwick to	W. R. York .	Ripon3	Masham8	Thirsk9	215	38
16	Nursling pa	Hants	Romsey3	Southampton 5	Lyndhurst . .7	76	884
16	Nursted ti	Hants	Petersfield . .2	Midhurst . . .8	Chichester . .13	56	....
41	Nursted ham	Wilts	Devizes1	Pewsey10	M. Lavington 4	90	....
35	Nurton ham	Stafford . . .	Wolverhampt 5	Shiffnall . . .8	Bridgenorth .9	126	....

NOTTING-
HAM.

Splendid
manufac-
tures.

Birthplace
of Henry
Kirke
White.

paved, considerable modern improvements having taken place here; and within these few years some handsome streets have been built in that part of the town called Standard-hill. The manufactures and commerce of Nottingham are subjects of national interest and importance, both on account of their magnitude and extent, and of the ingenuity and skill exhibited in the fabrication of delicate and costly articles, which equal or perhaps excel the choicest works of foreign artists. For the manufacture of cotton and silk hosiery the town has long been noted, but those of bobbin-net and various kinds of lace, more recently introduced, also furnish employment for a vast number of persons, and contribute much to augment the wealth and resources of the country. Among the other branches of industry prosecuted here, besides those connected with the preceding, are silk-throwing and dying, hat making, iron and brass found- ing, nail making, needle making, rope and twine making, wire drawing, and worsted spinning. Tanning, which seems to have been anciently the staple trade of the town, was carried on so extensively in the middle of the seventeenth century, that there were then forty-seven master tanners at this place; but the number at present is comparatively inconsiderable. And though great quantities of malt are still made here, the brewing of Nottingham ale, for which the town was noted, appears to be now con- fined to private persons or tavern-keepers. The commerce of the town derives great advantage from the Nottingham canal, which passes close by it, as also does the little river Leen, and within a mile to the south flows the Trent, with which the canal communicates. Over the latter river, which is here very broad and deep, is a bridge of seventeen arches, con- nected with a causeway leading to the town. No coal is dug within the liberties of the borough, but it is found in great abundance at the distance of not more than two miles, especially on the estate of Lord Middleton, who has a seat at Woollaston, westward of Nottingham. The country round Nottingham is hilly, except on the south, where is a fine level tract of meadow land bordering on the Trent; and in the immediate vicinity of the town are a variety of pleasant walks, and the prospects afford much beautiful scenery. This town gives the title of earl to the family of Finch, also Earls of Winchelsea. Nottingham was the birth- place of Henry Kirke White, an ingenious poet, who died at Cambridge in October, 1806, at the age of twenty-one, in consequence of disease occasioned by too intense application to study.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Friday in Midlent, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 2, and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; November 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, linen, and woolen cloths; and Monday before December 11, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs.

* NUNEATON, a market-town and parish, situated on the river Anker. In the reign of King Stephen, it was a place of some importance. The town is tolerably well built, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of ribbons and stockings, which was formerly carried on to a considerable extent.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, February 18, May 14, and October 31, for horses, cows, and sheep

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
37	Nutfield*.....pa	Surrey.....	Reigate ....4	Merstham ...3	Godstone ...3	21	718
12	Nutford .....ham	Dorset	Blandford....1	Sturminster..7	Shaftesbury..11	104	....
30	Nuthall .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham..5	Griesley ....2	Mansfield .. 11	129	509
18	Nuthamstead .....ham	Herts	Barkway ....2	Buntingford..5	Royston ....6	34	249
46	Nuthill .....to	E. R. York..	Hull .....9	Patrinton...9	Hedon .....4	183	....
38	Nuthurst.....pa	Sussex	Horsham ....4	Henfield ....7	Steyning ...9	40	723
39	Nuthurst .....ham	Warwick...	Coleshill....6	Coventry ....9	Birmingham .9	100	124
16	Nutley .....pa	Hants .....5	Basingstoke..5	Preston ....2	Alton .....9	51	140
21	Nutsted.....pa	Kent .....4	Gravesend ...4	Wrotham....6	Rochester ...7	26	36
11	Nutwell .....ham	Devon.....	Ottery St.M 10	Exeter .....7	Exmouth....4	171	....
11	Nutwell, Higher ..ham	Devon .....5	.....5	.....8	.....8	166	....
34	Nye .....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge ...2	W.superMare8	Wroughton...6	123	....
11	Nymett, Broad ....pa	Devon .....9	Oakhampton 9	Crediton....9	Chulmleigh .10	189	....
11	Nymett, Rowland ..pa	Devon .....5	Chulmleigh .5	.....10	Oakhampton12	189	99
15	Nymphsfield .. . . .pa	Gloucester..	Dursley.....4	Minchinham 4	Stroud .....5	105	431
11	Nympton, King's....pa	Devon .....4	Chulmleigh .4	SouthMolton.5	Barnstaple..12	188	685
11	Nympton,St.George.pa	Devon .....2	SouthMolton.2	Chumleigh...6	.....12	180	394

* NUTFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Reigate, celebrated for the superior quality of fullers' earth which it produces; there are three pits in this parish, from which between two and three thousand tons are annually dug. Some years ago a quantity of brass Roman coins, of the lower empire, were discovered here in an earthen vessel.

Producing
fullers'
earth.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Nadder	Dorsetshire .	Willy.	Nent†	Northampto.	Cross Keys Wash.
Neath*.....	Brecknocksh	Bristol Channel.	New River†	Hertfordshire	New River Head.
Neb.....	Isle of Man .	Irish Sea.			

* NEATH, a river in Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, rising in the former county, and after passing the town of Neath, where it is navigable for large vessels, empties itself into the Bristol Channel, a mile below Britton Ferry.

† NEN, or Nine, a river in Northamptonshire, which crosses the county from Peterborough to Daventry; and is navigable to Allerton Mills, about six miles above Peterborough: it might, however, be easily made navigable to Northampton. From Peterborough it runs across the upper part of Cambridgeshire, passes Wisbeach, and skirting the north-west part of Norfolk, empties itself into the Cross Keys Wash.

‡ NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from Hertfordshire, for supplying the metropolis with water. This river has its source at the village of Amwell, at the distance of twenty miles from London. A number of springs are here collected into a wide, open basin of considerable depth, on the side of which is placed a large stone, with inscriptions on each side, implying that from the Chadwell Spring, the river flows forty miles, and that the stream was opened in 1608. The original supply of water having been found inadequate to its vast consumption, the mill stream of the river Lea was resorted to; and after various disputes and litigations between its proprietors and the New River Company, the mill at length became the Company's property, and they have now the unrestrained use of the water; so that the river Lea may be considered one of its sources. A man is constantly employed to raise or lower the flood-

Supplies
London
with water.



OAKHAMPTON CASTLE,

DEVON

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	Oakhampton*.m t & pa	Devon	Exeter ....22	Launceston.18	Tavistock ..15		195	2055
11	Oakhampton,Monks pa	Devon	Hatherleigh..4	Oakhampton 7	Torrington..11		201	251
16	Oakhanger.....ham	Hants	Petersfield...9	Alton .....5	Farnham ...9		47	....
34	Oakhill .....ham	Somerset....	Shep. Mallet.3	Wells .....6	Frome .....9		112	....
6	Oakington .....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge.. 5	St. Ives.....9	Ely .....15		56	532
3	Oakley .....pa	Bedford... ..	Bedford ....4	Harrold .....5	Olney .....9		54	516
5	Oakley .....pa	Bucks	Thame .....6	Bicester .....8	Oxford .....10		50	413
12	Oakley .....ham	Dorset	Wimborne...1	Poole.....6	Ringwood ...9		101	....
35	Oakley .....to	Stafford.....	Tamworth...3	Lichfield ...5	Burton on T.12		119	29
35	Oakley .....to	Stafford	Drayton ....4	Eccleshall ..11	Newcastle..12		153	85
14	Oakley, Great .....pa	Essex	Manningtree .7	Harwich ... .6	Colchester ..14		65	1118
28	Oakley, Great .....pa	Northamp ..	Kettering...5	Rothwell ...5	Uppingham 10		79	204
14	Oakley, Little .....pa	Essex	Harwich....4	Manningtree .8	Colchester ..16		67	244
28	Oakley, Little .....pa	Northamp ..	Kettering...6	Rothwell ....7	Uppingham 10		68	128
36	Oakley Magna .....pa	Suffolk	Eye .....3	Diss .....4	Harleston...7		92	365
16	Oakley, North.....ti	Hants	Kingsclere..4	Overton ....4	Hannington .1		53	....
36	Oakley Parva.....ti	Suffolk	Eye .....3	Diss .....4	Harleston...7		92	....
7	Oakmere.....to	Chester	Northwich ..7	Tarporley...4	Chester....12		177	140
35	Oakover.....pa	Stafford	Ashborne...2	Winster....10	Cheadle ....12		141	62
41	Oaksey.....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..6	Cirencester ..6	Tetbury .....7		91	494
31	Oakshot .....ham	Surrey.....	Cobham ....3	Leatherhead .3	Epsom .....4		19	....
23	Oakthorpe.....ham	Derby & } Leicester }	Ashby .....4	Burton on T. 9	Mt. Bosworth 9		115	757
45	Oakton .....ham	W. R. York	Wetherby ..5	Knaresboro' .5	Leeds .....12		199	....
37	Oakwood.....cha	Surrey	Dorking ....4	Guildford....4	Godalming ..6		32	....
45	Oakworth .....ham	W. R. York	Keighley ...9	Colne .....9	Halifax ....11		203	....
4	Oare .....cha	Berks.....	Newbury ...6	East Ilsley ..5	Streatley ....8		54	....
34	Oare .....pa	Somerset ...	Minehead...12	SouthMolton16	Dulverton ..16		175	70
41	Oare.....ti	Wilts	Pewsey.....2	Marlborough 5	Hungerford .13		77	....
34	Oathill.....ham	Somerset....	Crewkerne ..2	Beaminster ..6	Axminster..12		134	....
27	Obey.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle .....3	Norwich ...14	Yarmouth ..13		122	79
33	Obley .....to	Salop	BishopsCastle7	Clunn .....3	Knighton ...5		156	....
12	Oborne.....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...1	MilbornePort 2	Dorchester..19		116	83

horse-shoes, and some of curious workmanship, stamped with the names of the donors, which are nailed to the door of the castle or county-hall. The town is divided into two parishes, or rather manors, called the Lord's-hold and the Dean's-hold ; the former belongs to the Earl of Winchelsea, who holds a manorial court once a year ; and the latter to the Dean of Westminster, who holds a court every three years. In the present castle or shire-hall the county assizes and quarter sessions take place ; and here also the other public business is chiefly transacted. The only manufacture here of any consequence is that of silk. At this place was born Geoffrey Hudson, a remarkable dwarf, who was patronized by Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles I., and has been introduced, with other historical personages, by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel, entitled " Peveril of the Peak."

OAKHAM.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 15, for horned cattle and sheep ; second Saturday in April, for cattle ; May 9, for cattle and a show of stone horses ; Saturday in Whit-week, Saturday after October 10, November 19, December 15, for cattle and sheep ; and September 9, for cattle, sheep, and swine.

Manufac-
ture of silk.

* OAKHAMPTON is an ancient borough-town, situated in a valley near the river Oke, from whence it derives its name, and is interesting as having been the capital of the earldom of Devon and the seat of the hereditary county sheriffs. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the manufacture of serges, and the expenditure of travellers. About one mile south-west of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, built by Baldwin de Brionüs, which, after passing through the hands of various occupiers, was dismantled by order of Henry VIII. ; the remains of this once strong and important fortress are situated on a high mass of rock, at the foot of which flows the western branch of the river ; the surrounding scenery is extremely pleasing, and the richly-wooded acclivities and verdant meadows, together with the ivy clad ruins of the castle, form some very picturesque views. The forest of Dartmoor lies on the south-east, and affords pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep.

Ruins of an
ancient
castle.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, second Thursday after March 11, May 17, first Wednesday after July 5, and August 5, for cattle. When May 17, or August 5, falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is held on the Tuesday.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
24	Obthorpe .....ham	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln.....10	Newark .....6	Leadenham ..6	130	13
44	Occany .....ex pa dis	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .4	Ripley .....5	Boroughbrid. 6	206	26
7	Occlestone.....to	Chester . . .	Middlewich..2	Sandbach...5	Tarporley ..10	167	93
36	Occold .....pa	Suffolk . . .	Eye3	Debenham ..6	Diss9	89	518
10	Ockbrook* .....pa	Derby	Derby5	Nottingham 11	Belper9	124	1634
37	Ockham.....pa	Surrey.....	Ripley1	Guildford...7	Leatherhead 8	20	590
37	Ockley.....pa	Surrey.....	Dorking6	Reigate . . .12	Horsham . . .7	29	710
17	Ocle Pitchard .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford . . .7	Bromyard...7	Ledbury...10	130	236
34	Odcombe.....pa	Somerset... .	Yeovil4	Crewkerne . .7	Ilchester . . .6	127	616
23	Oddeston .....ham	Leicester . .	Mt.Bosworth 3	Ashby7	Atherstone . .9	109	....
42	Oddingley ... . . . .pa	Worcester ..	Droitwich . .3	Worcester...6	Broomsgrove10	117	157
15	Oddington.....pa	Gloucester..	Stow on theW2	Burford .....10	Chip. Norton 7	80	539
31	Oddington.....pa	Oxford.....	Bicester6	Oxford7	Woodstock . .9	55	176
7	Odd Rode .....to	Chester . . .	Congleton . .5	Newcastle...9	Sandbach...6	159	1300
3	Odell .....pa	Bedford . . .	Bedford9	Harrold .....2	Wellingboro10	59	475
3	Odell, Little .....ham	Bedford . . .	.....9	.....1	.....9	59	....
16	Odiham† .....m t	Hants	Farnham . . .8	Basingstoke. 8	Alton8	40	3310
18	Odsey Grange.....ham	Herts	Ashwell .....2	Royston .....5	Baldock . . .4	41	....
41	Odstock.....pa	Wilts	Salisbury...3	Downton . . .4	Wilton.....5	84	148
4	Odstone.....ti	Berks	Lambourn...6	Highworth...9	Wantage . . .8	71	33
39	Off Church .....pa	Warwick... .	Warwick...5	Leamington..3	Southam.....5	87	350
10	Offcoate.....to	Derby	Derby14	Ashborne...1	Wirksworth 9	140	328
42	Offenham .....pa	Worcester ..	Evesham . . .3	Worcester...15	Alcester...10	98	360
7	Offerton .....to	Chester . . .	Stockport . .2	Mottram . . .7	Macclesfied.11	174	431
10	Offerton .....to	Derby	Tideswell . .6	Sheffield...10	Chapel le F. 10	164	22
13	Offerton .....to	Durham . . .	Sunderland .4	Newcastle...9	Durham . . .11	269	190
21	Offham‡ .....pa	Kent	Wrotham...3	Maidstone . .7	Rochester . .10	23	262
38	Offham .....ti	Sussex.....	Arundel .....2	Petworth . . .9	Worthing...11	54	....
38	Offham Street ...ham	Sussex.....	.....2	.....9	.....11	54	....
18	Offley, Great§ .....pa	Herts	Hitchin3	Luton6	Barton5	35	967
35	Offley, High...pa & to	Stafford.....	Eccleshall . .4	Newport . . .6	Drayton ....10	145	827
18	Offley, Little .....ham	Herts	Hitchin3	Barton4	Shefford . . .7	36	....
19	Offord Cluny .....pa	Hunts	St. Neot's...5	Huntingdon..4	Buckden . . .2	58	232
19	Offord Darcy .....pa	Hunts . . . .	.....4	.....5	.....2	58	277
36	Offton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Needham . .4	Ipswich9	Hadleigh . . .5	78	399
11	Offwell .....pa	Devon	Honiton . . .3	Colyton . . .5	Axminster...7	148	385
41	Ogbourn Massey...ham	Wilts.....	Marlborough.2	Swindon.....9	Ramsbury...6	75	....
41	Ogbourn, St. An- drew .....pa }	Wilts.....	.....2	.....9	.....6	75	489
41	Ogbourn,St.George|.pa	Wilts.....	.....3	.....8	.....6	75	548

Moravian
establish-
ment.

* OCKBROOK. The rivers Derwent and Trent, and the Derby-canal run through this parish. On the banks of the Derwent are extensive mills for the manufacture of lace-thread. Near the valley is a large Moravian establishment for forty men and as many women, with a boarding-school for fifty boys and thirty girls, with a commodious chapel.

† ODIHAM, a corporate and market-town, pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was formerly a free borough, belonging to the Bishops of Winchester. It also at one period possessed a castle and royal palace; the keep of the former is still remaining in ruins, where it is said David, King of Scotland, was imprisoned; the only remains of the latter are in a small farm-house, still called Palace-gate. The town has likewise the advantage of a free-school for the education of twenty boys. The Basingstoke Canal passes near Odiham, from which it derives many advantages. William Lilly, the celebrated grammarian, was born here in 1466, and in 1510 was appointed master of St. Paul's school by Dean Colet, the founder.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, March 23 and July 31, for cattle and toys.

Birthplace
of Jack
Straw.

‡ OFFHAM, a parish in the hundred of Larkfield. Offham-green has on it the ancient instrument of amusement termed the Quintin, which the lord of the manor is bound to preserve. The notorious rebel, Jack Straw, was born in this parish.

§ OFFLEY, GREAT, or St. Legier. Offley-palace is a spacious and interesting structure of the time of Elizabeth, it having been built by Sir Richard Spencer, about the year 1600.

|| OGBURN, SAINT GEORGE, or Great Okeburn. In this parish is

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
19	Ogerston ham	Hunts	Stilton 3	Peterborough 8	Stamford . . . 12	74	....
29	Ogle* to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 8	H. on the Wall 9	Newcastle . . 12	287	162
29	Ggleburgh ham	Northumb . .	Wooler 4	Belford 6	Berwick on T 18	322	....
11	Ogwell, East pa	Devon	Newton Abb. 2	Totness 8	Ashburton . . 5	190	318
11	Ogwell, West pa	Devon . . . . .	..... 3	..... 8	..... 4	191	50
15	Okeford ham	Gloucester . .	Bath 8	Chip. Sodbury 7	Chippenham . 9	108	....
12	Okeford, Fitz Paine . pa	Dorset	Blandford . . 7	Sturminster . 2	Dorchester . . 17	110	620
14	Okendon, North . . . pa	Essex	Hornchurch . 4	Greys Thurro. 5	Brentwood . . 6	17	357
14	Okendon, South . . . pa	Essex	Greys Thurro. 4	Hornchurch . 6	..... 7	17	851
5	Okeney pa	Bucks	Olney 2	Newport Pag. 3	Bedford . . . 10	53	....
45	Okenshaw ham	W. R. York . .	Bradford . . . 4	Halifax 7	Leeds 9	193	....
46	Olave, Saint . . . pa & to	N. R. York . .	York 0	Wetherby . . 14	Easingwold 14	199	1052
28	Old pa	Northamp . .	Wellington' 9	Kettering . . . 7	Northampt. 11	76	458
13	Old Acres ham	Durham	Durham . . . 13	Sedgefield . . 3	Stockton . . . 8	249	....
42	Oldberrow pa	Worcester . .	Alcester . . . 7	Henley in Ar. 3	Tamworth . . 3	105	65
11	Oldborough ham	Devon	Crediton . . . 6	Chumleigh . . 8	Bow 4	180	....
33	Oldbury† pa	Salop	Hales Owen . 5	Dudley 3	Birmingham . 6	115	126
39	Oldbury ham	Warwick . . .	Nuneaton . . 4	Atherstone . . 2	Coleshill . . . 8	104	80
42	Oldbury ham	Worcester . .	Worcester . . 0	Droitwich . . 6	Pershore . . . 10	111	....
15	Oldbury on the Hill . pa	Gloucester . .	Tetbury . . . 6	Malmesbury . 8	Wotton un E. 6	102	414
15	Oldbury on Severn . cha	Gloucester . .	Thornbury . . 2	Berkeley . . . 6	Aust. Pass . . 5	117	580
7	Oldcastle to	Chester	Whitchurch . 6	Malpas 2	Wrexham . . 10	169	98
54	Oldcastle ham	Glamorgan . .	Bridgend . . . 0	Cowbridge . . 6	Llantrissant . 10	181	....
26	Oldcastle† pa	Monmouth . .	Abergavenny 7	Crickhowel . 9	Hay 15	143	73
35	Oldcott to	Stafford	Newcastle . . 2	Leek 10	Sandbach . . 11	151	822
44	Oldcotes ham	W. R. York . .	Settle 10	Kettlewell . . 2	Askrigg . . . 14	231	....
7	Oldfield to	Chester	Gt. Neston . 4	Parkgate . . . 3	Liverpool . . . 8	198	....
25	Oldford ham	Middlesex . .	Hackney . . . 2	Stratford . . . 1	Limehouse . . 2	3	....
34	Oldford ham	Somerset . . .	Frome 2	Bath 11	Bradford . . . 9	103	....
13	Oldhall ham	Durham	Durham . . . 6	Lanchester . . 3	Chester le St. 6	264	....
22	Oldham§ m t	Lancaster . . .	Ashton un L. 4	Rochdale . . . 6	Manchester . . 7	191	167579
43	Old Head to	N. R. York . .	Easingwold . 7	Thirsk 7	Helmsley . . . 7	219	....
15	Oldland ham & cha	Gloucester . .	Bristol 6	Bath 7	Keynsham . . 3	114	5283
29	Old Moor to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 5	Blyth 8	Alnwick . . . 17	294	66
13	Old Park to	Durham	Bishops Auck. 2	Durham 8	Sedgefield . . 9	250	33

Barbury-camp, a very large British intrenchment; its form is nearly circular, measuring about 2000 feet in diameter, surrounded by a double ditch and rampart, and on all sides excellently calculated for defence as well as for observation. It is recorded to have been the scene of a most sanguinary action between the West Saxons and the Britons, in the year 556.

* OGLE. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which was strong and surrounded by two moats. After the battle of Nevill's-cross, King David, of Scotland, was brought to Ogle-castle, in the custody of John Copeland.

† OLDBURY. The iron trade is extensively carried on here, and the steel works are also considerable. The Birmingham-canal almost surrounds the village. A court of requests is held once a fortnight for the recovery of small debts; the decisions are final, and not subject to a higher court.

‡ OLDCASTLE. This parish is famous for having giving birth to that eminent ecclesiastical reformer, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, who was styled by Horace Walpole, "the first author, as well as the first martyr, among our nobility."

§ OLDHAM. This flourishing town is situated on rising ground, near the source of the Irk, and is washed on the east by a branch of the Medlock: these streams were of much more importance before the general introduction of steam engines, which have materially diminished the necessity of water-power. The increase of manufacturing establishments in this chapelry within half a century is truly astonishing; rather more than sixty years ago there was not a cotton-mill in it, and at present there are nearly seventy, wholly employed in spinning cotton, and all worked by

ST. GEORGE
OGBURN.

Extensive
trade in
iron.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
43	Oldstead .....to	N. R. York.	Easingwold..7	Thirsk .. . . .7	Helmsley . . .7	219	....
10	Ollersett.....to	Derby	Chapel le F. 10	Mottram2	Glossop1	175	304
7	Ollerton.....to	Chester.....	Knutsford . .3	Macclesfield .9	Middlewich .9	170	282
30	Ollerton*....m t & cha	Notts.....	Newark ....14	Worksop ....8	Mansfield . . .9	137	658
33	Ollerton.....to	Salop	Newport ....8	Mt. Drayton .7	Wellington .10	150	175
5	Olney† .....m t & pa	Bucks	NewportPag.5	Bedford ....10	Woburn . . .13	55	2344
15	Olveston .....pa & to	Gloucester..	Thornbury...3	Bristol .....11	Aust. Pass. . .4	114	1523
42	Ombersley .....pa	Worcester..	Droitwich...4	Worcester . .6	Kidderminste9	117	2118
35	Onecote.....to	Stafford.....	Leek .....4	Longnor .....7	Ashborne . . .11	150	456
28	Onely .....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry ....6	Rugby .....4	Lutterworth11	80	....
OLDHAM.							
Great manufac- ture of hats.		steam; within the same limits there are upwards of 140 steam-engines used in the various processes of manufacturing and mining. The goods chiefly made here are fustians, velveteens, and cotton and woollen cords; but the original staple trade of Oldham, and for which it has been for many ages distinguished, is the manufacture of hats, which certainly existed here as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century. The coal-mines in this neighbourhood are also a most important branch of trade, and give employment to a vast number of persons; the quality of the coal obtains for it a preference in the Manchester market; and the quantity dug up yearly from the numerous beds is immense, and the supply seems inexhaustible. The trade of the neighbourhood, both in coal and in the various branches of manufacture, are essentially promoted by the inland navigation; and the Oldham-canal, which commences at Hollinwood, and communicates with Manchester, Ashton-under-Line and Stockport, as well as the Rochdale-canal, which passes through Chadderton, combine to enrich and improve this populous trading district. To these advantages may be added one other of high consideration, viz. the vicinity of Oldham to Manchester, the great mart for cotton goods; and where so vast a consumption of the mineral produce of this place is so continually going on. Amongst the improvements most conspicuous in point of utility, which have recently taken place here, are the establishments for the supplying the town with water, and lighting it with gas. A police act has also been obtained lately; and the town has received the additional benefit of being protected by watchmen, duly appointed. The manor, which was anciently extensive, belonged to the family of Oldham, whose seat was at Werneth-hall; but in consequence of sales of property the manorial estate has been reduced to about 200 acres, and no manorial courts are now held here. It now sends two members to Parliament, and the celebrated Cobbett was chosen as one to represent it in the first reformed session. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in the sixteenth century, was a native of this place; as also was Dr. Ralph Cudworth, the father of the learned author of the “Intellectual System of the Universe.”					
William Cobbett was member for this town.		<i>Market, Saturday.—Fairs, first Thursday after Valentine’s-day, May 2, July 8, and first Wednesday after October 12, for horned cattle and sheep.—Principal Inns, Angel, George, Hat and Feathers, Spread Eagle.</i>					
		* OLLERTON, a market-town, situated on the banks of the Maun on the high road from Newark and Southwell to Mansfield; it has some good inns, on which and its hop-grounds it principally depends.					
		<i>Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 1, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; and September 27, for hops.</i>					
		† OLNEY, or Oulney, a market-town, situated near the river Ouse, over which is a bridge of four arches extending across the adjoining low lands, which are frequently overflowed. The town consists principally of one long street, the houses are chiefly built with stone; the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of bone lace, for which this town has long been noted, and recently the manufacture of worsted hose, and silk weaking have been introduced. About a mile from Olney was the residence of the late eminent poet, Cowper.					
		<i>Market, Monday.—Fairs, Easter-Monday, June 29, and October 21, for cattle.</i>					

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14	Ongar, Chipping* }m t & pa }	Essex	Brentwood ..7	Epping .....7	Chelmsford .11	20	798
14	Ongar, High .....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .2	.....8	.....9	22	1205
33	Onibury .....pa	Salop.....	Ludlow .....5	BishopsCast.11	Knighton ...14	148	438
35	Onn High & Little. .tos	Stafford.....	Penkridge ..6	Newport ....7	Stafford .....8	135	....
33	Onslow.....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury .3	Oswestry ...16	Welchpool .16	156	....
7	Onston .....to	Chester.....	Northwich ..5	Frodsham ...6	Tarporley ...8	179	92
22	Openshaw .....to	Lancaster ..	Manchester .3	Stockport ...5	Ashton un L. 4	181	838
24	Orby.....pa	Lincoln....	Spilsby.....7	Alford.....7	Burgh .....2	137	287
34	Orchard.....ham	Somerset ...	Dunster .....6	Watchet ....3	Monksilver ..2	156	....
12	Orchard, East .....cha	Dorset	Shaftesbury .4	Sturminster..5	Biandford...10	105	201
12	Orchard, West .....pa	Dorset.....	.....5	.....4	.....9	106	183
34	Orchard, Portman .pa	Somerset ...	Taunton ....2	Chard .....9	Ilminster ....9	140	112
34	Orchardleigh .....pa	Somerset....	Frome .....2	Bath .....11	Bradford.....9	105	27
41	Orcheston, St. George }pa }	Wilts	Amesbury ...7	Lavington ...6	Salisbury .. 11	84	219
41	Orcheston, St. Mary.pa	Wilts .....	.....8	.....7	.....12	85	134
17	Orcop .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...10	Monmouth..10	Ross .....9	129	560
13	Orde, East .....vil	Durham....	Berwick on T.7	Coldstream ..7	Wooler.....14	334	....
30	Ordsall† .....pa	Notts.....	E. Retford...1	Worksop ....8	Tuxford .....6	134	809
24	Ore .....pa	Kent	Faversham...2	Canterbury .11	Chatham ...17	48	....
38	Ore .....pa	Sussex	Hastings....2	Battle .....5	Winchelsea..8	62	965
36	Orford† .....m t & pa	Suffolk	Aldborough .5	Woodbridge 11	Ipswich .....19	88	1302
12	Organford .....ham	Dorset.....	Wareham ...2	Poole .....7	Wimborne...9	109	....
24	Orgarswick.....pa	Kent	NewRomney 5	Hythe .....6	Ashford ....10	63	10
35	Orgrave .....to	Stafford.....	Lichfield ...5	Burton on Tr. 9	Abb.Bromley 9	123	123
45	Orgreave .....to	W. R. York.	Rotherham .4	Sheffield....5	Worksop ...14	157	35
24	Orlestone.....pa	Kent	Ashford ....6	Tenderden...9	Ne. Romney 10	59	539
17	Orleton§ .....pa	Hereford....	Leominster .6	Ludlow .....5	Tenbury.....7	140	586

* ONGAR, CHIPPING, a market-town, situated in the area of an extensive intrenchment, which may still be traced on its different sides, and consists chiefly of one long and wide street; in the centre of the town stands the market-house, over which is a free-school. The church is a small neat edifice, partly built with Roman bricks, the windows are extremely small, having the appearance rather of castellated loopholes than church windows. It contains an inscription, recording the family and interment of Jane, daughter of the Lord Oliver Cromwell, and wife of Tobias Pallavicine, Esq. Here is an endowment for the educating and apprenticing six boys and other charitable purposes. Any of the scholars who may repair to the university are entitled annually to £5 from the fund for four years.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Easter-Tuesday and October 11, for hiring servants.

† ORDSALL, or Ordeshall. By an act of the Rump Parliament in 1652, the rector of this place, Dr. Marmaduke Moor, was sequestrated from his living, and his estate forfeited for treason, for the heinous and damnable offence of playing cards, three several times, with his own wife! On the river Idler are some paper-mills.

Curious act
of seques-
tration.

‡ ORFORD, a borough and market-town, situated near the confluence of the rivers Alde and Ore, and was formerly a place of considerable traffic and importance, till the sea retiring and throwing up a dangerous bar at the mouth of the harbour, it was choked up, and the town soon fell to decay. In Orford river there is a considerable oyster-fishery, but no regular pits for the preservation of the fish. The principal object at Orford is the castle, situated on a rising ground, which is said to have formerly been the centre of the town; all that remains, however, of this structure, is the keep, which forms a very necessary seamark, and is of considerable strength, the walls at the base being twenty feet thick. On the south-east of this parish is a lighthouse, which together with another in the parish of Sudbourne are called the Orfordness lights.

Consider-
able oyster-
fishery.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Midsummer-day, June 24, for toys.

§ ORLETON. The Leominster canal passes through this parish. Courts leet and baron are held in March and October, and the petty

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Orleton.....ham	Salop	Wellington ..1	Shrewsbury.10	Broseley.....7	143	....
42	Orleton .....cha	Worcester..	Tenbury.....7	Kidderminst 11	Worcester..14	125	119
23	Orlingbury .....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 4	Kettering...5	Northampt. 10	71	336
43	Ormesby .....pa	N. R. York .	Guisborough 6	Stockton ....7	Yarm .....9	246	901
27	Ormesby, St. Mar- garet .....pa }	Norfolk.....	Caister .....3	Yarmouth ...6	BurghSt.Mar.3	128	720
27	Ormesby, St. Michael.....pa }	Norfolk.....	..... 3	..... 6	..... 2	129	273
24	Ormesby, North ...pa	Lincoln.....	Louth .....5	Gt. Grimsby 11	Caistor ....12	153	122
24	Ormesby, South ...pa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby .....7	Louth .....9	Horncastle...9	140	237
40	Ormside, Great ....pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....2	Brough .....6	Orton .....8	270	190
40	Ormside, Little....ham	Westmorlnd	..... 3	..... 6	..... 8	270	....
22	Ormskirk *.m t pa & to	Lancaster...	Liverpool...13	Preston ....16	St.Helens...11	219	14053
13	Orpetn.....ham	Durham	Durham ....10	Newcastle ..6	Lanchester ..7	268	....
24	Orpington.....pa	Kent	Foots Cray...4	Farnborough.2	Dartford....7	14	842
22	Orrell .....to	Lancaster...	Liverpool ...4	Ormskirk...9	Prescot.....9	210	244
22	Orrell .....to	Lancaster...	Wigan .....4	..... 9	Newton .....8	201	2518
40	Orrest Head .....to	Westmorlnd	Ambleside...5	Bowness....2	Kendal .....8	270	....
14	Orsett.....pa	Essex	Chelmsford .19	Brentwood ..9	Tilbury Fort.5	20	1274

ORLETON.

sessions for the division. Blount, the antiquary, was a native of this parish, and lies buried in the chancel of the church.

Fair, April 23 and 24, for cattle.

Extensive coal mines.

Birthplace of Lewis, the comedian.

* ORMSKIRK. This town is well built, and consists principally of four streets, crossing each other at right angles, with the market-place in the centre ; it has many handsome buildings, and its trade consists chiefly in cotton-spinning and the manufacture of coarse thread for sailcloth. The inhabitants are also celebrated for making fine gingerbread and sweet-meats. There are considerable coal mines in the parish, the disposal of the local produce of which is much facilitated by the Drylin Navigation, and Leeds and Liverpool canal. The church is a Gothic structure of great antiquity, with a square tower ; and at a small distance in the churchyard, a spire steeple : tradition reports that this edifice was built by two sisters of the name of Orme, one of whom wished to have a tower, and the other a spire, but as they could not agree, they erected both. About two miles north of the town are some small remains of Burscough-priory, which was founded in the reign of Richard I., by Robert Fitzhenry. The petty sessions for Ormskirk division of West Derby are holden here. William Thomas Lewis, comedian, and truly good man, was born at Ormskirk. His grandfather was a clergyman, rector of Trahere, in Carmarthenshire, and second son of Erasmus Lewis, Esq., private secretary to Mr. Harley (afterwards Earl of Oxford, prime minister to Queen Anne), often mentioned in the correspondence of Swift and Pope. His father, Mr. William Lewis, served his time to a linen-draper, on Tower-hill ; but he quitted trade for the stage. He performed at Dublin. In 1749, young Lewis was carried to Ireland ; where he was afterwards educated, at Armagh. He appeard, early in life, on the stage at Edinburgh. He became a favourite with the public, after the death of Woodward and Barry, and succeeded to some of the first characters in the drama, which he played with a sprightliness entirely his own. In 1782, he became deputy-manager of Covent Garden Theatre ; and rose to the highest rank in his profession. His style of acting was of so singular a cast, that many of the dramatists of his time wrote parts peculiarly adapted to the display of his excellences. He retired from the stage, in the year 1803, in consequence of a severe illness. No man was more beloved in his profession, than Mr. Lewis ; he was a good husband, and an affectionate father. He left behind him three sons and two daughters. The death of a beloved daughter preyed upon his spirits, and induced a train of disorders, which baffled the skill of his physician, and he died in the bosom of a family remarkable for filial piety, at Westbourne-place, Chelsea, January 13, 1811, aged sixty-five years.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday and September 8, for horned cattle and horses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
35	Orslow .....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge...8	Newport ....6	Shiffnal.....7	137	....
30	Orston .....pa	Notts.....	Newark .....9	Bingham ....5	Nottingham.14	124	439
28	Orton .....ham & cha	Northamp ..	Kettering...5	Rothwell ....2	Northampt. 13	77	109
35	Orton.....lib	Stafford	Wolverhampt4	Bridgenorth.11	Dudley .....6	124	176
23	Orton on the Hill...pa	Leicester ..	Atherstone .5	Ashby.....10	Mt.Bosworth 7	112	350
40	Orton* ....m t & pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....9	Shap .....6	Kendal.....14	276	1501
9	Orton, Great...pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle .....5	Wigton.....6	Bowness.....9	301	466
9	Orton, Little.....ham	Cumberland	.....4	.....8	.....10	301	....
19	Orton .....pa	Hunts	Peterborough3	Wansford ...8	Stilton .....5	77	286
19	Orton .....pa	Hunts .....	.....4	.....7	.....4	76	295
11	Orway.....ham	Devon	Collumpton...3	Honiton ....7	Exeter .....14	162	....
6	Orwell .....pa	Cambridge..	Royston ....7	Cambridge...9	Potton .....11	44	537
22	Osbaldeston .....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn .4	Clitheroe ...9	Preston.....8	216	349
46	Osbalwick...pa & to	N. R. York .	York .....2	M. Weighton16	NewMalton 16	201	319
23	Osbaston .....ham	Leicester ..	Mt.Bosworth 2	Hinckley ...7	Ashby.....10	106	186
30	Osberton .....ham	Notts	Worksop ....3	E. Retford...5	Blyth .....5	149	....
21	Osbournby .....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham...3	Sleaford ....6	Grantham .11	109	522
23	Osgathorpe .....pa	Leicester ...	Ashby .....5	Loughboro' .8	Derby .....12	112	344
21	Osgodby .....ham	Lincoln	Corby .....2	Folkingham...6	Grantham ...7	107	99
21	Osgodby.....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen...4	Caistor .....7	Lincoln....16	149	350
46	Osgodby .....to	E. R. York .	Selby .....2	Howden ...8	York .....14	183	170
43	Osgodby .....to	N. R. York .	Scarborough .3	Hunmanby .6	Pickering...20	218	65
43	Osgoldby Grange .ham	N. R. York .	Thirsk ...5	Helmsley ...8	Easingwold .8	220	40
10	Oleston .....to	Derby	Derby .....7	Ashborne...8	Burton on T. 9	133	392
10	Osmaston...ham & cha	Derby	Ashborne...2	Derby .....11	.....14	137	325
10	Osmaston...ham & cha	Derby	Derby .....2	Burton .....11	Ashby.....11	124	185
12	Osnington.....pa	Dorset.....	Melcom.Regis4	Dorchester...6	Wareham .15	126	421
22	Osmotherley .....to	Lancaster...	Ulverstone...3	Broughton...6	Dalton .....7	272	293
44	Osmotherley ...pa & to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..7	Stokesley ..10	Thirsk .....11	228	1417
21	Ospringe† .....pa	Kent.....	Faversham ..1	Chatham...15	Canterbury .10	45	1087
45	Ossett.....to & cha	W. R. York	Wakefield...4	Dewsbury...3	Huddersfield.9	185	5325
30	Ossington .....pa	Notts	Tuxford ....4	Newark .....8	Southwell...8	132	257
43	Oswald Kirk .....pa	N. R. York	Helmsley ...4	Easingwold .9	NewMalton 13	221	209
29	Oswald, Saint† ...cha	Northumb..	Hexham.....4	Corbridge...5	Bellingham .11	283	....
43	Oswaldkirk Quarter.to	N. R. York .	Easingwold .9	Helmsley ...4	NewMalton 13	221	191
22	Oswaldtwistle .....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn .3	Haslingden .5	Burnley ....9	209	5897

* ORTON, or Overton, a market-town, pleasantly situated on the road between Appleby and Kendal, near the river Lune; it consists chiefly of one long irregular-built street. In the vicinity is a copper mine, and it also abounds in lime-stone. At a short distance from the town are the remains of a castle, which appears to have been a very strong fortress. Dr. Burn, the author of the "Justice of the Peace," and joint editor of the "History and Antiquities of Cumberland and Westmoreland," was vicar of this parish for thirty years. On the highest part of Orton Scar there was formerly a beacon communicating with all the rest on the Scottish border.

Residence
of Dr. Burn.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 2, for black cattle; Friday before Whit-Sunday, for sheep and black cattle.

† OSPRINGE, a parish in the hundred of Faversham, situated on a small stream which falls into Faversham Creek, and on which are several extensive gunpowder-works. It is considered the site of ancient Durolevum, and many Roman remains have been found here. It is an independent franchise, and governed by its own constable. This parish contains a neat range of barracks for infantry. The church, is an ancient structure, and formerly had a circular tower, built with flints, which fell to the ground while the bells were ringing to celebrate the return of King William from Flanders, on the 11th of October, 1695.

Falling of
the church
tower.

‡ OSWALD, SAINT. The chapel of this place stands on an elevated site, where King Oswald first raised the standard of the cross, and vanquished the warlike British chief, Caedwalla. In commemoration of this event, the convent of Hexham erected this church in honour of St. Cuthbert and the canonized monarch. In the chapel-yard stands a defaced Roman altar; and in a field near it, skulls and hilts of swords have been frequently discovered.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
33	Oswestry*..m t pa & to	Salop	Ellesmere ...9	Chirk .....5	Shrewsbury.17	171	8581
45	Oswinthorpe†.....ham	W. R. York	Leeds .....2	Wakefield ..9	Tadcaster ..13	189	....
14	Osyth. Saint‡.....pa	Essex	Colchester..12	Manningtree12	Harwich ...15	63	1583
21	Otford§ .....pa	Kent	Seven Oaks ..3	Dartford....10	Wrotham....6	22	746

Picturesque scenery.

Remains of an ancient castle.

* OSWESTRY is situated upon the main road from London to Holyhead. The town stands upon higher ground than any in Shropshire, and the country around is delightfully varied with hills, vales, wood and water, and exhibits some very rich and picturesque scenery. Oswestry is a town of great antiquity, and its present appellation, was derived from the name of St. Oswald, King of Northumberland, who was defeated and slain here, by Penda, King of Mercia. Subsequently, when the great Offa constructed the barrier, still known by his name, Oswestry stood between it and Watt's-dyke, which ran parallel to the former at the distance of two miles. It was thus rendered a border town, and hence was frequently the scene of contest, first between the Saxons and the Britons, and afterwards between the latter and the Normans. In 1212, King John burnt both the town and castle, which were then in the possession of the Fitzalans, and plundered a part of Wales on account of the refusal of Llewellyn to join his standard, in opposition to Louis, the dauphin of France, who had been invited to England by the rebellious barons. Oswestry was likewise destroyed by the Welsh prince, called Llewellyn the Great, 1233. During this period it was encircled by a strong wall, which had four gates, fronting the four cardinal points. Some traces of the wall still remain, but the gates were entirely demolished about the year 1769. Of the castle, which stood on a high artificial mount, at the west side of the town, only a few fragments now exist; these, however, are sufficient to indicate its former prodigious strength and consequent importance as a place of defence. The town is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, besides the courts connected with the borough. The church is a very ancient and spacious building, with a plain, well-proportioned tower at one end. Oswestry has been much improved within the last few years, in consequence of an act obtained in 1810, for widening, paving, and lighting the streets, and by the spirit of building which has resulted from that measure. The principal trade of the town is malting, which is here very extensive; there is also a respectable hat manufactory; and there are abundance of coals in the vicinity of the town. Upon the little river Mordru is a manufactory of flannel. This neighbourhood is to be remarked for its great respectability; and to the number of genteel and opulent families that it contains may, in a great measure, be attributed the prosperity of the town of Oswestry.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, March 15, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, home-made linen cloth, &c.; great fair, May 12, ditto and pedlery, particularly oxen; Wednesday before June 24, ditto; August 15, ditto; Wednesday before Michaelmas-day, ditto; and December 10, ditto and firkin-butter.—Principal Inns, Commercial Hotel, Cross Keys, and Wynnstay Arms.

† OSWINTHORPE, or Osmondthorpe. This place is said to be the *villa regia in regione Loidis* of Bede, and the residence of Oswyn, King of Northumbria, who was murdered in 651. Several remains of ancient works have been discovered here.

Ruins of a nunnery.

‡ OSYTH, SAINT, or Chich. This place receives its name from a daughter of Redwald, King of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes. She founded a nunnery here, which afterwards became a priory of Augustine Canons, the remains of which building are very noble and impressive.

§ OTFORD. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace, which belonged

	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist.</i> <i>Lond.</i>	<i>Popu</i> <i>lation</i>
21	Otham .....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone ...3	Lenham ....8	Cranbrook ..13	37	344
25	Otherton .....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...1	Brewood ....4	Wolverhamp.9	128	....
42	Otherton .....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester...4	Bromyard...10	Bewdley....14	115	....
34	Othery .....pa	Somerset....	Langport ...5	Bridgewater .7	Somerton ...8	132	509
23	Othorpe .....ham	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 7	Uppingham ..8	Rockingham .8	90	....
31	Otley.....ham	Oxford	Bicester .....5	Oxford .....8	Woodstock ..8	56	....
36	Otley pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .6	Debenham ...6	Ipswich .....8	77	616
45	Otley* .....m t pa & to	W. R. York	Leeds .....11	Skipton ....15	Bradford ...10	205	10163
27	Otringhithe .....ham	Norfolk.....	Methwold ...0	Brandon ....6	Stoke Ferry..4	84	....
16	Otterbourn† .....pa	Hants	Winchester .4	Southampton 8	Romsey ....8	67	583
44	Otterburn .....to	W. R. York	Settle .....6	Skipton .....9	Colne .....14	225	66
29	Otterburn Ward‡ ...to	Northumb ..	Hexham....21	Elsdon .....3	Bellingham .8	306	385
21	Otterden .....pa	Kent	Charing ....3	Feversham...7	Maidstone ..13	47	181
34	Otterford.....pa	Somerset ...	Taunton....7	Wellington .6	Chard .....8	148	406
8	Otterham .....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ...7	Launceston .12	Stratton ...12	225	227
21	Otterham .. .....ham	Kent	Chatham ...6	Newington ..2	Sittingbourn .6	36	....
34	Otterhampton .....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .6	Watchet . .13	Taunton ....14	145	240
46	Otteringham.....pa	E. R. York .	Hull .....12	Hedon.....6	Patrington...3	188	627
44	Otterington, North }pa & to }	N. R. York.	N. Allerton..3	Thirsk .....7	Bedale .....7	224	617
44	Otterington, South ..pa	N. R. York.	.....5	.....5	.....9	224	241
11	Ottertong§.....pa	Devon	Sidmouth ..4	Exmouth ...6	Tonsham ...8	162	1178

to the archbishops of Canterbury. Archbishop Becket is said to have been particularly fond of this retirement. Edward I. was entertained here by Archbishop Winchelsea, in his twenty-ninth year; and this palace was several times visited by Henry VIII., to whom Archbishop Cranmer surrendered many of the possessions of his see, and among them the manor and palace of Otford. In the vicinity of this place, two considerable battles were fought in the Saxon times; the first was about the year 773, between Aldric, King of Kent, and King Offa; when the latter, after a great slaughter, obtained the victory; the last was in the year 1016, when Canute, the Dane was defeated by the brave Edmund Ironside.

OTFORD.

Scene of battle between the Danes and Saxons.

* OTLEY. This is a small but well-built market-town, situated on the banks of the river Wharf, which abounds with excellent trout and other fish, in the beautiful valley of Wharf-dale, formerly enjoyed a good woollen trade, but it has long since departed, and established itself in situations more contiguous to fuel, and better situated for inland navigation. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor, and holds a court baron and leet for the recovery of small debts, and the magistrates hold their commissions under him. The quarter sessions are held on January 16, April 16, July 16, and October 15. The vale of Wharf is adorned with mansions of several distinguished persons, and the views obtained from the elevated situations around here are noble and commanding. At the south-east of the town is a bold and craggy cliff, called Otley Chevin, which hangs majestically over the high road to Leeds, and extends to the river Wharf, at Pool.

Singular cliff.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Wednesday in Easter week, every fortnight till Whit-Sunday, and then every three weeks, for horned cattle and household goods; August 1, and Friday before November 22, statute.

† OTTERROURNE. About eighty years ago a circular plate was discovered here at the depth of twelve feet; it was three inches and a half in diameter, bearing the head and inscription of Julius Cæsar, and was similar to those fixed on the eagles and other ensigns of the Romans.

‡ OTTERBURN-WARD. This place is memorable in history for the battle between the English and Scots, wherein Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was taken prison, and Earl Douglas, the Scotch general, slain; this contest took place by moonlight, on the 19th of August, 1388.

Battle between the English and Scotch.

§ OTTERTON. This village derived its name from the river Otter, which falls into the sea near this place. Here was an alien priory of

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation.
29	Ovingham* pa & to	Northumb . .	Newcastle . 11	Corbridge . . . 6	Hexham . . . 11	278	3028
14	Ovington pa	Essex	Clare 2	Sudbury 8	Halstead . . . 9	54	179
27	Ovington pa	Norfolk	Watton 2	Hingham . . . 7	Swaffham . . . 9	93	230
29	Ovington to	Northumb . .	Newcastle . 11	Corbridge . . . 6	Hexham . . . 11	278	339
16	Ovington pa	Hants	Alresford . . . 2	Winton 6	Bis. Waltham 9	59	179
44	Ovington to	N. R. York . .	Greta Bridge . 3	Bernard Cast. 6	Staindrop . . . 4	243	164
12	Ower ti	Dorset	Corfe Castle . 0	Swanage 5	Wareham 5	116	....
12	Ower Moigne pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . 7	Weymouth . . . 8	..... 11	122	414
45	Owlerton ham	W. R. York . .	Sheffield . . . 3	Rotherham . . . 9	Peniston . . . 10	165	....
24	Owersby pa	Lincoln	Market Raisin 6	Caistor 6	Lincoln 17	150	507
15	Owlpen pa	Gloucester . .	Dursley 4	Tetbury 7	Stroud 7	107	255
24	Owmby pa	Lincoln	Market Raisin 8	Lincoln 10	Kirton 9	142	227
24	Owmby pa	Lincoln	Caistor 5	Brigg 5	Barton 11	158	271
45	Owram, North to	W. R. York . .	Halifax 3	Bradford 8	Keighley . . . 10	200	7525
45	Owram, South to	W. R. York . .	..... 2	..... 7	..... 13	196	4681
16	Owre ham	Hants	Romsey 4	Lyndhurst . . . 7	Southampton 7	77	....
16	Owslebury pa	Hants	Winchester . . 5	Bis. Waltham 6	..... 10	66	664
46	Owsthorpe to	E. R. York . .	Pocklington . 2	New Malton 14	Gt. Driffield 15	214	20
24	Owston pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 8	Epworth 3	Kirton 9	156	2207
46	Owston pa	W. R. York . .	Doncaster . . . 6	Pontefract . . 11	Snaith 11	168	473
46	Owstwick to	E. R. York . .	Hull 12	Hedon 7	Patrinton . . . 8	186	152
46	Owthorne pa & to	E. R. York . .	..... 17	..... 11	..... 5	191	401
30	Owthorpe† pa	Notts	Nottingham . . 8	Bingham 9	Newark 17	118	144
27	Oxburgh‡ pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry . . 4	Swaffham 8	Brandon 11	89	427
22	Oxcliff to	Lancaster . . .	Lancaster . . . 2	Cartmell 13	Milnthorpe . 14	242	193
24	Oxcombe pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . . 7	Louth 7	Spilsby 9	141	32
16	Oxenbourne ti	Hants	Petersfield . . 4	East Meon . . . 3	Horndean . . . 4	58	....
28	Oxenden, Great . . . pa	Northamp . . .	Mt. Harboro' 3	Rothwell 6	Northampt. 13	79	239
28	Oxenden, Little . . . ham	Northamp . . .	..... 2	..... 7	..... 14	80	20
22	Oxenfield ham	Lancaster . . .	Hawkshead . . 2	AmbleSide . . . 4	Broughton . . 12	269	....
34	Oxenford ham	Somerset	Ilminster . . . 2	S. Petherton . 5	Crewkerne . . . 5	138	....
37	Oxenford ham	Surrey	Godalming . . 3	Haslemere . . . 6	Chiddingfold . 3	36	....
13	Oxenhall§ to	Durham	Darlington . . 3	Stockton . . . 12	Durham 22	238	....
15	Oxenhall pa	Gloucester . .	Newent 1	Ledbury 8	Michel Dean . 7	113	306
21	Oxenhoath ham	Kent	Tunbridge . . . 4	Maidstone . . . 9	Seven Oaks . . 7	43	....
15	Oxenton pa	Gloucester . .	Tewkesbury . . 5	Cheltenham . . 7	Winchcombe 7	105	166
4	Oxenwood ham	Berks	Ludgershall . . 6	Hungerford . . 7	Burbage 5	71	....

* OVINGHAM, a parish and township pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Tyne, was formerly a market-town, and governed by a bailiff; it is tolerably well built and contains two public-houses, a brewery, a bleachery, a dye-house, and a subscription library.

Fair, April 26 for swine, fat and lean.

† OWTHORPE. Owthorpe-hall is a venerable structure, standing in a very retired situation, it was built by Colonel Julius Hutchinson, an active parliamentary partisan, during the civil wars, and for some time governor of Nottingham-castle; in the year 1663 he was sentenced to imprisonment for life, for having sat in judgment upon Charles I., and died the next year at Landoun-castle. His life, by his excellent widow, Mrs. Hutchinson, has obtained great celebrity.

The celebrated Col. Hutchinson during the civil wars.

‡ OXBURGH. Oxburgh-hall is a peculiarly interesting remnant of ancient domestic architecture, it is built of brick, and was originally of a square form, surrounding a court 118 feet long and ninety-two broad, round which the apartments were ranged. The entrance is over a bridge, and through an arched gateway, between two majestic towers, eighty feet high; the apartments are both spacious and elegant, one of which is called the king's-room, and is said to have been occupied by Henry VII. when he visited Oxburgh.

Curious architecture.

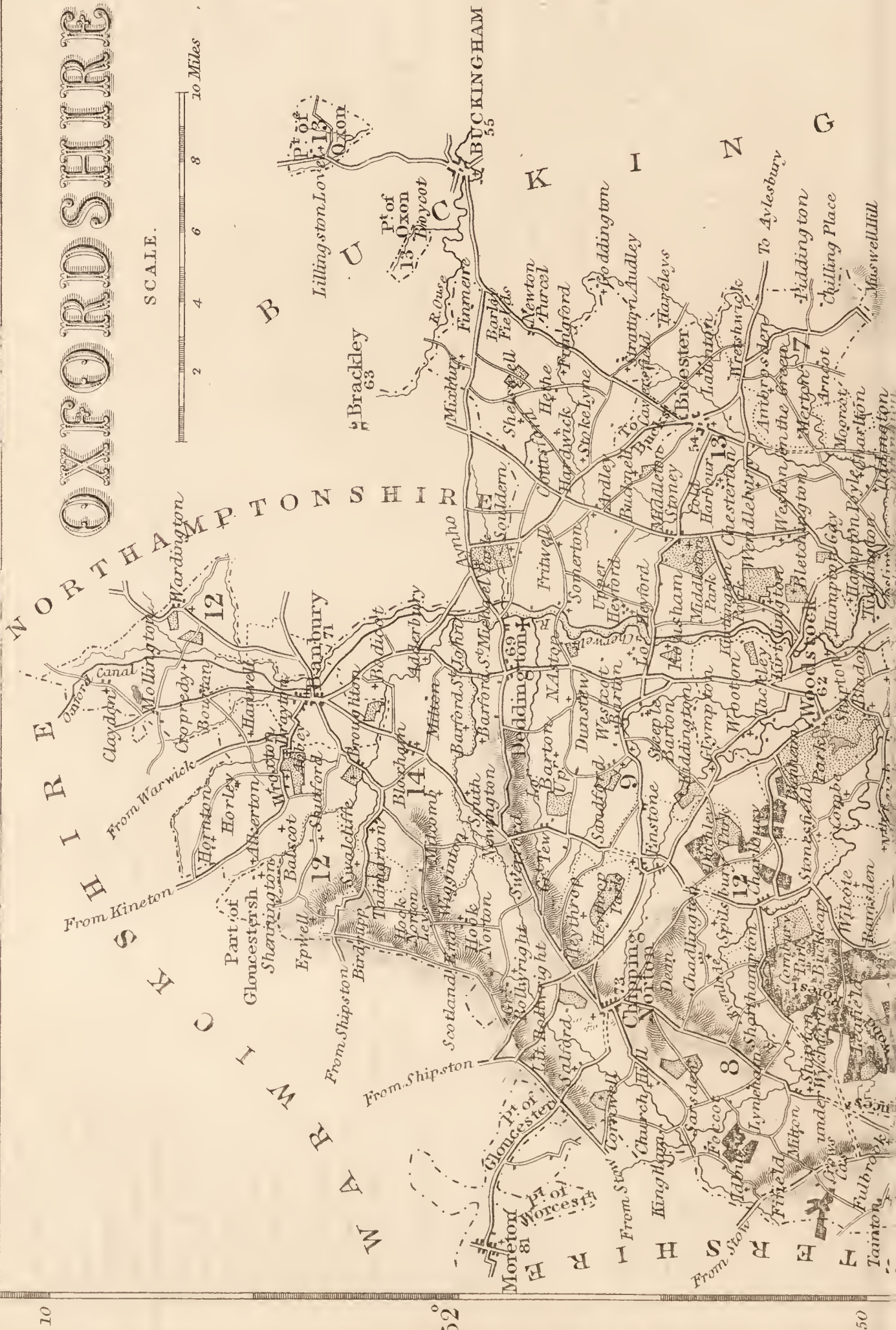
Fair, March 25, for horses and toys.

§ OXENHALL. Here are three curious pools, called Hell Kettles, supposed by some to have been old coal-pits, filled by water flowing in from the river Tees by a subterraneous passage; others attribute their origin to an earthquake, which is recorded in the Chronicle of Tynemouth, on Christmas-day, 1179.

Remarkable pits.

OXFORDSHIRE.

SCALE.





EXPLANATION

- City as.....OXFORD
- Market Towns.....Woodstock
- Villages Hamlets &c.....Marston
- Seats & Parks.....
- Canals.....
- Turnpike Roads.....
- Gross Roads.....
- Rail Roads.....
- Stations.....STA
- Woods & Plantations.....
- Rivers & Watercourses.....
- Polling Places.....
- Boundary of Boroughs.....
- Ditto.....
- Ditto.....County
- Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London

HUNDREDS

- Binfield.....1
- Langtree.....2
- Dorchester.....3
- Ewelme.....4
- Pynton.....5
- Lewknor.....6
- Bullington.....7
- Chadlington.....8
- Wooton.....9
- Thame.....10
- Bampton.....11
- Barbury.....12
- Ploughley.....13
- Bloxham.....14

40 West of Greenwich

30

20

10

1°

50



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
9	Outerby .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Wigton ...12	Maryport ...6	313	381
10	Outseats.....to	Derby	StonyMiddle.5	Sheffield.....9	Tideswell ...7	167	202
6	Outwell.....pa	Cambridge } & Norfolk }	Downham ...7	Wisbeach ...6	Lynn ....14	87	986
22	Outwood .....ham	Lancaster...	Bury .....5	Manchester ..6	Bolton.....7	189	....
34	Outwood .....ham	Somerset....	Taunton ....6	Bridgewater .6	Langport ....8	136	....
45	Ovendon .....to	W. R. York	Halifax ....2	Bradford ...8	Keighley ...10	199	8871
6	Over.....pa	Cambridge..	St. lves ....4	Cambridge..11	Ely .....14	62	989
7	Over*.....m t & pa	Chester.....	Middlewich .4	Northwich ..6	Tarporley ...7	171	2928
15	Over .....ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester...4	Michel Dean .7	Newent .....5	109	299
15	Over.....ti	Gloucester..	Bristol .....7	Thornbury...6	Chepstow ..11	125	101
42	Overbury .....pa	Worcester..	Tewkesbury .5	Pershore ....6	Evesham ....7	103	817
7	Over Church .. ...pa	Chester.....	Great Neston 8	Parkgate ....7	Liverpool....5	202	201

quantities of corn and flour are shipped for London and other places. The bay affords a safe harbour for vessels of eighty tons burden. On the small river Warn are several corn-mills, and at its estuary is a large rabbit-warren.

OUT-
CHESTER.

* OVER, a market-town, situated on the river Weaver, on the road between Middlewich and Chester. It consists of one long irregular street, in which are the remains of many crosses. In a pamphlet published at Chester, purporting to contain the original predictions of Nixon, it is said that he was born at a farm called Bridge-house, in the parish of Over, near New-church, and not far from Vale-royal, in the year 1467 ; but in the account of his life, written by John Oldmixon, Esq., he is affirmed to have lived in the reign of James I. The latter assertion is most consonant to the general history with which tradition has accompanied the narration of his prophecies ; but, if true, it destroys the validity of various prophetic speeches which have been attributed to him, and, consequently throws a shade of doubt over the whole. But, whatever opinion may be entertained by many, it is certain that numbers of the inhabitants of Cheshire have given the most unlimited credit to the predictions of their oracular countryman. The infancy and boyhood of Nixon are reported to have been only remarkable for indicating a heavy and sluggish apprehension, which bordered on stupidity. So feeble, indeed, was his intellect, that even the most common employments of husbandry could not be taught him without considerable fatigue. As his years increased, he became distinguished for stubbornness of disposition, and sullen taciturnity. His manners were rude and clownish, his appetite voracious, his figure unpleasing, and his voice harsh ; though this last defect was not often perceived, the Cacoethes Loquendi seldom influencing his conversation to a greater extent than the words yes and no. Trained to the lowest occupations of rustic labour, he never soared to a higher situation than that of a ploughman. In that his acquirements centred ; and, with any other subject, excepting at the times when inspiration is said to have guided him, he was as little acquainted as the clod which he was employed to cultivate. On these occasions, tradition affirms that he spoke with more than customary intelligence ; but, as soon as the unknown power that propelled him to discourse had ceased to operate, he relapsed into mental imbecility, and drivelling idiotism. Previously to the utterance of his prophecies he generally fell into a trance ; and, whatever means were employed to awaken his dormant energies, he remained fixed and insensible, till the bodily paroxysm had abated ; of the nature, or even of the presence of which, he appears to have had no consciousness. Some mystical expressions, which he uttered on recovering from one of these fits, and of which the whole neighbourhood rang with the fulfilment, occasioned him to be noticed by Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., the owner of Vale-royal. This gentleman had him taken into his house, and intended to have had him educated ; but his ignorance proved too powerful for the arts of tuition to remove, and he was suffered to pursue the occupation of

Birthplace
of Nixon the
prophet.

Nixon's
habits of
life.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
10	Over, Little...to & cha	Derby	Derby	2	Burton	10	Ashborne...13	128 436
10	Over, Mickle	Derby .....	.....	3	.....	8	.....12	129
27	Overey	Norfolk....	N. Walsham	10	Yarmouth ..	17	Norwich ...18	125
33	Overley.....	Salop	Wem	4	Ellesmere ...	6	Whitchurch.9	167
39	Oversley.....	Warwick....	Alcester.....	1	Stratford	7	Evesham ...10	103 179
28	Overston	Northamp ..	Northampton	5	Wellingboro' 6		Kettering...11	70 203
27	Over Strand	Norfolk....	Cromer.....	2	N. Walsham 8		Aylesham ..10	129 178
28	Overthorpe	Northamp ..	Banbury.....	2	Deddington...7		Brackley ... 8	71
7	Overton	Chester.....	Macclesfield .2		Stockport ..10		Knutsford ..11	169
7	Overton	Chester.....	Chester.....	16	Malpas	1	Wrexham...10	169 111
53	Overton*.....	Flint	Ellesmere ...	9	Hanmer	5	Wrexham ...7	194 1746
15	Overton	Gloucester..	Newnham...2		Berkeley	9	Gloucester .13	112 ..
22	Overton	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ...4		Garstang ...11		Burton in K.16	240 336
33	Overton†.....	Salop.....	Ludlow	2	RichardsCas.2		Tenbury.....7	140
16	Overton	Hants	Whitchurch .4		Basingstoke..8		Kingsclere...6	53 1507
42	Overton	Worcester..	Worcester...11		Bewdley ....8		Tenbury.....8	122
43	Overton.....	N. R. York.	York	5	Easingwold.10		Boroughbrid.14	204 704
41	Overton, East	Wilts	Marlborough.3		Pewsey	5	Calne	78 923
41	Overton, West.....	Wilts .....	.....	4	.....	6	..... 9	79
14	Ovesey Isle	Essex	Maldon.....	3	Burnham ...8		Colchester..15	40
5	Oving	Bucks	Aylesbury ...6		Winslow ...5		Bicester ...13	45 384
38	Oving	Sussex.....	Chichester...3		Bognor	4	Arundel ....3	64 789
38	Ovindean.....	Sussex	Brighton ...3		Lewes.....	6	Newhaven...6	54 86

OVER.

Singular prophecies of Nixon.

Nixon starved to death.

guiding oxen when yoked to the plough, to which his capacity seemed only adapted. Whilst in this family, he is said to have predicted many things which were soon afterwards actually fulfilled ; and others that were not to be accomplished till after the expiration of many years ; among the latter events were the Civil Wars, the death of Charles I., the Restoration, and the Revolution. Mr. Oldmixon says, that when Nixon prophesied, the Cholmondeley family was near being extinct, the heir, Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., having married Sir Walter St. John's daughter, a lady not esteemed very young ; that Nixon prophesied, that " when an eagle should sit on the top of the house, then an heir should be born to the Cholmondeley family ;" and the prophecy was fulfilled, by the birth of a son and heir by this lady. In a letter addressed to Mr. Oldmixon, by William Ewers of Nantwich, we are told that this birth of a son and heir to the Cholmondeley family, by the daughter of Sir Walter St. John, happened about the year 1689, more than threescore years after Nixon is supposed (even by those who place him in the seventeenth century) to have lived ; and Oldmixon says, on the authority of a sister of Mrs. Cholmondeley, that the son then born was the heir, who, in his time, possessed the Vale-royal estates. The fame attendant on Nixon's supposed prescience, was the cause of his being sent for to the court of James I., who wished to converse with the man that possessed such extraordinary powers. Nixon was unwilling to attend, declaring that his reason for reluctance was, the certainty of being starved, should he be obliged to comply with the monarch's command. The plea seemed founded on an event too improbable to be credited, and he was forced to visit the palace, where the king assigned him a station in the kitchen, that he might no longer be in fear of perishing with hunger. This, however, is said to have happened ; for, the king having departed suddenly for Hampton-court, at a time when Nixon, for some mischievous prank, had been locked up in a closet, he was entirely forgotten for three days, at the expiration of which he was found lifeless, having been literally starved to death.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 15 and September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, onions, and pedlery ware.

* OVERTON. Fairs, Monday before Holy Thursday, June 11, August 29, and October 8.

† OVERTON. An excellent trout stream runs through this parish and turns several silk and corn-mills, and great quantities of malt are made here and in the vicinity.

Fairs, May 4, July 18, October 22, for sheep ; and Whit-Monday, for sheep and toys.

and Sir Richard Sutton, of Prestbury, in Cheshire ; and its appellation is said to have been derived from the knocker of one of the ancient college gates having been formed of an iron ring in a nose of brass. 12. *Corpus Christi College* was founded in 1516, by Fox, Bishop of Winchester. 13. *Christ Church College* was commenced by Cardinal Wolsey, and the foundation was completed by Henry VIII., in 1532. 14. *Trinity College* was founded by Sir Thomas Pope, in 1555, on the basis of a previous institution called Durham College, which was suppressed at the Reformation. 15. *St. John's College* was founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London, on the site of a Cistercian convent, dedicated to St. Bernard. 16. *Jesus College* was founded in 1571, by Dr. Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's. 17. *Wadham College* owes its foundation to Nich. Wadham, Esq., and it was erected by his widow, in 1613, on the site of a priory of Austin Friars. 18. *Pembroke College* was founded in 1624, by Thomas Tesdale, Esq. and the Rev. Richard Wightwick, during the chancellorship of the Earl of Pembroke, from whose title it derived its appellation. 19. *Worcester College* was originally a seminary for educating the novices of St. Peter's-abbey at Gloucester, founded in 1283, by John Lord Gifford, of Brimsfield, and which, having been suppressed at the Reformation, was subsequently restored under the name of Gloucester Hall, by Sir T. White, the founder of St. John's College; and in 1714 it was established in its present form by the trustees of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., of Bentley Pauncefort in Worcestershire. The halls are under the same regulations with the colleges, but not being incorporated, the property belonging to them is held in trust by the university. The five halls are:—1. *Alban Hall*, which derives its origin and appellation from Robert of St. Alban's, a citizen of Oxford, who in 1230 gave it to the nuns of Littlemore, in Oxfordshire; and in 1549 it became the property of Merton College, to which it still belongs. 2. *Edmund Hall* derives its name from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III. It belonged formerly to Oseney-abbey, but since 1557 it has been attached to Queen's College. 3. *St. Mary Hall* was formerly the parsonage-house of the rectors of St. Mary's church, and was given to Oriel College in 1325. 4. *New Inn Hall*, originally a Bernardine convent, and afterwards occupied by the students of the civil and canon law, was given in 1392 to New College, by the founder, William of Wykeham. 5. *St. Mary Magdalen Hall* was, as a seminary, originally founded in 1480, by Bishop Waynfleet; but in 1822, the society belonging to it was transferred, under the sanction of an act of Parliament, from its former house near Magdalen College to Hereford College, which having lapsed to the Crown, was repaired and fitted up for its present inmates. Among the public buildings and institutions connected with the university, are the Bodleian Library, the Radclivian Library, the Schools, the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Picture Gallery, the Clarendon Printing House, the New Printing House, the Astronomical Observatory, the Music Room, and the Physic Garden. The Bodleian Library, said to be the largest in Europe, except the Vatican Library at Rome, was founded in 1602, by Sir Thomas Bodley, on the basis of a library established in the fifteenth century by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. It is a lofty and spacious building, comprising three principal and several smaller apartments. Among its chief benefactors were the Earl of Pembroke, Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Sir Kenelm Digby, Dr. Rawlinson, and Gough, the antiquary. The New or Radclivian Library, situated in a square formed by St. Mary's church, the Schools, and Brazennose and All Souls Colleges, was commenced in 1737 and opened in 1749, having been erected in consequence of the noble benefactions of the celebrated physician, Dr. John Radcliffe. The front of the building is adorned by a range of coupled Corinthian columns, springing from a rustic basement, and supporting an enriched entablature and balustrade, above which is a

CITY OF
OXFORD.The five
halls.The public
buildings.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
30	Oxton.....pa	Notts.....	Southwell...5	Nottingham .8	Mansfield....9	132	778
43	Oxton.....	E. R. York .	Bridlington .10	GreatDriffeld9	New Malton20	205	60
46	Oxton.....to	W. R. York .	Tadcaster...2	Cawood.....7	York.....9	194	72
43	Oxton Grange.....to	E. R. York .	Bridlington .10	GreatDriffeld9	New Malton19	205	....
54	Oxwich*.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....13	Llanelly....15	Penrice.....2	219	241
27	Oxwich.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham...3	Litcham...6	Foulsham....9	107	74

CITY OF
OXFORD.

The public
buildings.

cupola, and over the front entrance is a statue of the founder, by Rysbrack. The architect was James Gibbs. This library is appropriated for the reception of works on natural history and medicine. The Public Schools form a handsome quadrangle on the north side of Radcliffe-square. They owe their original foundation to Thomas, abbot of Oseney in 1427, and they were completed in 1611, through the beneficence of Sir Thomas Bodley, the Archbishops Chichele and Sheldon, and other munificent individuals. They consist of schools for divinity, anatomy, chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, law, history, languages, geometry, metaphysics, logic, music, astronomy, and rhetoric; and in these schools the professors respectively read their several lectures. The Theatre, the front of which is opposite the divinity school, was built in 1664, by Sir Christopher Wren, and is exteriorly ornamented with Corinthian columns, and a statue of Charles II. Its erection cost £12,470, the noble benefaction of Archbishop Sheldon, who likewise gave £2,000 to keep the building in repair. It is appropriated to the holding of assemblies, called *Comitia* and *Encoenia*, delivering the Crewian oration, reciting prize poems and essays, conferring degrees on illustrious persons, and other public meetings. The Ashmolean Museum, which stands westward of the theatre, was founded in 1677 at the expense of the university, but furnished with natural and artificial curiosities, principally by the celebrated antiquary, Elias Ashmole. The Picture Gallery is particularly rich in portraits of distinguished personages; and near it is a gallery, in which are preserved the Arundelian marbles. The Clarendon Printing House was erected in 1712, from the design of Sir John Vanbrugh, from the profits of the sale of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which was given to the university by the son of the noble author. The New Printing House, situated westward of the Observatory, is a recent erection, by Mr. Daniel Robertson, architect. The grand entrance is under an arch on the model of the Arch of Constantine at Rome: the buildings form a quadrangle, two acres and a half in extent. The Observatory stands at the northern extremity of the city, on the Woodstock-road. It was built by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, on ground given by the Duke of Marlborough; and it comprises a library, and apartments fitted up with instruments for making astronomical observations, with a lecture-room, and a residence for the professor of astronomy. The Music Room, in Holliwell-street, was erected in 1748, at the expense of £1,263; and here, during terms, concerts take place, under the direction of stewards from different colleges. The Physic Garden or Botanic Garden, situated near Magdalen-bridge, was founded in 1632, by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby; and attached to it is a library, which owes its origin to Dr. Sherard, fellow of St. John's College, in the early part of the last century.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 3, Monday after St. Giles, September 1, and Thursday before New Michaelmas, for toys and small ware.

Picturesque
views.

* OXWICH, is a most delightful little village, beautifully situated in a bay of the same name, and carries on a very great trade in lime-stone; upwards of 300 vessels being loaden here in each summer. The sea-weed, called laver, is gathered on the shore here, and converted into alkali for distant markets, and samphire grows amongst the overhanging rocks. Crabs, lobsters, and oysters, are taken here in abundance. Oxwich-castle, now totally ruined, was erected by Sir Rhys-Mansel, sometime in the reign of Henry VIII.



OXFORD FROM THE MEADOWS.
OXFORDSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUFFALL'S ENGLAND & WALES. Debnecated

CITY OF
OXFORD.Witenage-
mote held
here to
settle the
succession
to the
crown.Charter
granted to
the inha-
bitants.The univer-
sity of
Oxford.

intended as a rebus on the name of the place. In the reign of Ethelred II., Oxford was burnt by the Danes, in revenge of the barbarous massacre of their countrymen, by order of that king; in 1013 the town was surrendered to Sweyn, King of Denmark, who had invaded England; in 1032 it is said to have been a second time burnt by the Danes; and in 1036 a Witenagemote having been held here to settle the succession to the crown, after the death of Canute, a tumult took place, and some persons belonging to the train of the new king, Harold Harefoot, having been killed, the town again suffered from the vengeance of that prince. After the battle of Hastings, Oxford was one of the places which held out for a time against the Norman conqueror, who, in 1067, took the town by storm, and afterwards gave it to Robert D'Oyley, one of his officers, who founded or rebuilt a strong castle, and erected ramparts or earth-works, for the defence of the town. Henry I. built here a hall or palace, called Beaumont, of which there are said to be some traces remaining; and his daughter, the Empress Maud, during her contest with King Stephen, having taken possession of the castle, was so closely besieged by Stephen, that she escaped being made a prisoner only by passing across the Thames, which was frozen, and travelling six miles on foot through deep snow. Several meetings of Parliament are recorded as having taken place at Oxford, the last of which was in the reign of Charles II., in 1681. A charter was granted to the inhabitants of Oxford by Henry II., who confirmed the grants of his predecessors, and bestowed on the chief magistrate the right of sharing with the mayor of London in the honour of acting as chief butler at the royal coronation. Henry III. renewed this charter, and others were bestowed by succeeding sovereigns, that under which the city is now governed having been granted by James I., in 1605. The corporation, under the new act, consists of a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty counsellors. The freedom of the city may be acquired by birth, apprenticeship, gift, or purchase. Quarterly courts of session are held for the trial of all offences exclusive of treason. There are likewise two courts for the prosecution of civil causes; one called the mayor's court, the jurisdiction of which is the most extensive, including debts to any amount, and in which are tried actions of ejectment; the other is called the court of the mayor and bailiffs. The latter is held weekly on Mondays, and the former on Fridays. This city has sent members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. In this city are holden the assizes for the county of Oxford. Oxford enjoys a considerable share of commerce, through the transit of various articles, chiefly corn and coal, by means of the Thames and the Oxford canal; and wharfs and quays have been erected here, and other accommodations provided for carrying on the inland trade. Brawn, for which this place has long been noted, is made in considerable quantities, both for immediate consumption and for the London market. In the immediate vicinity of Oxford are many handsome mansions, and within a few miles several splendid seats of the nobility and gentry. Oxford gives the title of Earl to the family of Harley. The early history of the University of Oxford is obscure. Some writers have asserted that there were schools of literature at Oxford in the time of the ancient Britons, and others refer their origin to the period of the Saxon Heptarchy; but there appears to be no satisfactory evidence of the existence of any establishment here for the cultivation of learning anterior to the reign of Alfred the Great, except the monastery of St. Frideswide at Christ Church, in which, no doubt, the arts and sciences, to a certain extent, were studied, as indeed they were in the Anglo-Saxon convents in general; and which, in common with a multitude more of those institutions, was destroyed during the Danish invasions of this country in the ninth century. Alfred, who is stated by several historians to have invited many learned ecclesiastics from foreign countries, in order that they might propagate useful knowledge among his people, is also said to have founded

CITY OF
OXFORD.

Tumults
here in the
reign of
King John
and Edward
III.

Fines in
commemo-
ration of
affrays be-
tween the
scholars and
townsmen.

Periods of
the founda-
tions of the
several
colleges.

at Oxford three colleges or schools; one for the study of divinity, another for philosophy, and a third for grammar, and the names of some of his professors have been recorded, particularly those of Grimbold, a learned French monk; and Asser, a native of Wales, whom he afterwards made Bishop of Sherborne, and who, having survived him, wrote the life of his royal patron. How long the institutions of Alfred subsisted under their original form is uncertain; and though this celebrated monarch has been sometimes represented as the founder of that which is now called University College, there is no decisive evidence to connect either of his foundations with that establishment. It seems most probable that the schools at Oxford assumed a conventual form, and that the professors belonging to them were of the monastic order, whence they were peculiarly exposed to the depredations and attacks of the pagan Danes; and in the reign of Harold (1036), when the town suffered from the violence of those intruders, the students and their teachers were driven away, and their establishments suppressed. In the reign of King John the university was in such a flourishing state, that it had belonging to it 3000 students, who in consequence of some unfortunate disputes with the townsmen, forsook the place; some of them retiring to Cambridge, others to Reading, or elsewhere; but, through the interference of the papal legate, the offending parties were punished, and the students returned to Oxford. Under Edward III. a terrible feud occurred between the students and the townspeople, which originated in a quarrel between one of the former and an innkeeper, who incited his fellow-citizens to arms, and, after repeated skirmishes, being joined by 2000 countrymen, they boldly assaulted the students, killed sixty-three of them, and plundered their halls. Both the mayor of Oxford and the sheriff of the county were prosecuted on account of this disgraceful riot, and compelled to pay a heavy fine, and to take an oath to protect the interests and privileges of the university. This affray happened on St. Scholastica's-day, February 10, 1354, and in commemoration of it the mayor and sixty-two townsmen were compelled to attend at St. Mary's church annually, on that day, and, after prayers, to pay as many silver pennies as their number amounted to, at the altar, to the proctors of the university. This custom was kept up till 1825, when the claim of payment was finally relinquished. No less than seven endowed colleges were founded at Oxford in the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in addition to which there were more than 200 private halls, or hostelries, for the students. The colleges of this university are:—

1. *University College*, founded about 1232, by William, Archdeacon of Durham, and subsequently endowed by Bishop Skirlaw, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and other benefactors.
2. *Balliol College* was founded about 1262, by Sir John Balliol, the father of Balliol, made King of Scotland by Edward I.
3. *Merton College* originated from an establishment founded at Malden, in Surrey, by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor, in 1264, and about ten years afterwards transferred to Oxford.
4. *Exeter College* owes its foundation to Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, in 1316.
5. *Oriel College*, founded in 1337, by Adam de Brome, almoner to Edward II., derives its name from a tenement called L'Oriele, on the site of which the buildings stand.
6. *Queen's College* was founded in 1340, by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Philippa, the queen of Edward III.
7. *New College* was founded in 1375, by the celebrated William of Wykeham, who was also the founder of the college or school of Winchester, in Hampshire, his native county.
8. *Lincoln College* was partly founded by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, and completed by Rotheram, his successor, and afterwards Archbishop of York, in 1479.
9. *All Souls College* was founded in 1437, by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury.
10. *Magdalen College* was founded by William of Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, in 1456.
11. *Brazenose College* was founded in 1509, by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln

Map.	Names of Places	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
54	Oystermouth* .....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea.....5	Penrice.....9	Llanelly ....10	211	1164
46	Ozendike .....to	W. R. York	Selby.....7	Cawood ....3	Tadcaster ...5	189	368
15	Ozleworth .....pa	Gloucester..	Wotton un E.4	Tetbury ....7	Minchingham.8	106	152

* OYSTERMOUTH. Oystermouth-castle is still in tolerable preservation, and occupies the summit of an eminence, commanding a view of the noble bay of Swansea and the surrounding country. Here was anciently held the Chancery Court for the seigniory of Gower, and the Duke of Beaufort, the present lord of the seigniory, is proprietor of the castle. The interior is remarkably beautiful and interesting. On the green turf of a terrace within, the festive cloth is frequently spread by parties of pleasure during the summer. In one of the dungeons, yet entire, is shown a circular stone pillar, into which every visitor is desired to stick a pin, in conformity with an ancient custom. Many fine scenes present themselves to the tourist of the coast, but none equal to those of the beautiful bay of Caswell. Visitors and lodgers frequent this little village in the warm months of the summer, but the inhabitants generally are mariners or fishermen; the latter are occupied in dredging oysters. Here is a poor-school, supported by the impropiator of the parish.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
*Ock	Berkshire...	Thames.	Onney.....	Shropshire ..	Teme.
Ocke	Devonshire .	Towbridge.	†Ouse	Yorkshire...	Humber.
Olcon	Herefordsh .	Munnow.	†Ouse, Greater..	Northampt .	German Ocean.
Oney .....	.....	Lugg.	Ouse, Little.....	Suffolk	Greater Ouse.

* OCK, a river in Berkshire, deriving its source from the vale of White Horse, near Kingston Lisle, and flowing by the side of Abingdon, unites its waters with the Thames.

† OUSE, a river in Yorkshire, which, rising at Ousegill-head, near Aldborough, unites with the Ure and Nid, and pursues a south-east course to the city of York, where it is navigable by vessels of upwards of 100 tons ; turning south, it passes Selby, and again winding south-east, passes the town of Howden ; after which it empties itself into the Humber at Blacktoft.

‡ OUSE, GREATER, a river rising at a spring called Ousewell, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire; from whence, running east, it enters Buckinghamshire, flowing in a devious course to Buckingham ; thence winding to the north through a fertile country, pursues its way to Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnell, and Olney ; soon after turning east, it enters Bedfordshire, and, after a very devious course, passes Bedford, where it becomes navigable ; and touching the towns of St. Neots, Huntingdon, and St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, flows past Ely in Cambridgeshire ; and crossing the north-western part of Norfolk, empties itself into the German Ocean at Lynn Regis.

P.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
23	Packington.....pa	Derby & } Leicester }	Ashby .....2	Mt.Bosworth 9	Burton on T.10	114	730
35	Packington .....t	Stafford	Tamworth...3	Lichfield ... 4	.....13	119	44
39	Packington, Great .pa	Warwick...	Coleshill ... 5	Coventry ... 8	Birmingham 12	99	334
39	Packington, Little .pa	Warwick ..	.....4	.....9	.....11	100	150
39	Packwood..ham & cha	Warwick...	Henley in Ar. 5	Warwick...10	.....11	100	319
5	Padbury .....pa	Bucks ...	Buckingham 3	Winslow ...4	Aylesbury .13	53	708
25	Paddington* .....pa	Middlesex..	Hampstead..4	Tyburn Gate 1	Hammersmit. 5	4	7476
21	Paddlesworth .....cha	Kent	Folkestone .4	Hythe... ..4	Canterbury .12	68	....
10	Padfield .....to	Derby.....	Chapel le F. 11	Sheffield...24	Hayfield ... 6	176	1102
22	Padiham† ....to & cha	Lancaster...	Burnley ....4	Calne .....9	Blackburn . 10	115	3529
21	Padlesworth .....pa	Kent	Rochester ... 5	Maidstone ...5	Gravesend ..10	31	54
10	Padley Nether .....to	Derby.....	StonyMiddlet 3	Tideswell ... 7	Sheffield....9	160	39
10	Padley Over .....ham	Derby.....	.....4	.....8	.....8	161	....
44	Padside .....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' 14	Skipton ....13	Ripley .....9	215	339
8	Padstowj ....m t & pa	Cornwall ...	Wadebridge .8	ColumbMajor8	Bodmin ....14	247	1822
4	Padworth .....pa	Berks	Reading .....9	Newbury...11	Kingsclere...8	48	234
38	Pagham.....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester...5	Bognor .....4	Arundel...12	67	958
14	Paglesham .....pa	Essex	Rochford ....4	Southend ...7	Burnham ...3	41	450
27	Paggrave .....ham	Norfolk	Swaffham ...3	Litcham....6	E. Dereham.11	96	....
39	Pailton .. .....ham	Warwick...	Rugby .....5	Lutterworth .5	Coventry ...9	88	607
11	Paington§ .....pa	Devon	Totness .....6	Torquay.....3	Dartmouth .8	196	1960

Antiquity of
the place.

* PADDINGTON, a suburban village, situated westward of Mary-le-bone, from which it is separated by the Edgware-road. The manor of Paddington anciently belonged to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster; and on the suppression of that convent, it was given to the then newly-founded bishopric of Westminster, after the dissolution of which this manor was transferred to the see of London. The village is now connected with the metropolis, and is subject to the jurisdiction of its stipendiary magistracy, and under the superintendence of the New Police, established by act of Parliament in 1829. There is a customary market for provisions, held on Fridays.

† PADIHAM, advantageously situated on the elevated bank of the Calder, and carries on a considerable cotton manufacture. Coal and stone abound in the vicinity, which is benefited by the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

Fairs, May 8, September 26, for coopers' and other wooden ware.

Beautiful
lake
scenery.

‡ PADSTOW. There are few places in England more calculated to interest the admirer of nature than Padstow and its neighbourhood. The town is embosomed in a richly-cultivated vale, beautifully sheltered on the north and west by the high grounds of Place, and on the east it opens on the expansive harbour, which receives the waters of the Camel, and being apparently enclosed by a bold range of hills, possesses the attractions of lake scenery. In the immediate vicinity, the stupendous cliffs of black granite, marked by geological strata peculiar to this part of England, have long been an object of scientific curiosity. Padstow is the only secure harbour between the Land's End and Hartland's Point, a distance of twenty-four leagues, although ships have been frequently wrecked in attempting to enter. The character of the whole coast is marked by rocky cliffs, broken at intervals by sandy beaches, which are rendered equally fatal by the ground sea from the Atlantic Ocean.

§ PAINGTON. A considerable trade in the exportation of cider is carried on here. Paington possesses an endowed school for the education of twenty children, and some bequests for apprenticing poor children.

Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
58	Pain's Castle*.....vil	Radnor.....	Hay.....5	Talgarth....9	Builth.....10	159	4226
45	Painley.....ham	W. R. York	Gisburn....0	Settle.....11	Colne.....8	216	....
11	Painsford.....cha	Devon.....	Totness....3	Dartmouth..5	Kingsbridge 10	199	....
15	Painswick†...m t & pa	Gloucester..	Stroud.....4	Gloucester..7	Cheltenham 12	106	4099
43	Painsthorpe.....ham	E. R. York..	Pocklington .6	New Malton 10	York.....16	215	....
36	Pakefield.....pa	Suffolk.....	Lowestoft...3	Beccles.....8	Southwold..10	111	472
36	Pakenham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Bury St. Edm. 5	Ixworth....2	Stow Market 10	76	979
30	Palethorpe...to & cha	Notts.....	Ollerton....3	Tuxford....6	East Retford 8	140	....
4	Paley Street.....ham	Berks.....	Maidenhead .4	Windsor....7	Reading....11	29	....
36	Palgrave.....pa	Suffolk.....	Diss.....2	Eye.....4	Kenninghall .8	93	769
25	Pallenswick.....ham	Middlesex..	Fulham.....1	Richmond...6	Kingston....7	4	....
27	Palling.....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 11	Yarmouth...15	Norwich...18	126	343
12	Pallington.....ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester..7	Blandford...13	Wareham...9	166	....
25	Palmer's Green...ham	Middlesex..	Edmonton...2	Enfield....4	Southgate...1	8	....
10	Palterton.....ham	Derby.....	Mansfield...6	Bolsover...2	Chesterfield..8	144	....
16	Pamber.....cha	Hants.....	Basingstoke..5	Kingsclere..6	Newbury...10	50	473
15	Pamington.....ti	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .3	Cheltenham .8	Gloucester..14	104	122
12	Pamp Hill.....ham	Dorset.....	Wimborne...0	Blandford...9	Poole.....6	100	....
6	Pampisford.....pa	Cambridge..	Linton.....4	Cambridge..9	Royston....12	48	293
34	Panborough.....ham	Somerset....	Wells.....6	Glastonbury .6	Axbridge...7	126	....
25	Pancras†.....pa	Middlesex..	Highgate....3	Hampstead..3	Tottenham...6	1	103548

* PAIN'S CASTLE, a well-built village, formerly a market-town. The castle, from which it takes its name, is believed to have been erected by Paganus or Paine, a Norman baron ; it is now an inconsiderable seat.

Fairs, May 12, September 22, and December 15.

† PAINSWICK, a small market-town, irregularly built on the southern acclivity of Sponebed-Hill, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the clothing trade. The streets are neither lighted nor paved, and the water is supplied by wells. There are large quarries of free-stone in the vicinity. During the troubles in the reign of Edward VI., a gallows was erected on Shipscombe-green, and an acre of land assigned to its tithing-man to act as executioner, still called Hangman's-land. On the summit of Sponebed-hill is an ancient fortification, doubly entrenched, including about three acres, which is as nearly square as the nature of the ground would permit ; its situation is extremely good, its height commanding all the adjacent stations.

Ancient
fortification.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Tuesday and September 19, for horned cattle and sheep.

‡ PANCRAS, comprises a considerable portion of the northern suburb of the metropolis, and some detached villages. The village of Pancras, in the middle of the last century, consisted of a few irregular buildings in the vicinity of the ancient parish church, extending towards the southern border of the parish, where the Foundling Hospital was soon after erected. At present, besides the metropolitan district, Pancras comprehends Somers Town, Camden Town, Kentish Town, several streets and detached edifices on the east side of the Regent's-park, and parts of Highgate, Battle-bridge, and Pentonville. The old church of St. Pancras is now a chapel of ease, and is remarkable, as probably occupying the site of one of the earliest Christian churches founded in Britain. The present building, though ancient, has been often altered and repaired, so that few traces of its original architecture are remaining. In the adjacent cemetery are interred several celebrated foreigners and other persons of distinguished eminence, including the learned non-juror, Jeremy Collier, who died in 1726 ; John Walker, author of a popular Pronouncing Dictionary, 1807 ; the highly-talented but unfortunate Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin. The present parish church, which stands on the east side of Euston-square, was erected in 1819-1822, by Mr. W. Inwood, architect, at the expense of £76,600. It is a spacious and most elaborate structure, with a noble portico of six Ionic columns, copied from the Erectheum at Athens, and two lateral porticos of Caryatides, with a lofty tower, in imitation of the Temple of the Winds, at Athens.

Old church
of St.
Pancras.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Pancras Week cha	Devon	Holsworthy..4	Stratton 5	Torrington..15	218	526
4	Pangborne pa	Berks	Reading 6	Henley 9	Wallingford 10	44	692
38	Pangdean ham	Sussex	Brighton . . . 5	Lewes 8	Shoreham . . 7	46	....
45	Pannall pa	W. R. York.	Wetherby . . 7	Ripley 5	Leeds 12	202	1261
26	Panteague pa	Monmouth . .	Usk 4	Pontypool . . 3	Caerleon . . . 7	148	1584
14	Pantfield pa	Essex	Braintree . . 2	Dunmow . . . 8	Thaxted . . . 8	42	316
24	Panton pa	Lincoln . . .	Wragby . . . 3	Horncastle . . 9	Mt. Rasen . . 9	146	93
27	Panxworth pa	Norfolk . . .	Acle 4	Norwich . . 10	Yarmouth . . 14	118	480
9	Papcastle to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 1	Maryport . . 6	Workington . 8	307	461
29	Paperhaugh to	Northumb . .	Alnwick . . . 11	Rothbury . . 3	Weldon . . . 3	301	79
30	Paplewick* pa	Notts	Nottingham . 8	Mansfield . . 6	Southwell . . 10	132	518
6	Papworth, Saint } Agnes pa }	Cambridge } & Hunts. }	Caxton 5	St. Ives 8	Cambridge . . 14	56	106
6	Papworth Everard . pa	Cambridge . .	..... 3	..... 6	..... 14	54	107
11	Paracombe pa	Devon	Barnstaple..11	CombeMartin 5	SouthMolton14	192	409
22	Parbold to	Lancaster . .	Wigan 8	Liverpool . . 19	Preston . . . 15	208	382
54	Parc ham	Glamorgan . .	Cardiff 6	Caerphilly . . 4	Llantrissant . 4	166	123
9	Pardsey ham	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Workington . 7	Whitchurch 10	306	....
36	Parham pa	Suffolk	Wickham M. 3	Framlingham 3	Saxmundham 6	90	502
38	Parham pa	Sussex	Arundel 6	Worthing . . . 9	Petworth . . . 11	60	46
34	Park Corner ham	Somerset . . .	Bath 4	Frome 9	Wells 19	107	....
35	Park End to	Stafford . . .	Newcastle . . 4	Congleton . . 10	Sandbach . . . 9	153	94
7	Parkgate† to	Chester	Chester 12	Liverpool . . 10	Great Neston 1	195	....
11	Parkham pa	Devon	Bideford . . . 7	Hartland . . . 8	Torrington . . 8	202	923
17	Parkhold to	Hereford . . .	Ledbury 2	Dymock 3	GreatMalvern8	118	57
40	Park Lands dis	Westmorlnd	Kendal 2	Sedbergh . . . 8	Milnthorpe . . 8	262	....
16	Parley ti	Hants	Christchurch 0	Ringwood . . . 9	Lymington . . 11	100	....
30	Park Leys . . . ex pa dis	Notts	Mansfield . . 7	Nottingham . . 9	Ollerton 9	133	16
12	Parkston ti	Dorset	Pool 1	Wimborne . . 6	Christchurch10	106	609
18	Park Street ward	Herts	St. Albans . . 3	Hatfield 7	Watford 6	18	....
12	Parley, West pa	Dorset	Wimborne . . 7	Poole 8	Ringwood . . . 8	96	235
45	Parlington to	W. R. York.	Tadcaster . . 7	Leeds 10	Pontefract . . 10	187	207
7	Parme to	Chester	Chester 22	Middlewich . 3	Sandbach . . . 3	163	27
14	Parndon, Great . . . pa	Essex	Harlow 4	Hoddesdon . . 4	Epping 6	27	296
14	Parndon, Little . . . pa	Essex . . . . .	..... 2	..... 5	..... 7	27	90
22	Parr to	Lancaster . .	Newton 4	St. Helens . . 2	Wigan 8	190	1942
9	Parsonby man	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Allonby 6	Ireby 6	310	....
6	Parson Drove . ham & } cha }	Cambridge . .	Wisbeach . . . 6	Peterboro' . . 15	March 10	98	742
25	Parson's Green . . . ham	Middlesex . .	Fulham 1	Hammersmith2	Kingston 7	4	....
7	Partington to	Chester	Knutsford . . 10	Manchester . . 9	Altrincham . . 4	183	466
24	Partney† pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 2	Alford 5	Burgh 7	133	389
9	Parton to	Cumberland	Whitehaven . 2	Egremont . . . 7	Workington . . 7	296	559
9	Parton ham	Cumberland	Carlisle 9	Wigton 3	Penrith 21	306	104
10	Parwick pa	Derby	Ashborne . . . 6	Winsten 6	Wirksworth . . 7	145	544
11	Pasford ham	Devon	Sidmouth . . . 4	Exmouth 6	Exeter 12	162	....
28	Passenham pa	Northamp . .	StonyStratfo. 1	Towcester . . . 9	Northampt. . 13	52	828
27	Paston pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham . 4	Cromer 9	Norwich . . . 18	129	286
28	Paston pa	Northamp . .	Peterborough 5	Mt. Deeping . 6	Crowland . . . 7	85	836
29	Paston to	Northumb . .	Wooler 9	Coldstream . . 6	Berwick 16	329	207
38	Patcham pa	Sussex	Brighton . . . 4	Lewes 8	Horsham . . . 18	47	489
38	Patching pa	Sussex	Arundel 5	Worthing . . . 5	..... 18	54	149
15	Patchway ti	Gloucester . .	Bristol 6	Chip.Sodbury6	Wickwar . . . 8	114	550
45	Pately Bridge§ . . m t } & cha }	W. R. York.	Ripon 11	Ripley 9	Kettlewell . . 14	212	....

* PAPLEWICK. In this vicinity is a curious hollow rock in the side of a hill, called Robin Hood's Stable, and containing several passages and doorways, cut in the Gothic style, out of the solid rock. Paplewick Hall is an elegant stone edifice, beautifully situated, and commanding very extensive prospects.

Fashionable
bathing-
place.

† PARKGATE, or the New Quay, has, of late years, become a convenient and fashionable bathing-place, and was once celebrated as the station for some of the packets for Ireland, but at present is much neglected, vessels of burden being prevented from approaching the quay by a large sand-bank, which greatly impedes the navigation of the Dee, across which there is a commodious ferry to Flint. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long range on the Banks of the Dee, and are mostly neat modern buildings of brick. The inhabitants derive their principal support from the expenditure of the many visitors that reside here in the bathing season.

‡ PARTNEY. *Fairs*, Aug. 1, 25, Sept. 18, 19, Oct. 18, 19, for cattle and clothing of all sorts.

§ PATELEY BRIDGE, a small market-town, situated on the northern

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
27	Patesley .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham...4	Litcham...4	Foulsham...9	105	86
18	Patmer .....ham	Herts.....	Tring.....3	Berkhampst. 5	Ivinghoe....2	31	....
41	Patney.....pa	Wilts.....	Devises.....5	Marlborough12	Amesbury..14	86	144
21	Patrick's Bourne...pa	Kent.....	Canterbury..4	Sandwich..10	Dover.....13	59	280
46	Patrington*...m t & pa	E. R. York..	Hedon.....9	Hull.....8	Beverley...26	192	1298
48	Patrishow.....pa	Brecon.....	Abergavenny 8	Crickhowel..7	Hereford...20	154	73
21	Pattenden.....ham	Kent.....	Goudhurst...1	Maidstone..11	Tunbridge..10	45	....
40	Patterdale...to & cha	Westmorlnd	Ambleside...3	Penrith...12	Keswick...12	284	310
35	Patteshull.....pa	Stafford.....	Shiffhall....5	Wolverhamp.8	Bridgenorth..8	129	132
14	Patteshull.....pa	Essex.....	Coggeshall...3	Braintree...4	Halstead...5	44	341
33	Pattingham† .....pa	Salop & } Stafford ..}	Wolverhamp.6	Bridgenorth..8	Brewood...8	127	817
28	Pattishall.....pa	Northamp..	Towcester...4	Northampton 8	Daventry...9	64	742
40	Patton .....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....4	Ambleside..14	Shap.....11	266	71
46	Paul .....pa & to	E. R. York..	Hull.....7	Hedon.....2	Patrington..10	181	739
8	Paul, Saint.....pa	Cornwall...	Penzance...3	St. Ives...10	Truro.....34	284	4191
28	Paulers Pury.....pa	Northamp..	Towcester...3	StonyStratf. 7	Buckingham .9	59	1092
34	Paulton .....pa	Somerset....	Bath.....10	Wells.....10	Frome.....10	113	1784
15	Pauntley .....pa	Gloucester..	Newent.....3	Tewkesbury 11	Ledbury....8	116	263
3	Pavenham.....pa	Bedford....	Bedford.....6	Harrold.....3	Olney.....8	56	543
34	Pawlet.....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater 4	Bristol.....25	Glastonbury 15	143	577
42	Paxford .....dis	Worcester..	Moreton inM. 4	Shipston....6	Evesham...11	85	168
19	Paxton, Great.....pa	Hunts.....	St. Neots...3	Huntingdon..6	Kimbolton..8	57	267
19	Paxton, Little.....pa	Hunts.....	.....2	.....7	.....8	35	310
11	Pay Hembury .....pa	Devon.....	Honiton.....6	Exeter.....13	Callumpton..4	154	542
45	Paythorne .....to	W. R. York..	Settle.....9	Clitheroe...10	Skipton...12	227	187
16	Peak .....ti	Hants.....	Petersfield..8	Bis. Waltham 8	West Meon..3	60	....
24	Peakhill.....ham	Lincoln....	Crowland...5	Spalding...5	Holbeach...9	95	....
10	Peak Forest†.ex pa lib	Derby.....	Tideswell...4	Sheffield...16	Chesterfield.20	164	573
29	Peales.....to	Northumb..	Rothbury...7	Alnwick...18	Wooler....17	311	57
34	Peasemars.....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster...2	Taunton...13	Crewkherne .7	138	....
38	Peasemars.....pa	Sussex.....	Rye.....3	Tenterden...6	Cranbrook..10	60	920
4	Peasemore .....pa	Berks.....	East Ilsley .4	Newbury...7	Wantage...9	58	298
36	Peasenhall .....pa	Suffolk.....	Yoxford....3	Framlingham 7	Halesworth..7	94	773
23	Peatling Magna....pa	Leicester...	Lutterworth .7	Leicester...8	Mt. Harboro' 10	92	267

bank of the river Nidd, and consisting principally of one long and tolerably well-built street. On the opposite side of the river are several lead-mines from which this town derives considerable wealth. A new church, in the English style of architecture, was completed in 1827, under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners, which contains 800 sittings, upwards of 400 being free.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Easter and Whitsun-Eve, May 11, September 17, if on a Saturday, if not, on the first Saturday after, Monday after October 10, and Christmas-Eve, for cattle, wool, cloth, &c.

* PATRINGTON, an ancient market-town, situated on a branch of the Humber, where a creek forms a kind of haven for small craft, which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the West Riding. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice, with a lofty spire, serving as a sea-mark to the entrance of the Humber; from the churchyard are delightful views of that river and the opposite coast of Lincolnshire.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 28, July 18, December 6, for woollen cloths, copper, tin-ware, and toys.

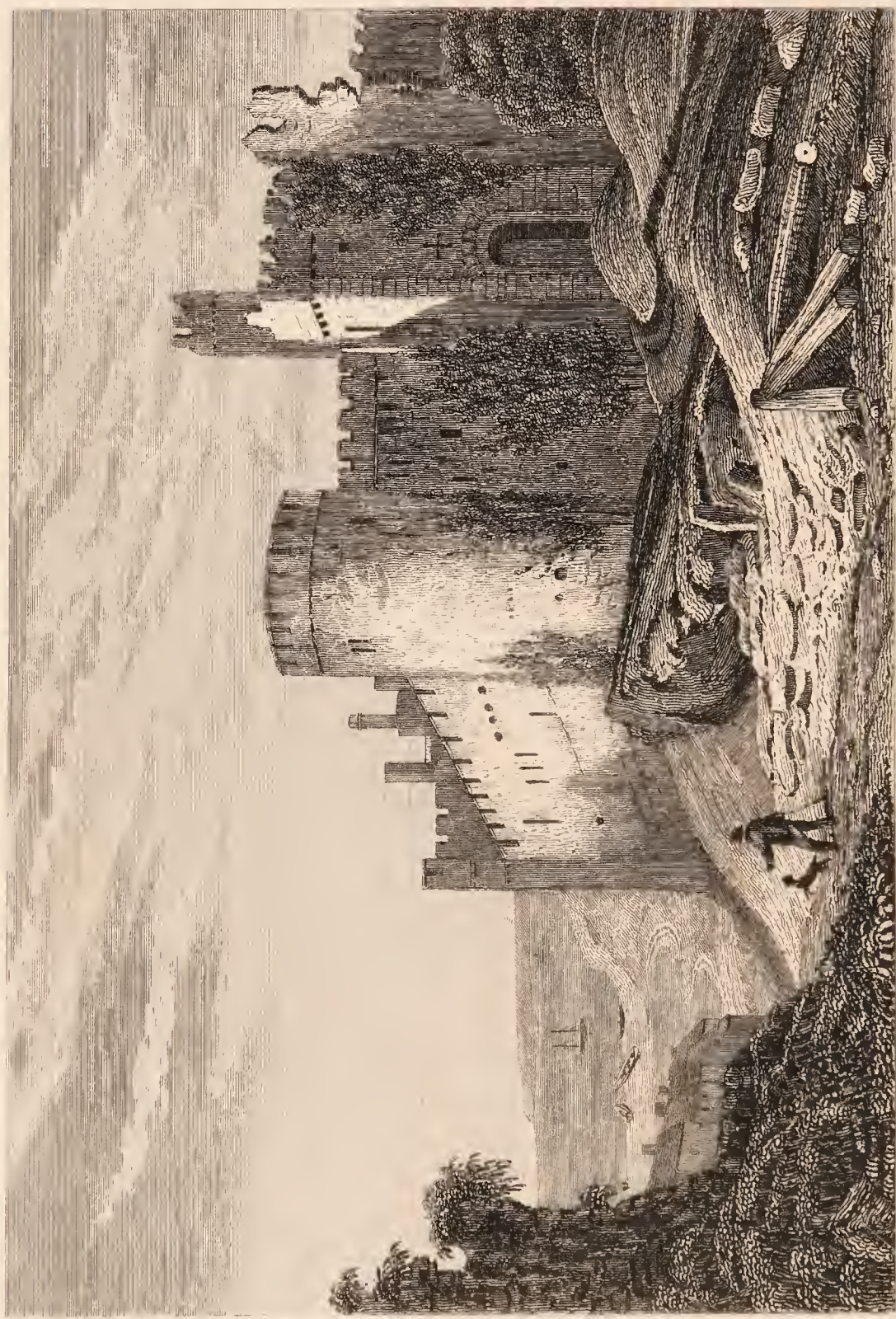
† PATTINGHAM. In 1700, a very valuable gold torques was found here, four feet long, twisted towards the centre, and perfectly elastic, its weight was three pounds two ounces, and, independent of its curiosity, was estimated at the value of £152.

‡ PEAK FOREST. Here are numerous lime-stone quarries, which occupy an extent of nearly a mile and a half in length, and between 200 and 300 yards in breadth. Numerous workmen are constantly employed in boring the rocks, and shattering them into pieces with gun-powder. From the quarries a railway extends to Chapel-in-le-Frith, where an inclined plane has been formed on the side of a mountain, to convey the lime-stone to the Manchester canal. The velocity with which the loaded carts descend is managed with the nicest precision.

PATELEY
BRIDGE.

Handsome
church.

Numerous
lime-stone
quarries.



MANERBEER CASTLE,

PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delinrated



ST DAVID'S CATHEDRAL,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated.

30

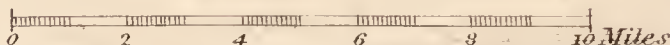
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PEMBROKESHIRE

SCALE



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West from 5°



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
57	Pembroke*.....m t	Pembroke...	HaverfordW10	Narberth...13	Tenby.....9	264	6511
21	Pembury.....pa	Kent	Tunbridge...3	TunbridgeW.4	Maidstone..11	33	1076
57	Penaley.....pa	Pembroke...	Tenby.....2	Pembroke...9	Narberth..14	246	333
26	Penalth.....pa	Monmouth..	Monmouth...2	Chepstow..12	Abergavenny16	131	549
55	Pen-Aran.....to	Merioneth..	Bala.....8	Dolgelly....10	Dinas y Mow.8	212	....

ous character of the generally level surface by its perpetual visibility. In the vicinity of Rhôs great masses of detached rock lie scattered over the surface, and at a little distance present a castellated form resembling continuous piles of ruined buildings. In some places is found a stiff, strong, ruby-coloured loam resting upon a bed of red sand-stone of the old formation. In other regions is a dark grey loam, reclining upon slate-stone; spongy peat is met with upon a bottom of clay, and the south and south-western districts consist of a rich and fertile loam, of great depth, resting upon limestone-rock of secondary formation. From the level nature of the surface it cannot be expected that this county will be found as well watered as others in the principality, yet it does possess some rivers of commercial and agricultural importance. In the upland districts herds of young black cattle are grazed in the summer and brought into a better pasture subsequently, whence they are disposed of to the dealers. They are of a jet black colour, long-horned, and much admired. Wheat is grown in the western district, chiefly in the limestone country, and barley, rye, oats, turnips, &c. in every part. Butter and cheese also are made extensively for the English market. Limestone is raised along the western border, and coal, of the non-flaming, or stone kind, is found in the south; it is, however, quite inferior to the same species raised in the adjacent counties. Lead-ore, of an excellent quality, has been raised at Llanvyrnach, on the borders of Carmarthenshire; but, either from its inland situation, or depression in the price of that metal, the mines have not been worked without interruptions. There are but few manufactures, and those on a limited scale, conducted here. Cotton factories have been established at Haverford-West. Tin-plate on the banks of the Teifi. Lead-ore raised and exported, and a small quantity of ironstone. The coal being of an inferior quality, is consumed at home; it is usually mixed with lime, and rolled into large balls, and this singular compost constitutes the fuel in general use through the county. The coast of Pembroke is very extensive, and although the rocky part in the vicinity of St. David's Head is shunned by mariners, and the Bay of St. Bride's is proverbially perilous, yet the harbours of Newport, Fishguard, Tenby, and others, are secure and sheltered, and the haven of Milford one of the most secure and capacious asylums for shipping in all Europe. Through the medium of this last named harbour, and the several creeks and navigable rivers which issue from and fall into it, a brisk trade is established, consisting in the supply of the interior of the county with manufactured goods, and the export of agricultural produce. The fisheries on the extensive coast of this county form a considerable accession to the comforts, and a principal mode of employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. The famous Roman road to St. David's enters this county close to Lland-dewifelfry, and passes Haverford-West and Roch-castle, adjacent to the present turnpike-road from Carmarthen, which it frequently intersects. The churches may also be deservedly placed amongst the ancient memorials of the county, although less interesting than the splendid castles scattered over the surface, nineteen of which appear to have been the palaces of princes, or strong holds of barons. The county returns one member to Parliament, and the borough of Pembroke another.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Soil.

Manufac-tures.

Sea coast.

Roman road

* PEMBROKE, a borough and market-town. It stands upon the margin of a creek in Milford Haven, called Down Pool, navigable up to the town by vessels of 200 tons burden. The town consists chiefly of one

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
54	Penarth.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....10	Cowbridge...6	Llantrissant 10	170	63
54	Penarth*.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....10	Cas.Llwchwr 7	Llanelly....12	216	384
52	Penbedw.....to	Denbigh....	Mold.....6	Caerwys....4	Denbigh....8	209	....
49	Penboyr.....pa	Carmarthen.	Newc. in E. .5	Carmarthen.11	Lampeter...18	227	1444
49	Penbre.....pa	Carmarthen.	Kidwelly...5	Llanelly....5	Carmarthen.13	222	2645
51	Penbryn.....pa	Cardigan....	Cardigan...9	Aberaeron..13	Newc.Emlyn 8	230	1733
48	Penbault.....ham	Brecon.....	Builth.....8	Brecknock..15	Llandovery .15	181	614
49	Pencader.....ham	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.12	Llandyssil...4	New.Emlyn 12	223	....
49	Pencarreg†.....pa	Carmarthen.	Lampeter...4	Carmarthen.18	.....15	213	1178
48	Pencelli.....ham	Brecon.....	Brecon.....6	Crickhowel..9	Talgarth....9	166	378
54	Pencoed.....ham	Glamorgan..	Bridgend...3	Cowbridge...5	Llantrissant..8	181	401
56	Pencoed.....to	Montgomery	Newtown...7	Llanidloes..10	Llanfair.....8	182	....
17	Pencombe.....pa	Hereford....	Bromyard...4	Leominster..9	Hereford...12	129	521
17	Pencoyd.....pa	Hereford....	Ross.....7	Monmouth...10	.....9	127	183
48	Pendenen.....pa	Brecon.....	MerthyrTyd. 8	Neath.....16	Brecon....16	179	1385
54	Pendeulwyn.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...5	Llantrissant .4	Llandaff....7	169	401
22	Pendlebury.....to	Lancaster...	Manchester..5	Bolton.....6	Leigh.....8	188	1556
22	Pendleton.....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe...3	Burnley.....8	Blackburn...9	219	1205
22	Pendleton....to & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester..3	Bolton.....8	Leigh.....10	186	8435
42	Pendock.....pa	Worcester..	Upton on Sev.5	Gloucester..11	Tewkesbury .6	109	302
34	Pendomer.....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil.....5	Crewkerne..6	Beaminster..7	128	98
49	Pendyn.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llangharne .5	Narberth...10	Tenby.....13	235	183
56	Penegos.....pa	Montgomery	Machyulleth .4	Dinas-y-M. 11	Llanidloes..16	204	826
35	Penford.....ham	Stafford....	Wolverhamp.4	Bridgenorth 12	Brewood....6	125	278
37	Penge.....ham	Surrey.....	Streatham...3	Croydon....4	Greenwich..5	7	229
26	Penhow†.....pa	Monmouth...	Caerleon...6	Chepstow...8	Newport....8	143	235

CITY OF PEMBROKE.

Remains of Pembroke Castle.

long avenue, and is adorned with three churches, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, and St. Nicholas, the last of which is in the suburbs ; besides a town-hall, free-school, dissenters' chapels, and respectable inns. The municipal government consist of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. In conjunction with Tenby and Wiston, it sends one representative to Parliament. The chief importance of this improving place is attributable to its proximity to Pembroke Dock, or Pater, where some of the largest ships in the navy have been built, and where 500 artificers find constant occupation. A spacious fort has been lately erected adjacent to the dock, a large market-place enclosed. The trade both with Ireland and North America is prosperous and increasing daily, and there is a brisk coasting-trade with South Wales, and the ports along the Bristol Channel. Petty sessions are holden here, but no assizes. The castle of Pembroke, one of the most splendid remnants of military achitecture in Great Britain, stands upon a rock at the west end of the town; underneath it is a singular cavern, called, from its remarkable echo, the Wogan. The first castle being destroyed by fire, was rebuilt by Owen, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, prince of Powys, and is remarkable for being the birthplace of Henry VII. of England, as well as for the spirited resistance made by the garrison who held the castle for the unfortunate Charles I.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, May 14; Trinity Monday; St. Peter's Day O. S.; and September 25.

* PENARTH, or Pennarth. The old church, and a town adjoining it, have been long since abandoned, from the great drifting of sand, whereby a large surface has been buried. The castle of Penarth, formerly a magnificent pile, upon the banks of Penarth Pill, is now encompassed by sand-hills, and the sea approaches within 200 yards of its walls. Below the castle is a group of conical rocks, called the Three Cliffs, in the centre of which is a natural archway, in their passage through which, the wind and tide, in rough weather, occasion a tremendous noise, resembling the blast of a great furnace-bellows. In the same cliffs is a curious cavern, called Bacon's Hole, not approachable, however, without danger from the land side.

† PENCARREG. Fair, October 11.

‡ PENHOW. Near the church are some remains of Penhow Castle,



PEMBROKE CASTLE.

PEMBROKESHIRE

The Birth-place of Henry the Seventh.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
38	Penhurst.....pa	Sussex.....	Battle.....4	Lewes.....18	Hastings...11	54	102
55	Peniarth.....to	Merioneth...	Towyn.....3	Llanegryn...1	Barmouth...8	220	289
56	Peniarth.....to	Montgomery	Welshpool...7	Meifod.....2	Llanfyllin...4	183	....
22	Penketh .. .. .to	Lancaster...	Warrington .3	Prescot.....7	Newton .. .6	187	524
35	Penkhull .. .to	Stafford.....	Newc. un L. 1	Stone .. . .8	Drayton ....15	148	5876
35	Penkridge* .. .m t	Stafford.....	Stafford .. .6	Wolverham.10	Lichfield ...14	129	2991
53	Penley .. . . .pa	Flint	Ellesmere ...5	Whitchurch.8	Wem .. . . .9	168	517
50	Penllech .. . . .pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli ...12	Nevin.....7	BardseyIsle.12	256	268
54	Penllyn .. . . .pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..2	Bridgend ...5	Llantrissant .8	175	349
50	Penmachnot† .. .pa	Carnarvon ..	Llanrwst ...8	Bala .. . . .15	Harlech ....20	209	984
50	Penmaen† .. . .ham	Carnarvon ..	Conway .. .7	Llanfair-Fec.2	Bangor .. . .8	243	....
54	Penmaen .. . . .pa	Glamorgan..	Penrice.....3	Swansea....10	Cas.Llwchwr7	216	137
55	Penmaen .. . . .to	Merioneth...	Bala .. . . .1	Llanfawr ...1	Corwen ....12	203	590

consisting of a small square embattled tower, with a few dilapidated walls. This castle, a portion of which has been converted into a farm-house, was one of six which formerly encompassed the forest of Wentwood; its situation is extremely wild and romantic.

PENHOW.

* PENKRIDGE, a market-town, situated on the river Penk, from which it derives its name, and over which it has a stone bridge. The town is of very great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the Penno-crucium of the Romans. The Littleton Arms is an excellent posting-house, being on the high road from Wolverhampton to Stafford. The petty sessions for the east and west divisions of this hundred are holden here.

Market, Tuesday, now disused.—*Fairs*, April 30, for cattle; and first Monday in September, for saddle horses and colts.

† PENMACHNO, a village, situated, as the name implies, at the head of the Machno river, and in an elevated mountainous district. In the vicinity are situated two slate quarries, called Rhiw Back and Rhiw Vychno, containing metal of the best quality. The slates manufactured here, are exported from Festiniog on one side, and Trefrhiw Quay on the other. Some flannel is manufactured in the parish.

Slate
quarries.

Fairs, April 17; August 16; and September 21.

‡ PENMAEN is situated upon the sea coast, at the foot of Penmaen-Mawr, a remarkable mountain, forming the north-eastern termination of the Carnarvonshire chain, and attaining an elevation of 1540 feet above the level of the sea. Formerly this immense promontory afforded only a narrow zig-zag path along the shelf upon its side, for the terrified traveller to pass. In 1772, application was made to parliament, and liberal assistance granted for improving and securing this part of the road to Hoily-head. Dublin bore a distinguished part in further aid by joining in a voluntary subscription; and under the judicious superintendence of John Sylvester, civil engineer, who undertook to accomplish what had been deemed impracticable, a road was produced which will be the admiration of future ages, the most sublime terrace in the British Isles. It appears from a poem by Sir Dafydd Owen,

Road over
Penmaen-
Mawr.

("Cywydd yspeilwyr Meudwy'r Penmaen Mawr.")

that in Henry VIII.'s time, there resided in or near this rock the hermit of Penmaen, named Serriol. The poem details the robbery of the hermit by Thomas Goch and his associates, and concludes with an inventory of the good things found in this cell of mortification and penance. He retired to Ynys Seiriol, built a chapel and died there. The road is well guarded towards the sea by a strong wall, of about five feet high, and supported in many parts by deep walls below. On this ledge the traveller winds round the mountain, while the vast impending rocks above, the roaring of the waves below, and the howling of the wind, unite to fill the mind with solemnity and awe. Before the wall was built, accidents were

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
26	Penmain .....ham	Monmouth..	Newport ...12	Pontypool .. 7	Caerphilly.. 9	156	2175
54	Penmarc* .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...6	Cardiff ....10	Llantrissant 10	170	536
34	Pen Mill.....ham	Somerset....	Yeovil.....0	Ilchester ...5	Sherborne ...5	123	....
47	Penmon .....pa	Anglesea....	Beaumaris ...3	Bangor .....6	Llaner.-y-M.16	254	240
50	Penmorfa.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Tremadoc ...2	Cricceath ...4	Beddgelést ..6	228	982
47	Penmynydd .....pa	Anglesea....	Beaumaris ..6	Llangefni...4	Llaner.-y-M.10	256	377
5	Penn.....pa	Bucks	Beaconsfield .4	Amersham...4	H.Wycombe.3	27	1103
55	Pennal .....pa	Merioneth...	Machynlleth .4	Towyn .....8	Barmouth ...13	211	754
56	Pennant .....to	Montgomery	.....11	Llanbrynmair1	Dinas-y-Mo.11	297	789
58	Pennant .....to	Radnor	Knighton...5	NewRadnor 12	Builth.....23	170	....
56	Pennant-Melangell†.pa	Montgomery	Bala .....13	Llanfyllin ..10	Dinas-y-Mo.14	199	819
55	Pennant-Mowddy ...to	Merioneth ..	Dinasmowddy6	Llanymowdy 4	Bala .....10	210	....

PENMAEN.

Road over Penmaen-Mawr.

Numerous towers.

continually happening by people falling down the precipices ; but since, it has been perfectly safe. At some distance, the road appears like a white line along the side of the rock, which towards the sea, is in many places so nearly perpendicular, that a stone may be thrown into it. The height of this mountain, as measured by Caswell, who was employed by Mr. Flamsteed is 1545 feet above the beach, at low water. This pass would, were it not for the wall, be truly terrible ; and even yet, to the timid, who form imaginary terrors, the amazing abrupt precipice of rock, variegated with fragments and ruins, which appear ready to fall upon the traveller below, present a scene of horror. In some places, rocks of vast magnitude, which have probably fallen from the top, have lodged on projecting ledges, and appear to be in the act of taking another bound. Several masses of this description are secured by masonry from proceeding any farther. The protecting wall is nearly upright, whereas it should have been built as a butment, that it, very wide at the base and leaning inwards, following the line of the descent. Those who have been at the hill or pass of Enterkin, in Scotland, know that the danger there is much greater. Before this road was formed, the usual mode of going from Conwy to Bangor, was either in boats or to wait the departure of the tide and proceed along the sands, at low water. Upon the summit of this protruding and immense mass, are some remains of a British fortification called Briach y Dinas (the arm of the city), in the walls of which, according to Gibson's additions to Camden, were formerly at least 100 towers, all round, of equal size, and about six yards in diameter within ; being large enough to contain 20,000 soldiers. Of all the remarkable mountains in the county, this is the least difficult of ascension. On the west side you may gain the fort on horseback ; but on the north it is superabundantly horrid ; yet is the height of Penmaen Mawr nothing in competition of several other mountains in Carnarvonshire. It is remarkable only on account of its abrupt situation over the sea. The easiest places to ascend from, are either along a rather high wall which extends from the road far up the side of the mountain on the extremity nearest to Conwy, or at the other extremity, a little beyond the sixth mile stone. The pedestrian might ascend one way and descend the other. On the west side, at the foot of the hill, is a public house, once a place of much resort. This mountain abounds with the *Cratægus aria*, *Veronica spicato*, and, some say, the non-descript plant called *Afaleur pren*, the fruit of which resembles a lemon. Among loose stones near the inaccessible rocks, the *Sedum rupestre* ; in thickets, *Hypericum montanum*.

* PENMARC. Fair, April 15.

† PENNANT-MELANGELL. Melangell, or Monacella, is the tutelar saint of this place, and her legend is perpetuated in some wooden sculptures of rude workmanship, wherein she appears surrounded by a number of hares, supposed to have fled to her for protection. Her cell is shown in a rock, adjoining the church-yard, and the place was anciently esteemed a sanctuary. The legend of Monacella, written in monkish Latin, is still

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
34	Pennard, East.....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 5	Wells .....7	Glastonbury .7		117	726
34	Pennard, Little...ham	Somerset....	..... 5	..... 8	..... 8		117	....
34	Pennard, West.....pa	Somerset....	..... 6	..... 6	..... 3		122	920
35	Penne, Lower.....to	Stafford....	Wolverhamp 3	Dudley.....6	Shiftnall....12		123	146
35	Penne, Over...pa & to	Stafford....	..... 2	..... 5	.....13		122	845
22	Pennington.....pa	Lancaster...	Ulverstone...2	Dalton .....3	Broughton...8		274	355
22	Pennington.....to	Lancaster...	Newton.....5	Leigh .....1	Manchester..12		198	3165
16	Pennington.....ti	Hants.....	Lymington...2	Southampt .15	Christchurc.10		88	....
45	Penniston*...m t & pa	W. R. York.	Sheffield...13	Huddersfield14	Barnesley...7		175	5201
48	Penpont...ham & cha	Brecon.....	Brecon.....4	Llandovery .14	Builth.....15		175	170
50	Penrhos.....pa	Carnarvon..	Pwllheli...3	Nevin.....6	BardseyIsle.16		247	112
47	Penrhos-LLugwy†...pa	Anglesea....	Llanerch-y-M5	Amlwch.....6	Llangefni...7		267	557
57	Penrhydd.....pa	Pembroke...	Cardigan....7	Newc.Emlyn7	Newport...12		236	349
50	Penrhyn†.....to	Carnarvon..	Bangor.....1	Llandegai...1	Aber.....4		256	....
50	Penrhyn.....to	Carnarvon..	Conway.....3	Eglwys Rhos1	Abergele...13		236	....
54	Penrhys§.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....12	Ca.Llwchwr10	Llanelly....14		218	362

extant. Jorwerth Drwyndwn, or Edward with the Broken Nose, eldest son of Prince Owen Gwynedd, took refuge in this sanctuary, upon the usurpation of the sceptre of North Wales by his younger brother, David. Edward was father of Llewellyn I., who married Joan, daughter of King John of England; and his effigy, in basso-relievo, is still shown upon his tomb, in the church-yard of Pennant-Melangell.

PENNANT-MELANGELL.

* PENNISTON, a small market-town, situated in a dreary and barren country, especially to the west, where nothing presents itself to the eye but bleak and barren moors. Penniston has the advantage of a well-endowed free grammar-school. There is also a national school. The only branch of manufacture is that of linen.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs. Thursday before February 23; last Thursday in March; Thursday before Old May-day; May 12; Thursday after Old Michaelmas-day; and October 10, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

† PENRHOS-LLUGWY. Lewis Morris, an eminent poet and antiquary, was born in this parish, in the year 1702, and died at Penbryn, in Cardigan, the 11th of April, 1765. Some of his Welsh poetical compositions appear in the “Diddanwch Teuleuaidd.” He made a chart of the Welsh coast, by direction of the Admiralty, in the year 1737, and left behind him some unfinished works of an historic character. He collated eighty volumes of ancient manuscripts, which are now deposited in the Welsh charity-school, Gray’s Inn Lane.

Birthplace of Lewis Morris.

‡ PENRHYN, a seaport, with a well-built quay, situated at the influx of the Ogwen river into the Menai straits, and is now considered as the harbour of Bangor city. An extensive export of slates is annually made from this place, and vessels of 300 tons may load and discharge with convenience at the pier. The slates are raised at the Dolowen quarries, and transported here upon a railway. Slates, chimney-pieces, and many trifling articles, to the manufacture of which slate is applicable, are also made here. An iron-foundry is also established, adjoining the port. The demesne of Penrhyn has lately been adorned by the erection of a stately castle, in the Saxon style, after the designs of Mr. Hopper. This spacious and costly edifice occupies the site of the palace of Roderic Mollwynog, Prince of Wales, who commenced his reign, A. D. 720.

Extensive export of slates.

§ PENRHYS, or Penrice, a village in an agreeable and sheltered position, on the Bay of Oxwich, in the Bristol Channel. It was anciently a market-town. Penrhys Castle, once a spacious edifice, was erected shortly after the Norman Conquest. The Penrhys family settled here in the reign of Edward I.; at last Isabel, heiress of Sir John Penrhys, marrying Sir Hugh Mansel, Knight, the lordship passed into that family, from which



PENSURST. KENT.

THE BIRTH PLACE OF SIR PHILIP SYDNEY

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
8	Penryn* ..mt to & cha	Cornwall ...	Falmouth...3	Truro .....7	Helstone ...10	266	3521
42	Pensax.....cha	Worcester..	Bewdley ...6	Tenbury...10	Worcester..13	135	571
7	Pensby .....to	Chester.....	Great Neston 4	Chester ....14	Liverpool...7	198	21
34	Pen-Selwood† .....pa	Somerset....	Wincanton ..4	Bruton .....5	Frome.....12	107	361
34	Pensford‡ .....m t & pa	Somerset....	Bristol .....6	Bath .....9	Wells.....12	115	350
42	Pensham.....ham	Worcester..	Pershore ...2	Worcester..10	Tewkesbury .8	104	118
13	Penshaw ....to & cha	Durham	Sunderland .6	Gateshead ...9	Durham .....9	267	2539
21	Penshurst§ .....pa	Kent .....5	Tunbridge ..5	TunbridgeW.5	Westerham..9	30	1453
27	Pensthorpe .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...2	Foulsham ...7	N.Walsingha 6	111	30
56	Penstrywed .....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...3	Llanidloes ...9	Llanfair ...10	178	123
26	Penterry .....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow ...4	Monmouth..10	Usk .....10	139	55
50	Pentir .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Bangor .....4	Carnarvon...8	Aber .....7	240	....
14	Pentlow.....pa	Essex .....4	Clare.....4	Halstead ...10	Sudbury.....5	56	340
27	Pentney.....ham	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...8	Lynn .....8	Downham ...9	93	480
16	Penton Grafton ..ham	Hants .....3	Andover....3	Ludgershal .5	Newbury...16	67	429
16	Penton Mewsey.....pa	Hants .....3	.....3	.....5	.....17	67	254
25	Pentonville||.....vil	Middlesex ..	Highgate ...4	Hampstead .4	Tottenham ..6	1	....

* PENRYN, a borough and market-town, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill at the mouth of the river, called the King's Road, which runs into Falmouth harbour. The town consists of one principal street, with several others diverging at right angles, and contains a market-house, town-hall, assembly-room, and a good custom-house. It is extremely well watered, having streams running through the streets, on which are four grist-mills and one paper-mill. Woollen-cloth, gunpowder, arsenic, and paint, are also manufactured here; but the inhabitants are principally employed in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, and the town contains several good breweries which supply the shipping at Falmouth, and it is considered the granary of the south-western part of the county, having extensive warehouses, generally well stored with flour and grain from the Isle of Wight and Hampshire. Penryn was anciently defended by a castle and surrounded by a strong wall. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve common-councilmen. Penryn formerly had a collegiate church for a dean and twelve prebends; some of the ruins of the college, which was castellated and had three strong towers, were lately visible, but are now hidden by modern buildings.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 12; July 7; and December 21, for cattle, &c.

† PEN-SELWOOD. In this parish, on the site of a Danish camp, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., has erected a tower 120 feet high, to commemorate the celebrated visit of Alfred, as a distinguished minstrel, to the camp of Guthrum, the Dane.

‡ PENSFORD, ST. THOMAS, a small ancient market-town, situated near the source of the river Chew, and separated from the village of Publow by an old stone bridge of three arches; the vale in which it stands is environed by small hills, well cultivated, and adorned with several hanging orchards, and the surrounding scenery is extremely pleasing. It formerly had a manufactory of woollen cloth which is now entirely lost, and many of the houses are in a state of decay.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and November 8, for sheep and horses.

§ PENSHURST, a parish in the hundred of Somerden. Here is a beautiful residence, called Penshurst Place, in which Sir Philip Sydney was born. On the evening of the last day of the fair, the peasantry, and sometimes a few of the gentry, repair to a wooden bridge over the Medway, which is illuminated for the purpose, and dance for the greater part of the night. Penshurst gives the title of Baron to Smythe, Viscount Strangford.

Fair, June 25 and 26, for amusement.

|| PENTONVILLE, a populous suburban village, principally in the

Trade and
manu-
factures.

Hanging
orchards.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
47	Pentraeth*.pa	Anglesea....	Beaumaris .. 6	Bangor .....7	Llanerch-y-M8	256	938	
53	Pentre Hobyn.....to	Flint	Hawarden... 3	Mold.....6	Chester .....7	188	848	
51	Pentre-Rhyd-Fendi- } gad.....ham }	Cardigan....	Tregaron ....6	Rhayadergw18	Aberystwith15	200	....
10	Pentrich†.....pa & to	Derby	Alfreton....3	Derby ... .12	Chesterfield.12	138	2521	
12	Pentridge .....pa	Dorset.....	Cranborne...4	Blandford..14	Salisbury ...9	90	241	
54	Pentyrch .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....7	Llantrissant .5	Caerphilly...6	160	926	
22	Penwortham...pa & to	Lancaster...	Preston ....1	Wigan.....16	Blackburn..10	216	4679	
58	Pen-y-Bont .....ham	Radnor	NewRadnor10	Rhayadergwy9	Builth.....10	169	....
26	Pen-y-Clawdd.....pa	Monmouth..	Ragland ...3	Monmouth...5	Usk .....7	134	46	
55	Penystryd .....ham	Merioneth ..	Trawsfynydd1	Harlech .....8	Beddgelert .12	225	....
8	Penzance‡ ...m t & pa	Cornwall ...	Marazion ...4	St. Ives .....8	Redruth...18	281	6563	
42	Peopleton .....pa	Worcester ..	Pershore ....3	Worcester...7	Evesham ...8	105	276	
7	Peover, Little.....to	Chester.....	Knutsford ..3	Northwich ..6	Middlewich .6	173	108	
7	Peover, Nether to & cha	Chester.....	.....4	.....5	.....5	172	126
7	Peover, Over..to & cha	Chester.....	.....4	.....9	.....8	174	561
37	Pepper-Harrow§ ....pa	Surrey.....	Godalming...3	Guildford ...6	Farnham ...8	35	144	
34	Perdham .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater4	Taunton...10	Watchet ...12	142	....
34	Periton.....ham	Somerset....	Minehead ...1	Dunster ....3	Dulverton .13	162	....
33	Perlogne.....ham	Salop.....	Knighton ...4	Clunn .....3	BishopsCastle8	167	....

PENTON-
VILLE.

parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, but extending into those of Islington and St. Pancras, connected with Islington on the east, and with Battle Bridge on the west, and divided on the south from the metropolis by the New Road. This place is almost entirely of modern origin, the buildings having in general been erected since 1780. Underneath the village of Pentonville passes a tunnel, in the course of the Regent's Canal.

Exports of
tin, &c. &c.

* PENTRAETH. The church of Pentraeth (the head of the strand), was founded by Geraint, the grandson of Constantine, Duke of Cornwall, and successor of King Arthur. He was admiral of the British fleet, and occasionally harboured on the coast of Anglesea.

Fairs, May 5; June 24; and September 20.

† PENTRICH. *Market*, disused —*Fairs*, Wednesday in Easter-week, and October 23.

‡ PENZANCE, a seaport and market-town. It is the most westerly town in England, being situated on the north-west side of Mount's Bay, about ten miles from the Land's End, and derives its name from its situa- tion, which signifies, the head of the bay. The town is well-built, and consists principally of four streets, which are paved, and many of the houses are large and respectable: it is particularly distinguished for the mildness of the seasons and the fertility of the neighbouring lands; these circumstances have caused it to be frequented by invalids, for whose accommodation hot and cold baths have been erected. Penzance enjoys a considerable export trade in tin, copper, clay, china, and pilchards, to facilitate which a new pier was erected about sixty years ago, at the ex- pense of the corporation; in 1813 it was considerably extended, and in 1816 was further improved by the erection of a lighthouse; several ships belong to the port, and besides a number of fishing vessels, always lying in the commodious bay, frigates and excise cutters are often stationed here to prevent smuggling. The petty sessions for the west division of the hundred are holden here, and a court of record is held every alternate Friday by the mayor and town-clerk, for recovering debts under 50*l*. Penzance is the principal port of departure for the Scilly Islands, for which a packet sails weekly. Sir Humphry Davy, the celebrated natural philosopher, was a native of this town.

Market, Thursday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Thursday before Advent; Thursday after Trinity Sunday; and Corpus Christi, for cattle, &c.

§ PEPPER-HARROW. Viscount Middleton, has a noble mansion here, situated in a beautiful park, finely wooded and watered by the river Wey, which runs through it in its passage from Farnham to Go- dalming.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
25	Perivale.....pa	Middlesex ..	H. on the Hill 3	Brentford...4	Uxbridge....8	8	32
8	Perran Arworthal...pa	Cornwall ...	Penryn .....4	Truro .....6	Redruth....6	262	1504
8	Perran, St. Uthnoe .pa	Cornwall ...	Marazion ...3	Helstone ...8	St. Ives....8	278	1033
8	Perran Zabulo*.....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Michael..7	Truro .....7	Redruth....9	255	2793
34	Perrot, North .....pa	Somerset....	Crewkerne ..3	Yeovil.....7	Beaminster .6	130	454
12	Perrot, South.....pa	Dorset.....	.....3	.....9	.....5	132	381
19	Perry, East and West }ham }	Hunts Kimbolton...4	St. Neots...5	Huntingdon..7	61	....
34	Perry .....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge...6	Bridgewater 10	Glastonbury 10	130	....
37	Perry Hill.....ti	Surrey.....	Guildford...3	Godalming ..7	Farnham ...10	32	....
34	Perry Street .....ham	Somerset....	Chard .....0	Crewkerne .8	Ilminster ...5	139	....
35	Pershall .....to	Stafford	Stafford ....9	Eccleshall...1	Drayton ....10	143	100
42	Pershore† .....m t	Worcester..	Worcester..10	Evesham ...6	Upton.....8	102	2536
3	Pertenhall.....pa	Bedford....	Kimbolton...2	Bedford ....11	St. Neots...8	61	373
26	Pertholey . ....cha	Monmouth..	Usk .....4	Chepstow ...8	Monmouth...9	138	....
35	Perton .....ham	Stafford....	Wolverhamp 4	Kiddermins. 15	Penkridge ..12	125	....
41	Pertwood .....pa	Wilts	Hindon.....3	Warminster .6	Mere .....6	97	25
21	Pery Street .....ham	Kent.	Lewisham...1	Bromley....3	Eltham.....4	8	....
14	Peter, St., on the } Wall .....cha }	Essex Bradwell....2	Raleigh ...18	Maldon....13	50	....
21	Peter, St., the Apos- tle† .....pa }	Kent Ramsgate ...2	Margate ...2	Broadstairs ..1	74	2311	
16	Peter, St. ....pa	Hants Winchester..0	Andover...14	Basingstoke.18	64	609	
36	Peter, St. ....pa	Suffolk ..	Bungay.....4	Halesworth..6	Beccles.....8	106	152
28	Peterborough§ ....city	Northamp ..	Lincoln ...52	Stamford ...14	Huntingdon.19	81	5553

* PERRAN ZABULO, or St. Pierran in the Sands. Here are copper, lead, and tin mines; and the western part of the parish is thickly inhabited by the miners which they employ. At Perran Porth is a fine sandy beach, much visited as a bathing-place. St. Perran's Well, formerly deemed holy, and St. Perran's Round, one of the ancient Cornish amphitheatres, are both in this parish.

St. Perran's Well.

† PERSHORE, a market-town, advantageously and beautifully situated on the western bank of the Avon, which is here navigable. The town is handsome, well-built, and paved; and contains many very respectable, and some handsome residences, and formerly sent members to Parliament. It is a town of considerable thoroughfare, on the lower road from Worcester to London; and being thus beneficially situated, it enjoys a considerable share of prosperity, with a good local trade; it contains three excellent houses of accommodation. The only article to be noticed in this town under the head of manufactures, is that of watch main-springs, of which there are two establishments. The surrounding country is very productive: the views are pleasing, and interspersed with pleasant hills and fertile valleys. Pershore is said to be the birthplace of Samuel Butler, author of the celebrated satirical poem, "Hudibras."

Birthplace of Butler.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, June 6, and last Tuesday in October, for cattle and horses.—Inns, Angel, Bell, and Coach and Horses.

‡ PETER, SAINT, THE APOSTLE. Here are public gardens, called Ranelagh Gardens, much frequented by visitors from Margate, being placed under the superintendence of the master of the ceremonies during the season.

§ PETERBOROUGH, an ancient city, having a separate jurisdiction. This place originally bore the name of Medeshamstede, or the dwelling in the meadow, from its site on the border of the river Nen, and under this appellation it is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, which records the foundation of a monastery here by Peada the first Christian king of Mercia. The cathedral church is a large and noble edifice, partly in the Norman, and partly in the Gothic or pointed style of architecture. The erection of this edifice was commenced by the abbot, John of Salisbury, in 1118, and completed for the performance of religious worship under the government of Martin de Vecti, in 1144; but various architectural improvements and additions were made to the building by William de Water-

Noble cathedral.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Pop-lation.
17	Peter-Church.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...12	Hav.....8	Kington ...14	146	754
16	Petersfield*.....m t	Hants	Portsmouth.18	Guildford ..24	Winchester.18	51	1803
12	Petersham.....ham	Dorset.....	Wimborne ..0	Poole	Blandford ..10	100	....
37	Petersham†.....pa	Surrey.....	Kingston ...3	Richmond ...2	Wandsworth 6	10	610
26	Peterston.....pa	Monmouth..	Cardiff.....6	Newport ...7	Caerphilly ..9	155	110
54	Peterstone - Super - } Elay.....pa }	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..7	Llantrissant .5	Llandaff....5	167	192
54	Peterstone - on - the - } Hill.....cha }	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ....8	.....5	Cowbridge ..8	176	134
17	Peterstow.....pa	Hereford....	Ross .....3	Hereford ...11	Monmouth..10	123	261
13	Peth ... ..ham	Durham	Durham .....7	Wolsingham10	Gateshead..11	265	....
21	Petham.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury .5	Hythe ...11	Feversham..11	56	582
7	Petherick, Little...pa	Cornwall ...	Padstow....2	Wadebridge .6	St.ColumbM.7	245	224
34	Petherton, North†.m t	Somerset....	Bridgewater .3	Taunton....8	Langport....9	142	556
34	Petherton, South§.m t	Somerset....	Yeovil.....9	Crewkerne ..5	Ilminster ...6	127	2294

PETER-
BOROUGH.

Public
buildings.

ville and others. The public charities of this city, which are numerous, include an infirmary for the relief of the sick and maimed, and likewise a dispensary. The city, which is inconsiderable in point of size, consist of some well-planned streets, containing several handsome houses ; and the buildings in general have been improved, under the sanction of an act of Parliament passed in 1790. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The town-hall is a neat structure, erected in 1671 ; and an area beneath it is used as the market-place. There is a gaol for the custody of prisoners charged with offences committed within the liberty of Peterborough, and also a house of correction ; both which are small buildings. The trade of this place arises chiefly from the transit of corn and malt, large quantities of which are brought hither by means of the river Nen, from the interior ; and in return, coal, grocery, and bale goods are imported. A packet-boat sails hence to Wisbeach twice a-week. Archdeacon Paley, well know for his treatise on the “ Evidences of Christianity,” was born at Peterborough in 1743, and died Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1805.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, July 9, and October 1, each three days, for cattle, timber, and merchandise.

Churcher's
College.

* PETERSFIELD, a borough, market-town, and chapelry, situated near the river Loddon, on the high road to Portsmouth, and is chiefly supported by the passage of travellers. The town is of considerable antiquity, and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. Here is an endowment called Churcher's College, for the education of twelve boys, to be subsequently apprenticed to masters of ships trading to the East Indies.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 5 and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep ; July 10 and December 11, for sheep and horses.

† PETERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of Kingston, situated near the Thames, in the midst of a beautiful scenery. In the vicinity of this place are many elegant villas, particularly Petersham Lodge, formerly the residence of the Duke of Clarence ; the pleasure grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a portion of which is in this parish, including the mount, where, according to tradition, Henry VIII. stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution.

Bridge-
water
canal.

‡ PETHERTON, NORTH, a small market-town, consisting principally of one long street, and the houses are many of them well built, the parish is very extensive, comprising seventeen manors and hamlets. The navigable river, Parret, and the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, pass through this parish.

Market, Tuesday (disused).—Fairs, May 1, for shoes and toys ; and Monday before November 13.

§ PETHERTON, SOUTH, a small market-town, situated on the



THE MARKET PLACE
Petersfield
HAMPSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DODDLES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Petherwin, North...pa	Devon	Launceston .5	Holsworthy.10	Camelford ..12	218	1050
8	Petherwin, South*...pa	Cornwall ...	.....3	.....15	.....15	216	988
11	Petrock, Stowe....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh..4	Torrington...6	Chumleigh..13	200	581
57	Petrock, St. ....pa	Pembroke...	Pembroke ...3	Tenby.....12	MilfordHaven8	267	77
38	Pett	Sussex.....	Winchelsea..3	Hastings....4	Rye.....5	67	297
21	Pett Street	Kent	Ashford ....3	Canterbury .10	Maidstone ..19	53	....
36	Pettaugh	Suffolk	Needham ...6	Debenham ...3	Ispwich ....10	79	284
9	Petterel Crooks ....to	Cumberland.	Penrith.....8	Carlisle....10	Hesket New. 9	292	165
36	Pettistree	Suffolk	WickhamMt.1	Woodbridge 5	Framlingham 6	82	276
33	Petton	Salop	Ellesmere ...7	Shrewsbury.10	Wem	163	49
4	Petwick.....ham	Berks	Wantage ....2	Hungerford .14	Faringdon ...8	62	....
38	Petworth†.....m t	Sussex.....	Chichester..14	Midhurst ...6	Arundel ....10	49	3114
38	Pevensey‡.....pa	Sussex.....	Hailsham ...5	Hastings....12	Lewes.....15	64	343
21	Pevington	Kent	Charing ....3	Ashford ....7	Maidstone ..14	48	729
14	Pewet Isle	Essex	Maldon	Colchester..12	Witham....13	46	....
14	Pewet Isle	Essex	Harwich ....5	Manningtree .9	Colchester..16	67	....
41	Pewsey§ .....m t & pa	Wilts	Marlborough 7	Devizes....11	Ludgershall.10	82	1588
41	Pewsham .....ext p ti	Wilts	Chippenham 2	Calne	Melksham ...5	92	384
7	Pexall.....to	Chester	Macclesfield .4	Knutsford ..7	Stockport ..14	170	470
28	Peykirk.....pa	Northamp ..	Mt. Deeping .3	Peterborough 6	Crowland....6	87	198
11	Peyton.....cha	Devon	Bampton ...4	Taunton....15	Exeter ....22	156	....
8	Phillack|| .....	Cornwall ...	Redruth .. .9	Marazion ...7	St. Ives.....6	273	3053
8	Philleigh	Cornwall ...	Tregony ....5	Truro	St. Austell .13	267	432
12	Phillyholme.....ti	Dorset	Axminster...5	Chard	Lyme Regis.11	143	613
10	Phoside	Derby	Chapel le F. 11	Sheffield...24	Mottram ....4	176	663

river Parret, over which there is a good stone bridge, built by the parents of two children who were drowned in the river.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, July 6, for cattle, lambs, &c.

* PETHERWIN, SOUTH.—*Fair, 2d Tuesday in May and October.*

† PETWORTH, a market-town, pleasantly situated on a small branch of the Arun. The houses are in general well built, but the streets are very irregular; in the centre of the town is a very handsome market-house of stone, adorned at one end with a bust of William III. The lower part consists of piazzas, with an open space for the market, over which is the room where the quarter-sessions are held. Petworth House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Egremont, stands close to the town; the front of freestone, adorned with statues on the top, is singularly handsome; the apartments are spacious and elegant, being decorated with paintings, antique statues and busts, many of which are of first-rate excellence; the park, which is very extensive, the wall being upwards of twelve miles in circumference, commands many picturesque, extensive, and delightful views.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; July 29, for wool; and November 2, for sheep and hogs.

‡ PEVENSEY, a parish and member of the town and port of Hastings, situated on a small river which falls into a bay call Pevensey-harbour; it is a place of great antiquity, and owed its ancient prosperity to its favourable situation for commerce as a port, and its subsequent decline to the gradual receding of the sea, from which it now stands at a considerable distance. Pevensey is celebrated in history as the place where William the Conqueror landed with his invading army. From the circumstance of its having given name to this division of the county it may be inferred that it was formerly accounted its capital. The only relic of the ancient consequence of Pevensey is the castle on the east side of the town; when it was erected is unknown.

Fair, July 5, for horned cattle and pedlery.

§ PEWSEY. *Fair, September 16.*

|| PHILLACK. This parish includes the port of Hoyle, and several villages, including that of Hoyle Copper-house, which carries on a con-

PETHERTON.

Petworth House.

Landing place of William the Conqueror.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
16	Pickburn.....to	W. R. York.	Doncaster ...6	Rotherham .12	Wakefield..15	168	458
21	Pickenden.....ham	Kent	Maidstone ...2	Chatham ...7	Ashford ....19	36	....
27	Pickenham, North..pa	Norfolk	Swaffham ...4	Watton .....6	Stoke Ferry..12	94	245
27	Pickenham, South..pa	Norfolk .....	.....4	.....5	.....11	92	195
43	Pickering*.....m t	N. R. York..	Kirby Moorsi.7	Scarborough 18	New Malton .8	226	3346
54	Picketstown.....ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...4	Bridgend ...10	Cardiff .....15	175	....
44	Pickhill.....p2 & to	N. R. York..	Thirsk .....6	N. Allerton..7	Bedale .....6	223	388
7	Pickmere.....to	Chester.....	Northwich .3	Knutsford ..5	Middlewich..8	177	228
7	Pickton.....to	Chester	Chester.....4	Liverpool...16	Frodsham...7	187	....
44	Pickton.....to	N. R. York..	Yarm .....4	N. Allerton.10	Darlington..10	235	....
23	Pickwell.....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow.6	Oakham.....6	Leicester ...15	101	160
24	Pickworth.....pa	Lincoln.....	Folkingham .3	Grantham ...9	Sleaford ....9	109	187
32	Pickworth.....pa	Rutland	Stamford ...6	Oakham ....11	Uppingham.14	95	140
38	Piddinghoe.....pa	Sussex.....	Newhaven...1	Lewes .....7	Brighton....8	57	231
28	Piddington.....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton5	NewportPag.9	Stony Stratf.10	59	983
31	Piddington.....pa	Oxford	Bicester .....5	Thame .....9	Oxford .....12	53	422
12	Piddle, Hinton.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester...5	Cerne Abbas.5	Blandford...14	117	403
42	Piddle, North.....pa	Worcester..	Worcester...8	Droitwich ...8	Pershore....6	108	119
12	Piddletown.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester...5	Blandford...12	Wareham...12	115	1223
12	Piddletrenthide....pa	Dorset.....	.....7	.....14	Cerne Abbas.3	117	680
19	Pidley.....pa	Hunts	St. Ives.....5	Ramsey .....6	Huntingdon..8	67	406
26	Pierre, St.†.....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...3	Monmouth...16	Newport ...18	138	89

PHILLACK.

siderable trade in coal, timber, iron, and limestone, imported from Wales. Its chief export is copper-ore. Very extensive improvements have been recently made in the harbour, especially a grand causeway across an arm of the sea, 1040 feet in length. A weekly market has also been established, and a market-house erected. The south side of this parish is choked up with sand blown from the coast of St. Ives' Bay.

* PICKERING, a market-town, pleasantly situated on an eminence ; it is a long and straggling place of great antiquity. In the twenty-third of Edward I., it sent two members to Parliament, but the privilege was discontinued in the same reign. The town belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and has jurisdiction over several adjacent villages. Richard II. was confined in the castle here, after his deposition, and before his fatal removal to Pontefract: the site of the castle commands an extensive view over the fertile vale of Pickering.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Monday before Old Candlemas-day, Monday before Old Midsummer-day, September 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; Monday before Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle, &c.

Enchanting
landscape.

† PIERRE, ST. In this parish is the ferry across the Severn into Gloucestershire, generally called the New Passage, the distance across which, at full tide, is about three miles and a quarter. The inn on this side of the water is called the Black Rock, and that on the Gloucestershire side the New Passage Inn. A most enchanting landscape is presented from the windows of this inn, which opens towards the Severn, disclosing the beautiful and diversified shores of Monmouthshire, with part of Gloucestershire. Hills and mountains compose the back ground. From a walk extending in front of the house you see Kingroad, Portshead Point, and the Isle of Denny. The times when the great boat departs from the Bristol coast is nearly on the slack of the flux and reflux of the tide. As the course of the river stretches nearly from east to west, while the tide is on the flood an east wind is most favourable, while on the ebb a west wind. But should the wind be from the north or south points, it will be necessary for the traveller to be at the Passage an hour previous to those times. The state of the tides may always be known by enquiry at Bristol or Chepstow. If the traveller be necessitated to pass over this ferry at low water into Monmouthshire, he will have to disembark at a short distance from the usual landing-place, and subjected to a very slippery walk over the surface of the rocks, covered with Confervæ, Fuci, and other marine plants. There are two shelving rocks connected with the main land. The shore of Monmouthshire rises from the edge of the water in

gentle acclivities, richly wooded, and interspersed with fields of corn and pasture; above, are extensive ridges of hills, which commence with the Wind Cliff, and are succeeded by the wooded eminences of Piercefield, and the two grey hills above Llanfair. To the west towers the Pencamawr, and the eye catches a distant view of Twyn Barlwm, and the Machen Hill, terminating in the eminences beyond Newport, in the county of Glamorgan. About half a mile from the Monmouthshire shore, is a rocky islet, called Charstone Rock, on which Roman coins have been found. The boatman can pass close to these craggy rocks, if desired, and in the humour to be civil. The stone is used for building. This ferry is memorable for the escape of Charles I., who being pursued by the republican soldiers, crossed the Severn to Chisell-Pill, on the Gloucestershire side. From the New Passage Inn may be visited Sudbrook Encampment, at the distance of one mile on the shore to the west, crowning the brow of an eminence which rises in an abrupt cliff from Caldecot level. This remnant of ancient dissention, consisting of three ramparts and two ditches, forms a semicircle, the chord of which is the sea-cliff; but it is evident, that part of the eminence has mouldered away; and most probably the figure of the fortification was once circular. East of this encampment is Sudbrook Chapel, a small Gothic ruin, which was formerly attached to a mansion of Norman foundation, of which no traces appear; its remains have probably been swept away by the encroachment of the sea. A foot path running mostly upon an embankment leads from the New Passage, across the fields to St. Pierre, an ancient seat of the Lewis family, descended from Cadifor the Great. This mansion exhibits an incongruous mixture, in which the modern sashed window is patched upon a gothic structure upwards of 400 years old! An embattled gateway, flanked with pentagonal towers, is still more ancient. In the porch of the church are two sepulchral stones, which have attracted the notice of antiquaries; one of them bears the following inscription, and is supposed to be the tomb of Urien de St. Pierre, who lived in the reign of Henry III.

Ici git le cors v de sene pere,
preez par li en bop manere;
qu Jesu par so pasion,
de phecez li done pardun.

Amen. R. P.

i. e. Here lies the body of Urien de St. Pierre; pray devoutly for his soul, that Jesus for his passion's sake would give him pardon for his sins.

Nearly opposite this spot is the great estuary of the Bristol Channel, contracting in width and taking the name of the Severn, from the well-known story of the British Princess Sabrina. See *Milton's Comus*, beginning at "There is a gentle nymph not far from hence." Crossing the grounds at St. Pierre and passing Pool Meyric, a brook falling into the Severn, to the right stands Mathern Palace, formerly the episcopal seat of the bishops of Landaff. The structure, which surrounds a quadrangular court, raised by different bishops, is situated in a gentle hilly country, pleasingly diversified with wood and pasturage. Some specimens of dilapidated grandeur appear in the east window; and the entrance was through a lofty ornamented porch, which has been destroyed, and the building occupied as a mere farm-house. The farmer who inhabits this house is a pleasant guide.

"That court contains my cattle; swine are there;
here fowls and fuel; underneath is beer.
Snug, in that chamber, sir, my corn is kept;
my clover yonder, where a king has slept;
my dame, her curds, does in the chapel squeeze;
in Chancel salts her chines; the font hold cheese.
There died a bishop; here his ghost walk'd since,
until our Joan did fairly scold it thence.
Oft rosy churchmen, here to ease resign'd,
on that great dough-trough, then a table, din'd."

—(From *Nicholson's Cambrian Guide*.)

ST. PIERRE

Sudbrook
Encamp-
ment.

Mathern
Palace.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Piers Bridge*.....to	Durham	Darlington...5	B. Auckland 10	BarnardCas. 11	246	278
44	Pierseburgh .....ham	N. R. York .	Yarm .....4	N. Allerton. 12	Darlington.. 11	234	...
29	Pigdon .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....4	Rothbury...11	Alnwick ...18	293	33
6	Pigges Drove.....ham	Cambridge..	Wisbeach ...2	Ely .....24	Peterboro'..18	92	....
5	Pightlesthorne.....pa	Bucks	Ivinghoe ...1	Tring.....3	Aylesbury ..9	32	578
34	Pightley.....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .5	Taunton ...9	Watchet ...12	144	....
28	Pilegate.....ham	Northamp ..	Stamford ...3	Peterboro'..10	Mt. Deeping .6	86	140
35	Pile Eaton.....to	Stafford	Penkridge ...2	Stafford ....7	Rudgeley...7	130	....
24	Pilham .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 4	Kirton .....6	Lincoln ...17	149	100
10	Pilhough .....ham	Derby	Bakewell....2	Winster ...4	Wirksworth .9	150	....
22	Pilkington .....to	Lancaster...	Bury .....4	Manchester .5	Leigh .....10	188	11006
8	Pillaton† .....pa	Cornwall ...	Callington ..3	Liskeard....8	Saltash .....6	216	413
34	Pillbridge .....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge ...5	Bridgewater 11	Wells ...12	132	....
57	Pille.....vil	Pembroke...	Milford Haven 2	Haverford W. 6	Pembroke ...7	256	....
16	Pilley Street.....ham	Hants	Lymington...3	Lyndhurst ...7	Ringwood ..14	86	....
34	Pill, St. George‡...cha	Somerset....	Bristol .....5	Axbridge ...15	W.super M. 15	123	....
39	Pillerton, Hercy ....pa	Warwick ..	Kinton .....3	Strat. on Avon 8	Ship. on Stour 7	86	261
39	Pillerton, Priors ....pa	Warwick ..	.....4	.....8	.....6	84	217
39	Pillerton, Lazer...ham	Warwick ..	.....3	.....9	.....7	83	....
22	Pilling§.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Garstang ...6	Poulton ....7	Preston....15	234	1107
58	Pillith|| .....pa	Radnor	Knighton ...4	Presteign ...5	New Radnor.7	156	75
12	Pilsdon .....pa	Dorset.....	Beaminster .5	Bridport....6	Lyme Regis..7	142	99
10	Pilsley .....to	Derby	Bakewell....3	Sheffield...12	Tideswell...7	156	304
10	Pilsley .....ham	Derby	Chesterfield .6	Alfreton ...4	Mansfield...8	145	312
22	Pilsworth .....to	Lancaster...	Bury .....2	Rochdale...6	Manchester..8	191	443
11	Pilton.....pa	Devon	Barnstaple...1	Ilfracombe...9	Bideford...10	193	1819
28	Pilton.....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle .....3	Thrapston ..5	Kettering...12	78	131
32	Pilton.....pa	Rutland	Uppingham..5	Oakham ....6	Stamford ....7	94	69
34	Pilton.....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 2	Glastonbury .6	Wells .....4	118	1118
25	Pimlico¶ .....dis	Middlesex ..	Brentford...7	Camberwell .3	Fulham.....4	1	....
2	Pimperne .....pa	Dorset	Blandford...3	Salisbury ...19	Wimborne..10	100	489
24	Pinchbeck .....pa	Lincoln.....	Spalding....3	Donnington .6	Holbeach.. 10	102	2391

* PIERS-BRIDGE, or Priest's-bridge. In the time of Charles I. the royalists and the parliamentarians fought a severe battle here, in which Colonel Howard and many other distinguished officers were slain.

† PILLATON. *Fair*, Whit-Tuesday.

‡ PILL, ST. GEORGE, situated at the mouth of the river Avon, and forming a pilot station for the port of Bristol.

Pilling Moss.

§ PILLING. Here is a large morass, called Pilling Moss, containing many thousand acres. In the year 1745 an irruption took place; and that part of the moss, near Heskam-house, was observed to rise to a surprising height; but after a short time it sank as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the south, and 100 acres of improved land were destroyed. Pilling Moss furnishes a never-failing supply of turf for fuel, which is chiefly used here from the absence of coal.

|| PILLITH, or Pwll-llaith. On an eminence, in this parish, a battle was fought between Owen Glendwr and Sir Edmund Mortimer, on the 22d of June, 1402, in which the latter was defeated, and taken prisoner, after having lost 1100 men. This battle is noticed by Shakspeare, who alludes to the indecencies committed on the dead bodies of the men of Hereford, by the Welsh women.

¶ PIMLICO is principally within the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the liberty of the city of Westminster, situated westward of St. James's Park. The local appellation Pimlico appears to have been originally applied to public gardens, at Hoxton, which were the property or residence of a person named Pimlico, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is still a street or passage thus denominated, leading from Hoxton-town to Haberdashers'-row, near the new church; but when or for what reason the name was appropriated to the western suburb of the metropolis cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. Pimlico was constituted a distinct district in July 1830, by order of the king in council.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Pinchingthorpe.....to	N. R. York	Stokesley....6	Guisborough .3	Stockton onT10	242	57
21	Pinden .....ham	Kent	Dartford.....4	Rochester .11	Bromley ....11	19	....
11	Pinhoe .....pa	Devon	Exeter .....3	Honiton ....17	Tiverton....12	162	517
39	Pinley .....vil	Warwick ..	Henley in Ar. 4	Warwick....5	Strat.onAvon 7	95	28
23	Pinnals .....ex pa dis	Leicester ...	Atherstone ..2	Hinckley ...10	Ashby de laZ12	109	....
25	Pinner .....ham & cha	Middlesex ..	Uxbridge ...6	Rickmanswo.5	Watford.....5	13	1270
15	Pinnock .....pa	Gloucester ..	Winchcombe 4	Stow on theW8	ChipCampden9	92	47
8	Pinnock, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Liskeard....4	Bodmin.....10	Lostwithiel ..7	125	425
42	Pinvin .....pa	Worcester ..	Pershore....2	Evesham ....6	Worcester...9	102	179
10	Pinxton.....pa	Derby & } Notts.....}	Alfreton ...4	Mansfield ....7	Derby .....15	141	868
34	Pipards.....ham	Somerset....	Bath .....4	Bradford ....4	Frome.....8	108	....
17	Pipe .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford....3	Leominster .9	Bromyard...12	137	131
39	Pipe	Warwick....	Birmingham 4	Sutton Coldfi. 3	Walsall .....6	114	....
35	Pipe Hill .....ham	Stafford	Lichfield....3	Wolverhampl3	.....8	123	111
28	Pipewell .....ham	Northamp ..	Kettering...6	Rothwell ..4	Mt. Harboro' 8	80	....
37	Pirbright.....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford....6	Farnham ...10	Chertsey. ...11	28	519
37	Pirford.....pa	Surrey.....	.....7	Ripley .....2	.....6	23	307
14	Pirgo.....ham	Essex.....	Romford....4	Brentwood ..5	Epping.....7	16	....
28	Piriho.....cha	Northamp ..	Oundle .....3	Kingscliffe...4	Peterboro' ..12	81	....
27	Pirnow.....ham	Norfolk.....	Bungay.....2	Norwich ...13	Loddon.....5	108	....
18	Pirton.....pa	Herts.....	Hitchin.....3	Shefford ...5	Luton .....9	37	758
31	Pirton .....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth ..4	Watlington..1	Thame .....7	46	661
42	Pirton .....pa	Worcester ..	Pershore....5	Worcester...6	Upton .....6	107	214
34	Pisbury .....ham	Somerset....	Langport ...1	Ilchester ...6	Somerton ...4	127	..
28	Pisford.....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 5	Mt. Harboro'12	Kettering...11	71	539
31	Pishill .....pa	Oxford	Henley .....6	Watlington..4	Wallingford .8	41	170
50	Pistyll .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Nevin .....2	Pwllheli....7	Carnarvon .19	248	528
11	Piswell.....ham	Devon	Collumpton..3	Honiton ....8	Tiverton....8	156	....
15	Pitchcombe .....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud .....2	Painswick...2	Gloucester...8	104	224
5	Pitchcott .....pa	Bucks.....	Aylesbury ...6	Buckingham11	Winslow ....5	46	28
33	Pitchford*.....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..6	ChurchStret. 9	Mu. Wenlock 7	155	197
34	Pitcombe.....pa	Somerset....	Bruton .....2	Castle Carey .2	Wincanton .4	111	480
34	Pitminster .....pa	Somerset....	Taunton ....4	Wellington .6	Chard .....10	145	1426
34	Pitney .....pa	Somerset....	Somerton...3	Langport ...3	Bridgewater11	126	368
14	Pitsea .....pa	Essex.....	Raleigh.....6	Billericay...6	Romford....15	27	276
11	Pitson.....ham	Devon	Sidmouth...4	Exeter .....10	Exmouth....6	162	....
13	Pittington, North..pa	Durham	Durham ....4	Hartlepool..16	Sunderland .9	262	2205
13	Pittington, Hallgarth }cha }	Durham ....	.....4	.....15	.....10	262	....
41	Pitton.....ti & cha	Wilts	Salisbury ...5	Amesbury ...8	Romsey ....11	76	379
17	Pixley .....pa	Hereford....	Ledbury....4	Hereford ...10	Ross .....10	124	110
34	Pixton.....ti	Somerset....	Taunton ....4	Milverton...4	Wellington .4	145	....
21	Pizein Well.....ti	Kent	Maidstone ..5	Tunbridge ...8	Seven Oaks .9	32	...
29	Plain Meller.....to	Northumb ..	Haltwhistle..1	Alston .....11	Allendale...10	283	160
34	Plainsfield .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater 7	Taunton ...8	Watchet ...9	146	...
14	Plaistow.....ham	Essex.....	Romford....9	Barking .....3	Woolwich ...3	5	...
41	Plaitford .....pa	Wilts	Romsey ....5	Salisbury .11	Fordingbrid.10	78	201
29	Plashets	Northumb ..	Bellingham .9	Haltwhistle.15	Sedbergh...24	299	249
14	Plashett .....ham	Essex.....	Barking ....2	Woolwich...4	Romford....7	6	....
29	Plassey.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ....6	Newcastle..9	Nor. Shields10	284	434
13	Plawsworth .....to	Durham	Durham ....4	Gateshead ..10	Sunderland .12	262	149
21	Plaxtool.....to & cha	Kent	Wrotham...4	Tunbridge ...5	Seven Oaks .5	24	...
38	Playden .....pa	Sussex.....	Rye .....1	Winchelsea.3	Tenterden...7	62	297
36	Playford.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich ....4	Woodbridge .4	Debenham .11	73	299
33	Plealey.....to	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..6	ChurchStret. 9	Welshpool..14	159	....
22	Pleasington .....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn...3	Preston.....7	Chorley .....7	215	633
10	Pleasley†.....pa	Derby.....	Mansfield...4	Chesterfield.9	Alfreton ...9	141	611
7	Plemondstall .....pa	Chester.....	Chester....4	Frodsham...7	Tarporley ...8	187	737
14	Pleshey†.....pa	Essex.....	Chelmsford .6	Dunmow ....6	Braintree ...9	35	320

* PITCHFORD. Pitchford derives its name from a well, the surface of which is frequently covered with the oily substance called petroleum, from which a medicinal preparation is procured, which is deemed efficacious in burns and bruises. The petty sessions for the division are held here.

Singular well.

† PLEASLEY. Here are considerable factories for hosiery, cotton thread, &c.; and limestone abounds. A small endowment exists for the education of seven children, and there is also a Sunday school. In the part adjoining the cotton-mills are traces of a Saxon entrenchment.

Fairs, May 6 and October 29, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

‡ PLESHEY was formerly a place of considerable importance, it having been the seat of the high constables of England, from the earliest institution of that office till nearly four centuries after the Conquest.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Pluckley*.....pa	Kent	Charing .....4	Maidstone ..13	Ashford .....7	47	714
9	Plumbland.....pa	Cumberland	Cockermouth 6	Maryport ....7	Ireby.....7	311	524
7	Plumley.....to	Chester ...	Knutsford ...3	Northwich ..5	Middlewich..6	173	378
22	Plumpton, Little...to	Lancaster...	Kirkham ....4	Poulton .....5	Garstang ...12	229	....
22	Plumpton, Great..ham	Lancaster...	.....3	.....5	.....11	228	....
22	Plumpton, Wood.:to }	Lancaster...	.....5	Preston.....5	.....7	222	1719
	.....& cha }						
28	Plumpton .....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester ...3	Brackley ...10	Stony Stratf. .7	69	....
28	Plumpton .....pa	Northamp ..	.....7	.....8	Daventry ...11	67	75
38	Plumpton .....pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....4	Brighton....6	Cuckfield....8	46	275
45	Plumpton .....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .3	Ripley .....7	Wetherby ...5	199	221
9	Plumpton Street ...to	Cumberland	Penrith.....7	Carlisle....11	Kirk Oswald 5	290	210
9	Plumpton Wall ...to }	Cumberland	.....6	.....12	.....5	289	297
	.....& cha }						
21	Plumstead .....pa	Kent	Woolwich...1	Dartford ...7	Greenwich ..5	10	2745
27	Piumstead.....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt .....5	Aylsham ...7	Cromer.....8	125	220
27	Plumstead, Great...pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...5	Yarmouth ..20	Loddon.....9	113	305
27	Plumstead, Little...pa	Norfolk ...	.....5	.....21	.....10	113	312
30	Plumtree .. .....ham	Notts	Bawtry.....3	Tickhill ....2	Blyth .....4	155	....
30	Plumtree .. .....pa	Notts	Nottingham .5	Bingham ...7	Newark ....18	119	605
23	Plungar .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMow.10	Grantham ...10	Nottingham.14	115	244
12	Plush .....ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester..9	Sturminster.9	Sherborne ..12	115	183
11	Plymouth† .....m t	Devon	Exeter .....42	Launceston.22	Falmouth...66	216	75534
11	Plymouth Dock .....to	Devon	Devonport ...1	Plymouth....1	Saltash .....4	217	....

* PLUCKLEY. Fair, November 4, for pedlery.

Origin of
the place.

Exports and
imports.

Birthplace
of Admiral
Hawkins.

† PLYMOUTH, a seaport borough and market-town. It is situated at the mouth of the Plym, which here falls into a bay of the English Channel, called Plymouth Sound, and is a place of considerably antiquity, and now one of the largest maritime towns in England, though until the reign of Henry II. it was principally inhabited by fishermen and was dependent on the Abbey of Plympton. Since that period, owing to the goodness of the haven which is formed by the conflux of the rivers Tamar and Plym with the sea, it has attained its present eminence. The town has of late years been greatly improved, and lighted with gas; though the streets in general are ill constructed, narrow, irregular, and badly paved. It is defended by several strong batteries and a citadel, erected by Charles II. about the year 1670. The prospect from the fortress is extensive and comprises a great variety of interesting objects. From the summit of an avenue near the town, called the Hoo, may be seen to the south the spacious sound, containing four square miles within the Breakwater, and affording safe anchorage for ships of the largest burden. Plymouth carries on a considerable trade in timber with North America and the Baltic, as also a highly beneficial direct one with the West Indies. The coasting-trade is extensive with London, Newcastle, Newport in Wales, and Bristol, and great quantities of manganese are shipped to Scotland. The pilchard and other fisheries are likewise considerable, and the quarries in the vicinity of granite and slate. The principal imports are coal, culm, corn, wine, and timber. Merchant-vessels generally take in and deposit their cargoes at Sutton Pool, where they are more secure from the violence of storms than in the Sound or in Catwater. On the west side of the Pool, a convenient pier was erected in the year 1790, at the expense of government. The corporation consists of a mayor and twelve aldermen, assisted by thirty-six common-councilmen. It sends two members to Parliament, and is termed an admiralty borough. This town gives the title of Earl to the Windsor family. Plymouth gave birth to the distinguished and brave Admiral Sir John Hawkins, who commanded the rear of the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada. Joseph Glanville, a celebrated divine, was likewise born here in 1636. That part of Plymouth, called the Dock, situated at the mouth of the Tamar, about a mile and a half from the town, is now called Devonport, which article see, page 627.

Market, Monday and Thursday.—Fairs, February 5 and October 2, for horned cattle and woollen cloth. The latter is called the great market, and very little cattle brought.



PLYMOUTH SOUND.



MOUNT EDGECUMBE,

NEAR PLYMOUTH.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE, FENGLAND & WALLIS, Delivered

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	Plymstock pa	Devon	Plympton E. 3	Plymouth . . . 3	Modbury . . . 10	215	3088
11	Plympton, St. Mary . pa	Devon . . . . .	..... 1	..... 4	..... 10	212	2153
11	Plympton, Earl's* . . . }	Devon	Totness . . . 17	..... 4	..... 9	212	804
	..... m t & pa }						
11	Plymtree pa	Devon	Cullumpton . . 4	Honiton 8	Exeter 11	156	439
7	Plymyard ham	Chester	Gt. Neston . . 5	Liverpool . . . 7	Chester 10	193	....
43	Pockley to	N. R. York . . .	Helmsley . . . 2	Kir. Moorside 4	Easingwold 13	124	....
46	Pocklington† . m t & pa	E. R. York . . .	York 13	Mt. Weighton 7	Gt. Driffield . 16	212	2265
43	Pockthorpe ham	E. R. York . . .	Bridlington . . 9	Beverley . . . 17	..... 4	200	....
42	Poden man	Worcester . . .	Evesham . . . 6	Alcester . . . 10	Campden . . . 4	96	....
35	Podmore to	Stafford	Stafford 7	Eccleshall . . . 1	Newport . . . 8	143	59
34	Pointington pa	Somerset	Sherborne . . . 3	MilbornePort 2	Wincanton . . 7	116	165
24	Pointon pa	Lincoln	Folkingham . . 3	Bourne 8	Donnington . . 9	106	409
35	Pole Bassets ham	Stafford	Tamworth . . . 6	Lichfield . . . 7	Walsall 9	116	....
28	Polebrook pa	Northamp	Oundle 3	Peterboro' . . 11	Thrapston . . 10	81	417
3	Polehanger ham	Bedford	Silsoe 5	Shefford 1	Bedford . . . 10	41	....
39	Polesworth pa	Warwick	Tamworth . . . 4	Atherstone . . . 5	Birmingham 16	112	1870
38	Poling pa	Sussex	Littlehampt. 2	Arundel 3	Worthing . . . 7	58	202
12	Polingston pa	Dorset	Dorchester . . . 3	Cerne Abbas . 6	Bridport . . . 13	120	....
16	Pollack ti	Hants	Southampton 3	Winchester . . 9	Romsey 7	73	....
16	Pollhampton ham	Hants	Overton 1	Whitchurch . . 4	Basingstoke . . 8	54	....
5	Pollicott ham	Bucks	Thame 5	Aylesbury . . . 8	Bicester . . . 10	48	....
45	Pollington to	W. R. York . . .	Snaith 3	Pontefract . . . 9	Doncaster . . 11	173	482
8	Polmere ham	Cornwall	St. Austel . . . 2	Lostwithiel . . 7	Grampound . . 7	253	....
8	Polperro† ham	Cornwall	West Looe . . . 4	Liskeard . . . 10	Fowey 7	131	....
34	Polsham ham	Somerset	Wells 3	Glastonbury . . 3	Shepton Mal. . 7	123	....
11	Polsløe nun	Devon	Exeter 1	Honiton 15	Tiverton 13	163	....
36	Polsted pa	Suffolk	Stoke 2	Neyland 3	Hadleigh . . . 4	60	960
11	Poltimore pa	Devon	Exeter 4	Collumpton . . 7	Tiverton . . . 11	161	292
21	Polton pa	Kent	Dover 3	Folkestone . . 5	Canterbury . 13	68	29
25	Ponder's End ham	Middlesex	Edmonton . . . 2	WalthamAb. 4	Enfield 2	9	....
11	Ponsford ham	Devon	Collumpton . . 1	Tiverton 6	Honiton . . . 11	161	....
9	Ponsonby§ pa	Cumberland . . .	Egremont . . . 5	Ravenglass . . 7	Whitehaven 10	286	180

* PLYMPTON MAURICE, or Earl's Plympton, a market-town situated in a pleasant valley near the river Plym. The town consists principally of two streets, built in the form of a Roman T; it has a guild-hall, an ancient building, supported on stone pillars; beneath which the corn-market is held. This is one of the stannary towns for stamping tin. On the north side of the town are the ruins of a once magnificent castle, which included nearly two acres. It was encompassed by a high rampart and a very deep ditch, which still remain; but the walls of the castle are almost wholly destroyed. Some of the fragments are of great thickness. Plympton is rendered interesting in the annals of literature, from having been the birthplace of that illustrious artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was born here on July 16, 1723, and educated at the grammar-school, of which his father was the master.

Magnificent castle.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, February 25, April 5, August 12, and October 28, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

† POCKLINGTON, a market-town, situated in a level country, about two miles from the front of the Wolds. Since the completion of a canal, from the Derwent, near Cottingwith, it has become a place of considerable trade.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 7, but if leap-year, March 6, May 6, August 5, November 28, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, and leather ware; December 17 and 18, show of horses; seven days before St. Matthias, February 24, show of horses; and seven days before Christmas-day, show of horses.—Inns, Feathers, Grapes, and New Inn.

‡ POLPERRO, a small fishing-town, romantically situated in the parish of Llansalloe. Here is a harbour for vessels of 150 tons burden, which chiefly bring coal, culm, and limestone, and carry away grain. The pilchard and hook and line fishing is extensive.

Market, Friday.—Fair, July 10.

§ PONSONBY. Ponsonby-hall stands in a large park, and is remarkable for the elegance and convenience of its apartments; it commands extensive prospects both of sea and land, and the gardens and walks on the woody banks of the Calder are beautifully romantic.

Ponsonby-hall

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
45	Pontefract* . . m t & pa	W. R. York	Leeds	11	Doncaster . . 14	Wakefield . . 9	177	9254
45	Pontefract Park . . ex } pa dis }	W. R. York.	Pontefract . . . 2	16	11	179	49	
29	Ponteland† pa & to	Northumb .	Newcastle . . . 8	Morpeth 9	Blythe 11	283	1796	
33	Pontesbury pa	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 7	ChurchStret. 9	Montgomery 14	160	2936	
33	Pontesford ham	Salop	7	8	15	161	....
57	Pontfaen pa	Pembroke . .	Fishguard . . . 5	Newport 5	HaverfordW 14	253	78	
48	Pont - neath - Fau- } ghan† ham }	Brecon	MerthyrTyd. 10	Neath 12	Bridgend . . . 20	181	....
24	Ponton, Great pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth. 4	Grantham 4	Folkingham. 10	106	446	
24	Ponton, Little pa	Lincoln	Grantham . . . 3	Colsterworth 5	10	107	200	
13	Pontop to	Durham	Durham 11	Gateshead . . 10	Wolsingham 11	267	....
26	Pontypool§ . . . m t & to	Monmouth . .	Abergavenny 10	Caerleon 8	Usk 7	149	10280	

Extensive
gardens and
nurseries.

Pomfret
castle.

* PONTEFRACT, or Pomfret, a borough, market-town, parish, and township, pleasantly situated on a fine eminence, approached on all sides by a considerable ascent ; its ancient name was Kirkby, but the origin of the town, and the etymology of its present name are alike unknown. The streets are open, spacious, and clean, the houses handsome, chiefly built of brick, and the air is particularly pure and salubrious. The town is famed for its gardens and nurseries, which are very extensive, and their produce have an excellent sale. The local trade is also considerable, owing to the populousness and wealth of the surrounding vicinity. The general quarter-sessions for the West Riding are held annually in Easter week, at which a return of the quantity of woollen cloths, milled in the clothing districts during the preceding year, is promulgated for the benefit of the country. Pomfret Castle, from its vast strength and grandeur, long remained the terror and ornament of the surrounding district ; it is perhaps, more distinguished by tragical events than any fortress in England, except the Tower of London. Thomas Earl of Lancaster was here beheaded for conspiring with other barons, against his nephew Edward II., and here Richard II. was imprisoned, and according to the most credible accounts inhumanly put to death. In the succeeding reign Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, was condemned to death in this castle ; and here also Earl Rivers, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Lord Grey were most cruelly beheaded, by order of that reckless tyrant Richard III. In the reign of Charles I., during the civil wars, this castle was garrisoned for the king, and after undergoing various sieges, at length surrendered on the 25th of March, 1649, when it was entirely dismantled by order of Parliament, and reduced to a heap of ruins. This immense castle occupied a space of more than six acres, and was considered the largest in England ; few remains of it are now to be seen.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, St. Andrew's fair on the first Saturday in December ; Twenty-days' fair, the first Saturday after the 20th day from Christmas ; Candlemas fair, the first Saturday after February 13 ; St. Giles's fair, the first Saturday after September 12, April 8, and May 4, for cattle and sheep, &c., and all the other moveable fairs, viz., Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday, May 4, and Trinity-Sunday, to be held on the Saturday before each of those days respectively. The fortnight fairs will always be held on the Saturday next after York fortnight fairs, as usual. The show for horses, formerly called Palm-Sunday show, will always for the future begin February 5.—Inns, New Elephant, Red Lion, and Star.

† PONTELAND. A peace between England and Scotland was negotiated at this place in 1244, and the town and castle were burnt by the Scotch army, previous to the battle of Otterburn.

‡ PONT-NEATH-FAUGHAN. *Fairs*, first Saturday after March 12, Saturday before May 12, Saturday before July 5, Saturday before August 26, September 21, and November 14.

§ PONTYPOOL, or Pont-y-pool, a market-town singularly situated on a steep cliff, overhanging the Avon Llwyd, usually a small stream, but which in time of heavy rains is swelled into a rapid torrent. The town appears to have risen out of the small village of Trevethin, the church of which parish is about a mile distant from the town. The increase of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
40	Pooley Bridge .....vil	Westmorlnd	Appleby....16	Penrith.....5	Shap.....9	286	....
7	Pool, Nether.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....8	Gt. Neston..6	Liverpool...10	191	19
7	Pool, Over.....to	Chester.....	.....8	.....6	.....10	191	93
11	Pool, South.....pa	Devon.....	Kingsbridge..4	Dartmouth..10	Modbury...11	212	567
34	Pooltown.....ham	Somerset....	Dunster.....4	Minehead...5	Dalverton...8	163	....
7	Poole.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....19	Nantwich...2	Middlewich..9	166	188
12	Poole*.....m t	Dorset.....	Dorchester..30	Weymouth..32	Southampto.33	106	6459
45	Poole.....to & cha	W. R. York	Otley.....3	Leeds.....8	Ripley.....10	203	315
45	Poole.....to	W. R. York	Pontefract..5	Tadcaster..10	Selby.....9	181	67
41	Poole Keynes.....pa	Wilts.....	Malmesbury..7	Cricklade...7	Cirencester..5	90	169
12	Poorstock.....pa	Dorset.....	Bridport....5	Beaminster..5	Dorchester..13	133	1024
12	Poorton, North....pa	Dorset.....	.....6	.....4	.....13	133	89
12	Poorton, South....ti	Dorset.....	.....5	.....4	.....13	133	....
16	Popham.....pa	Hants.....	Winchester.10	Basingstoke..7	Whitchurch..7	53	104
25	Poplar†.....pa	Middlesex..	Greenwich..3	Bow.....2	Deptford...2	2	16849
43	Poppleton, Nether..pa	W. R. York	York.....4	Tadcaster..10	Boroughbrid.14	203	259

Pontypool may be attributed to the iron-works that were established in the neighbourhood ; but its chief celebrity is derived from the japan manufacture called Pontypool ware, which is still carried on here, though on a much smaller scale than formerly, owing to the improvements made therein at Birmingham and other places. The town is large and straggling, with two principal streets, containing many neat houses and numerous shops. The petty sessions for this division of the hundred are holden here. Pontypool Park is situated on a perpendicular cliff above the Avon Llwyd, which rushes through its rocky channel accompanied by delightful scenery : the prospects here are truly romantic.

PONTYPOOL.

Pontypool
Park.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 22, July 5, and October 16, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlery ; and last Monday in the month, ditto.

* POOLE, a borough, seaport, market-town, and county of itself. It stands on a peninsula, connected by a narrow isthmus with the main land, and being on the borders of a wide desolate heath, has a dreary and black appearance. The town is about three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad, and consists of three or four considerable streets, running nearly from north-east to south-west, besides a cross street parallel with the quay, and several intersecting lanes. The harbour, upon the improvement of which £3,000 has lately been expended, is reckoned the safest and best in the channel, as the ground is every where soft, with water sufficient for vessels of fourteen feet draught to come up to the quay. The trade consists chiefly in the Newfoundland fishery, which proves an excellent nursery for the navy. The exports are provision, nets, cordage, sail-cloth, and all sorts of wearing apparel, with a variety of commodities for plantation consumption. The imports are cod, salmon, oil, seal-skins, furs, &c. This trade constantly employed about 230 sail of shipping belonging to this port, with 1,500 hands. The imports and exports of corn are also very considerable, the central situation of Poole from the northern foreign ports, as well as from Holland, being extremely convenient for this trade. This ancient borough is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Poole returns two members to Parliament.

Imports and
exports.

Market, Monday and Thursday.—Fairs, May 1 and November 2, a free mart for toys.

† POPLAR. This place, which was formerly a chapelry belonging to the parish of Stepney, was in 1817, together with the adjoining hamlet of Blackwall, constituted by act of Parliament a distinct parish. Its name is said to have originated from the spot having been occupied by a grove of poplar trees, before the erection of the buildings, the earliest of which may, with probability, be ascribed to the early part of the seventeenth century, exclusive of such as may have stood on Poplar Marsh, or the Isle of Dogs. A town-hall of some antiquity, which was placed in the highway or principal street, was pulled down in 1769, and another

Origin of
the place.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
43	Poppleton, Over....pa	W. R. York	York.....4	Tadcaster...9	Boroughbrid.14	203	319
30	Porney.....ham	Notts.....	Blyth.....0	Bawtry.....5	Worksop....6	151	....
27	Poringland, Great..pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich...6	Bungay.....9	Loddon.....6	111	543
27	Poringland, Little..pa	Norfolk.....	.....6	.....9	.....6	111	....
34	Porlock*.....m t & pa	Somerset....	Minehead...6	Dunster.....7	Dulverton..13	168	830
34	Porlock, West....ham	Somerset....	.....7	.....8	Porlock.....1	169	....
34	Portbury†.....pa	Somerset....	Bristol.....7	Axbridge...16	W.sup.Mare16	125	621
26	Portcassegg.....ham	Monmouth..	Chepstow...3	Monmouth..10	TinternAbbey2	138	21
16	Portchester†.....pa	Hants.....	Portsmouth.7	Fareham...3	Wickham...6	71	739
29	Portgate.....to	Northumb..	Hexham....4	Newcastle..18	Haltwhistle.18	281	29
54	Porth-cerion.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....10	Cowbridge..9	Llantrissant 12	170	107
54	Porth-Einion§.....pa	Glamorgan..	Penrice.....3	Ca.Llwchwr12	Swansea....15	221	368
9	Portingscale.....to	Cumberland.	Keswick...1	Cockermout 10	Ambleside..14	292	323

POPLAR.

Birthplace of George Stevens.

was erected in the following year. Here are situated the West India Docks and City Canal, which completely insulate the Isle of Dogs, and consist of three channels, extending from east to west, and communicating at each end with the Thames. The canal was originally designed for the passage of vessels by this short cut to avoid the navigation round the southern extremity of the Isle of Dogs, but the speculation proving unprofitable, the canal was sold to the corporation of London, and it is now used only for the reception of ships laid up or under repair. George Stevens, the distinguished editor of Shakspeare, was a native of Poplar, and on his death, in 1800, he was here interred.

Picturesque scenery.

* PORLOCK, a small seaport and market-town, situated in the Bristol Channel, which here forms a most delightful bay, extending about three miles along the shore, with a decoy in the centre for catching wild fowl. This town was formerly a place of considerable note; in the time of the Saxons, it was the residence of royalty, and had an extensive chase; it now consists only of a few straggling and ill-built houses. The scenery around Porlock is very beautiful and picturesque; towards the shore, it is even grand and magnificent; it is defended on all sides by steep and lofty hills, covered with wood, and intersected by hollow glens and delightful valleys. Nature is here arrayed in her wildest and most romantic garb; the bold projecting rocks, which assume a thousand different forms, are finely shaded and relieved by the verdant foliage which twines around them.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 10, and Thursday before November 12, for cattle.

Portchester Castle.

† PORTBURY. This was a place of some note in the time of the Romans, and long the principal town in this part of the country. Here was formerly a cell of Augustine monks belonging to the priory of Bromere, in Hampshire. The shell of this building is still standing, “venerably clothed with ivy.”

Fair, Whit-Monday, for cattle and sheep.

Portchester Castle.

‡ PORTCHESTER, or Porchester, The publicans of Portchester and Southwick enjoy the peculiar privilege, under charter, from Elizabeth, of being exempted from having any soldiers billeted on them, or quartered in their houses. Portchester Castle is a very ancient fortress, having been possessed successively by the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Normans: in its present state, it is a noble pile of a quadrangular form, surrounding an area of between four and five acres, and still in sufficient preservation to serve as a place of confinement for prisoners of war, for which purpose it was used during the last war, when about 5,000 persons were secured here at one time.

Portchester Castle.

§ PORTH-EINION. There is a considerable fishery of oysters at this place, and from this little port much limestone is annually exported.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
46	Portington.....to	E. R. York .	Howden .. .3	Mt. Weighton9	North Cave ..7	183	160
12	Portisham .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester...7	Weymouth ..7	Bridport ..12	127	663
34	Portishead .....pa	Somerset....	Bristol.....9	W.sup.Mare16	CrockernPill 4	127	800
12	Portland Isle*.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester..14	Weymouth ..5	Bridport...22	134	2670
11	Portlemouth, East .pa	Devon	Kingsbridge .6	Dartmouth..13	Modbury ...11	214	427
41	Porton.....ti & cha	Wilts	Salisbury ....5	Amesbury ...4	Stockbridge 13	77	185
16	Portsea Island† ....isle	Hants .....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
16	Portsea†.....m t	Hants	Portsmouth..1	Gosport ....1	Winchester.27	72	42206
16	Portsea Guildable .pa	Hants .....	.....1	.....1	.....27	72	4107

Porth-Einion-Point is a remarkable sea-mark, and, on its western side, in an inaccessible situation, stands an old building, called the Pigeon-house.

PORTH-EINIION.

* PORTLAND ISLE. Portland Isle is about four miles and a half long, and two broad, and is literally one continued bed or rock of free-stone ; it is not however a barren spot, for the herbage is fine, and the arable lands produce wheat, oats, peas, and barley. Near Portland Bill, on the south, and almost the highest part of the Isle, stand the light-houses ; one erected in the year 1716, and the other in 1789. The new lighthouse is built of Portland stone, is of a conical form, sixty-three feet high, with a geometrical staircase to the top. Portland Race is a very perilous surf, occasioned by the conflux of the tides from the French and English shores. Near the lighthouses is a remarkable cavern, about fifty feet square, and twenty-one deep, through which a large column of sea-water is frequently forced up to the height of several feet. Portland Castle was erected by Henry VIII., about the same period, and for the same purpose, as Weymouth Castle on the opposite coast, and it was one of the last fortresses in the west that held out for the unfortunate Charles I. The Portland stone-quarries, particularly at the west end of the isle, afford excellent stone, which has been used in most of the modern magnificent buildings of the kingdom ; in was first brought into repute in the reign of James I. The custom of gavel kind prevails here, and a curious custom of passing land by what is called church gift, is customary ; the conveyance taking place by a ceremony in the church.

The light-houses.

Stone quarries.

† PORTSEA, ISLAND OF. A tract of land comprising the borough and seaport town of Portsmouth, the town of Portsea, and several villages. This island is bounded on the east by an inlet of the sea, called Langston Harbour ; on the south by the road of Spithead ; on the west by Portsmouth Harbour ; and on the north by a narrow channel, over which there is a bridge, formerly defended by fortifications. In the tenth century Portsea Island was part of the royal demesnes, and it was alienated by Elfleda, the wife of King Edgar, who gave it to a monastery at Winchester. It was subsequently transferred to Winchester College, the warden and fellows of which still hold much of the land, as well as the advowsons of the livings of Portsea and Portsmouth. The parish church is situated nearly in the centre of the island, between the villages of Kingston and Fratton. It is a handsome and commodious edifice, surrounded by a very extensive cemetry, at the south-eastern angle of which is a large grave containing the bodies of several men taken up from the wreck of the Royal George, a man-of-war carrying 110 guns, which accidentally foundered at Spithead in 1782 ; and near the grave a monument has been erected commemorating this melancholy event. The wild-duck, widgeon, teal, and curlew, are found here in abundance in the winter season, as also are sometimes the cropbill, snowfleck, and other rare birds of passage ; the insect tribes are numerous ; and on the beach shells may be collected in great variety.

Handsome church.

‡ PORTSEA, TOWN OF. Portsea is so intimately connected with the town of Portsmouth, that we refer the reader to that article.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Pop-lation.
26	Portskewett.....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow...5	Usk.....11	BlackRock I. 1	133	190
38	Portslade.....pa	Sussex.....	Brighton....3	Shoreham....4	Worthing....9	50	615
16	Portsmouth*.....m t	Hants.....	Chichester..18	Southampto.21	Winchester.27	72	8083
16	Portwood.....ti	Hants.....	Romsey.....7	.....2	.....10	74	654
17	Portway.....ham	Hereford....	Hereford....4	Leominster .10	Weobley ....7	138	...
33	Posenall .....ex pa dis	Salop.....	Mu.Wenlock 3	Broseley....1	CoalbrookD.3	147	28
36	Poslingford.....pa	Suffolk.....	Clare.....3	Sudbury.....8	BurySt.Edm.12	59	316
31	Postcombe.....to	Oxford.....	Tetsworth...2	Watlington..4	Thame .....4	40	....
10	Postern.....to	Derby.....	Derby.....4	Belper.....4	Chesterfield.20	130	....
21	Postling.....pa	Kent.....	Hythe.....3	Canterbury .11	Folkestone...6	62	192
15	Postlip.....ham	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 2	Cheltenham..6	Tewkesbury .8	97	....
27	Postwich.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich....4	Loddon.....8	Yarmouth...21	112	270
3	Potsgrove.....pa	Bedford.....	Woburn....2	LeightonBuz.4	Dunstable...8	41	262
14	Potten Island.....isle	Essex.....	Rochford...5	South End...6	Litt Wakering2	42	....
7	Pott Shrigley...ham } & cha }	Chester.....	Macclesfield .5	Chapel le Fr. 9	Stockport...10	172	334
24	Potter Hanworth...pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....7	Sleaford ....13	Navenby...10	128	402
41	Potterne.....pa	Wilts.....	Devizes.....2	Mt.Lavington 4	Westbury...10	91	1647
25	Potters Bar.....ham	Middlesex..	Barnet.....3	Enfield.....5	Hatfield....5	14	....

The dock-
yard.

The
harbour.

* PORTSMOUTH, or Portesmouth. Portsmouth and Portsea, though separated in the more minute regulations of local polity, can hardly be considered as forming more than one town; they are indeed both included within the limits of the borough of Portsmouth, both governed by the same magistrates, and both admitted to a participation in the same immunities. Portsmouth, as the more ancient town, has preserved its dignity and precedence, in still being the seat of the civil and military establishments; it is also the residence of the Port-Admiral; its streets are likewise more spacious; and, in general, its houses and buildings are superior. Portsea, however, is by far the largest and most populous town, and has the advantage in having both the dock-yard and gun-wharf within its precincts. These towns have, however, derived their principal celebrity from containing the grand naval and military depot of the kingdom. The dock-yard, with all its necessary appendages, is on an immense scale. Where such immense structures as first-rate ships of war are constructed, and refitted in whole fleets, with a degree of expedition truly astonishing, machines, workshops and magazines, must necessarily be of respective size and consequence. Every thing here is, indeed, upon a weighty scale: and, abstractedly considered, the efforts of human industry seem too weak and impotent to achieve the important works which are here displayed. The commercial character of these towns has been greatly improved within the last century, and, even in the time of peace, the trade is now very considerable. The annual fair or free mart is holden in the High-street, and lasts fifteen days; no person can be arrested within the precincts of Portsmouth during its continuance. In Broad-street, forming part of the west suburb, or Portsmouth Point, is the custom-house, a large and convenient structure, with an extensive establishment, including several fast-sailing cutters for the prevention of smuggling. This part of the town is admirably situated for commerce, the inhabitants on the north side having generally an immediate communication with the water. The place where the merchant ships lie is a large bay between the Gun Wharf and the Point, having the advantage of an excellent quay, and all its appropriate appendages. The capaciousness and safety of Portsmouth Harbour are decidedly superior to most others in the kingdom. Secure from every storm, the greatest first-rates may ride here at the lowest ebbs, without touching ground; and its extent is almost sufficient for the whole navy of England, great and multitudinous as it is. Even when the sea at Spithead is so agitated by the fury of the winds, that the largest ships are sometimes driven from their anchors, those within the harbour remain in perfect security. Every where the bottom affords good anchorage, and is so completely free from bars or impediments, that even a first-rate can make sail at any time of the tide, and quit the harbour in the deep water beneath Southsea Castle.

As the ebb is much stronger than the flood, all accumulation of sand is prevented, and the entrance of the port is perfectly free and open. Besides these advantages, this harbour possesses almost complete security from assault by sea, by reason of the various forts or batteries that defend the approach, and are almost level with the water's edge. One material convenience, with respect to this harbour, and which greatly adds to its importance, is, the spacious and famous Reach of Spithead immediately off the harbour, and between it and the Isle of Wight. Here the royal navy commonly rendezvous in war, and it may be justly considered as the great national and central station of the navy. Spithead is defended from all winds that blow from the west to the south-east by the high lands of the Isle of Wight, and from all the winds of the opposite quarter by the main land of Hampshire. In the reign of Charles I. Portsmouth was appointed as the rendezvous for the armament destined to relieve the Protestants in Rochelle, at which time the Duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of the sovereign, was assassinated by Felton. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the Parliament. Charles II. was married in this town to Catharine, the Infanta of Portugal. This place probably owed its origin to the decay of the ancient town of Portchester, on the northern border of Portsmouth Harbour, which appears to have been a maritime station of the Romans, called by Richard of Cirencester, *Portus Magnus*. The gradual retreat of the sea having diminished or destroyed the advantages of Portchester as a naval station, a new town was founded at the entrance or mouth of the harbour, and hence, probably, its appellation, Portsmouth, which some antiquaries, however, suppose was derived from Porta, a Saxon chief, who settled on this part of the coast at the beginning of the sixth century. Alfred the Great defeated the Danes in a naval engagement near this place, and having captured two of their vessels, he caused the crews to be hanged as pirates on the beach. Harold II. stationed a fleet off the coast, during the impending invasion of the kingdom, by William, Duke of Normandy; and here Robert Curthouse landed an army to support his claim to the crown, after the death of William Rufus. Henry III. assembled a large body of forces at this place for the invasion of France; and in the reign of that king a convent or hospital, called God's House, *Domus Dei*, was founded by Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester. In 1377 the town was taken and burnt by the French, in consequence of which the government under Richard II. remitted a considerable sum of money due to the crown, and desisted from levying taxes on the inhabitants for the ensuing ten years, so that they speedily recovered their prosperity. Being invaded a second time they not only repulsed the enemy, but becoming assailants in turn, they entered the river Seine, sunk several French vessels, and brought off a large booty. Edward IV. erected fortifications for the defence of this port; Richard III. made additions to them; and Henry VII., according to Leland, erected breweries here for the supply of the fleet in time of war. In 1545, Francis I., of France, sent a large armament against Portsmouth, which was defeated by an English squadron of only six ships, commanded by Viscount Lisle; but the Mary Rose, one of the largest vessels in the English navy, unfortunately foundered during the action, and the captain and most of the crew were lost. Edward VI. improved the fortifications of this port, and for the defence of the harbour erected a tower on each side of the entrance, from which might be extended a vast iron chain, which was raised on the appearance of a French fleet in the channel during the American war. The town of Portsea covers a tract of ground formerly named Portsmouth Common, and though the houses were originally erected with the understanding that they should be pulled down in case of an invasion of the country, yet they rapidly accumulated, especially during the war with our American Colonies, and there are now numerous regularly built streets, crescents, squares, terraces, public and private

PORTS-
MOUTH.

Spithead.

Origin of
the place.The town
of Portsea.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Potters Pury .....pa	Northamp ..	StonyStratfo. 2	Towcester ...6	Buckingham .9	54	1544
45	Potterton.....ham	W. R. York	Leeds .....8	Tadcaster ...6	Wetherby ...6	188	....
44	Pottoe.....to	N. R. York.	Stokesley...5	Yarm.....7	N. Allerton 11	233	187
3	Potton* .....m t & pa	Bedford.....	Biggleswade .4	St. Neots....9	Bedford ....12	49	1768
44	Potts.....to	N. R. York.	Bedale ....12	Ripon .....13	Middleham . 8	225	....
8	Poughill.....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton ....1	Holsworthy.10	Launceston .16	224	360
11	Poughill .....pa	Devon	Crediton ....7	Tiverton ...9	Exeter .....11	174	331
4	Poughley .... .ham	Berks	Hungerford .4	Lambourn ...4	Newbury....9	65	....
41	Poulshot .....pa	Wilts	Devizes.....4	Melksham ...6	Mt.Lavington 6	93	348
23	Poultney .....ham	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .3	Mt.Harboro' 11	Leicester ...13	91	....
7	Poulton .....to	Chester	Chester.....6	Wrexham .. 8	Malpas ....11	179	128
7	Poulton .....to	Chester	Gt. Neston .10	Liverpool....4	Birkenhead .3	204	1212
22	Poulton†...m t pa & to	Lancaster...	Preston.....17	Garstang ...12	Kirkham ....9	234	4082
22	Poulton .....to & cha	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ...3	.....15	Burton .....12	243	540
22	Poulton .....to	Lancaster...	Warrington..2	Newton ....5	Leigh .....7	186	709
41	Poulton .....pa	Wilts	Fairford ....3	Cricklade...5	Cirencester..5	83	368
7	Poulton Launcelot .to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston .4	Birkenhead..5	Liverpool...6	198	120
34	Poundisford.....ham	Somerset ...	Taunton....4	Wellington ..6	Ilminster ...11	145	...
5	Poundon.....ham	Bucks	Bicester ....5	Buckingham .7	Aylesbury .15	54	100
8	Poundstock .....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton ....6	Launceston .13	Holsworthy.11	225	727
12	Povington .....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .7	Wareham ...6	Dorchester..14	221	....
11	Powderham†.....pa	Devon	Exeter .....7	Dawlish ....6	Chudleigh ...8	171	275
42	Powick .....pa	Worcester..	Worcester...3	Upton on Sev.7	Gt. Malvern .5	114	1598
28	Powkesley.....ham	Northamp ..	StonyStratf. .2	Buckingham .7	Towcester ...7	54	....
7	Pownehall, Fee ....to	Chester.....	Stockport ...4	Macclesfield .9	Knutsford .12	176	1747
7	Powsey.....ham	Chester	Northwich .3	Warrington.10	.....5	177	....
12	Poxwell.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester..6	Weymouth ..6	Wareham ...2	126	99
25	Poyle .....ham	Middlesex ..	Colnbrook ...1	Staines .....3	Hounslow ...7	17	....
38	Poynings .....pa	Sussex.....	Brighton....6	Hurst .....3	Shoreham...5	48	268
7	Poynton.....cha & to	Chester	Stockport...5	Macclesfield .7	Chapel le Fr.11	174	747
5	Prebend End .....ham	Bucks	Buckingham 0	Brackley ....8	StonyStratf. .8	55	....
33	Preen Church pa	Salop.....	M. Wenlock.6	ChurchStret.7	Shrewsbury.10	152	75
33	Prees§ .....pa & to	Salop.....	Wem .....4	Whitchurch .5	Mt. Drayton .9	162	3355
22	Preesall .....to	Lancaster...	Poulton ....6	Lancaster...14	Garstang ....9	290	745
22	Preese.....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham ....5	Poulton ....3	.....10	230	....

PORTS-
MOUTH.

Packet-
boats.

buildings, far more extensive and populous than the old town of Ports-
mouth. The foreign commerce of Portsmouth is principally confined to
timber from the Baltic, and eggs imported from France. An extensive
coasting trade is carried on, and during war this port is the great resort
of merchant vessels, which meet here to sail under convoy. Packet-boats
sail hence every day for Southampton and the Isle of Wight, and steam-
vessels pass regularly between this port and Plymouth and Havre de
Grace. The Portsmouth and Arundel Canal affords the means of inland
navigation to London.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 10, and fourteen days following;
July 26 (the latter held on Portsdown).

* **POTTON**, a flourishing market-town of considerably extent, and
pleasantly situated. The buildings are modern, as the town was destroyed
by fire in the year 1783, and the inhabitants remained under tents, erected
in the neighbourhood, until better residences could be prepared by them.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, third Tuesday in January, O. S., a large horse fair; last Tuesday
in April, first Tuesday in July, and Tuesday before October 29, for cattle in general.

† **POULTON**, a market-town, standing on a healthy and elevated site,
near the estuary of the Wyre, and is conveniently situated for trade,
having a canal navigation to most of the principal rivers in the county.
The sea-bathing here is reckoned very little inferior to that of Scarborough.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, February 6, April 13, and November 3, for horned cattle and
small ware.

Powderham
castle.

‡ **POWDERHAM**. Powderham Castle is an ancient structure, origi-
nally built for the protection of the coast; it contains some very spacious
apartments, furnished in a most splendid manner, and decorated with
paintings of considerable merit. The park and plantations are about ten
miles in circumference; the Belvedere tower, occupying an elevated site
above the castle, commands several extensive and extremely beautiful views.

§ **PREES**. *Fairs*, second Monday in April, and second Monday in October.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
57	Prendergast* .....pa	Pembroke...	Haverford W. 1	Narberth ... 10	Fishguard .. 14	152	1150
29	Prendick .....to	Northumb...	Alnwick 13	Wooler 11	Rothbury ... 8	312	61
7	Prenton .....to	Chester	Gt. Neston .. 6	Liverpool ... 4	Chester 15	198	104
15	Prescot .....ex pa dis	Gloucester..	Cheltenham.. 3	Tewkesbury .6	Winchcombe 5	101	51
22	Prescott† .....m t pa to	Lancaster...	Liverpool ... 8	Warrington. 10	Manchester .26	198	28084
31	Prescott .....ham	Oxford	Banbury 6	Croperdy ... 1	ChippingWa. 2	77	15
41	Preshute .....pa	Wilts	Marlborough 3	Calne 11	Swindon 10	77	760
53	Prestatyn .....to	Flint	St. Asaph ... 6	Caerwys ... 8	Holywell ... 10	222	....
7	Prestbury .....pa & to	Chester	Macclesfield 3	Stockport ... 9	NetherKnut. 11	170	47257
15	Prestbury .....pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham.. 2	Winchcombe 6	Tewkesbury .9	100	12031
58	Presteigne† .....m t & pa	Radnor	Hereford ... 22	Leominster .13	Builth 21	151	3282
34	Prestleigh .....cha	Somerset ...	Shepton Mal. 2	Bruton 5	Castle Cary.. 5	114	....
3	Prestley .....ham	Bedford... ..	Amphill 4	Flitwick 1	Woburn 5	42	....
9	Preston .....to	Cumberland	Whitehaven .2	Egremont ... 5	Cockermout. 14	295	4323
12	Preston .....pa	Dorset	Melcombe R. 3	Dorchester .6	Wareham . 17	126	555
12	Preston .....ham	Dorset	Shaftesbury.. 5	Mere 3	Wincanton .8	103	....
11	Preston .....ham	Devon	Crediton 2	Tiverton ... 12	Chumleigh.. 12	182	....
15	Preston .....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester .2	Cricklade ... 7	Fairford 8	88	196
15	Preston .....pa	Gloucester..	Ledbury ... 4	Newent 8	Michel Dean 12	121	79
18	Preston ham	Herts	Hitchin 3	Stevenage ... 4	Luton 7	33	....
21	Preston .....pa	Kent	Faversham ... 1	Canterbury .9	Chatham ... 17	47	673
21	Preston .....pa	Kent	Wingham ... 2	..... 7	Sandwich ... 6	62	576
22	Preston§ .....m t & pa	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ... 23	Liverpool ... 29	Manchester .30	217	36336
25	Preston .....ham	Middlesex ..	H on the Hill 3	Edgeware ... 3	Watford 8	8	....

* PRENDERGAST. *Fair*, May 1.

† PRESCOT, a moderate sized market-town, is pleasantly situated on high ground, on the great road between Liverpool and Manchester; and, like Whitehaven, is built over coal mines; many being worked in every direction round it, and some of them at the very edge of the town: this article of fuel is of course very cheap, benefitting essentially the manufactories in the neighbourhood by the abundant supply. Prescott has long been noted for the manufacture of watch tools and movements, as also parts of the watch called motion work: the small files made here are said to be the best in the world, and great numbers are annually exported. Several manufactories of coarse earthenware are established here. The cotton business, though not conducted here to any great extent, forms part of the employment of the labouring classes. Petty sessions are held once a month; a court leet annually, on *Corpus Christi*, when a coroner for the manor and liberty is appointed; and a court baron is held six times a year. The inhabitants of Prescott have always claimed to be exempt from serving on all juries, except within their own manor, since Henry VII.; as also from the the payment of tolls to all public markets; besides other privileges nearly forgotten, or not made available. The Liverpool and Manchester rail-way passes through the township of Whiston, about one mile south of Prescott.

Market, Tuesday. Fortnight market.—*Fairs*, June 12, August 24 and 25, All Saints, and November 1, for cattle, horses, and toys.

‡ PRESTEIGNE, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Radnor, a small portion extending into the neighbouring county of Hereford. It is most agreeably situated in a fertile country, on the banks of the river Lug, and is the handsomest and best-built town in the county. There is but little trade in this town. Here, however, the assizes of the county, quarter-sessions, and county meetings, &c. are held.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, June 25.

§ PRESTON is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the river Ribble, over which a new bridge was erected in 1781. This town is considered the most fashionable place in the county, and both within its boundaries, and immediate vicinity, are many large and elegant mansions. The streets are broad and regular, and the houses handsome and well built. Cottons and other manufactured articles are made here in prodigious quantities, and exported by means of its river,

Manufac-
ture of
watch tools
and move-
ments.

Cotton
manufac-
ture.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Preston.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick.....7	Belford.....8	Ellingham...1	315	85
29	Preston.....to	Northumb..	N. Shields...1	Blyth.....10	Morpeth....15	278	765
32	Preston.....pa	Rutland....	Uppingham..2	Oakham.....5	Stamford...12	91	352
34	Preston.....pa	Somerset...	Yeovil.....1	Crewkerne..9	Ilchester...5	124	347
35	Preston.....to	Stafford....	Penkridge...0	Stafford.....6	Wolverhampt10	129	....
36	Preston.....pa	Suffolk... ..	Sudbury.....8	Hadleigh....8	Stowmarket..9	62	321
38	Preston.....pa	Sussex.....	Brighton....2	Cuckfield...12	Hurst Pierpo.7	50	235
46	Preston.....pa & to	E. R. York..	Hull.....6	Patrington..11	Beverley...13	183	957
39	Preston, Bagot's....pa	Warwick... ..	Henley in A. 2	Strat. on Avon8	Warwick....8	104	221
5	Preston, Bisset....pa	Bucks.....	Buckingham..4	Bicester... ..7	Brackley....7	56	502
33	Preston, Brockhurst.to	Salop.....	Wem.....4	Shrewsbury..8	Whitchurch10	161	....
16	Preston, Candover..pa	Hants.....	Basingstoke..7	Alresford....6	Winchester.12	53	442
28	Preston, Capes.....pa	Northamp..	Daventry....6	Towcester...10	Banbury....14	70	378
28	Preston, Deanry....pa	Northamp..	Northampton5	.....9	NewportPag10	60	64
38	Preston, East.....pa	Sussex.....	Littlehampt. 2	Arundel.....4	Worthing...6	59	242
45	Preston, Great.....to	W. R. York..	Ferrybridge..7	Leeds.....7	Wakefield...8	183	398
33	Preston, Gubbals...pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..5	Wem.....7	Ellesmere...13	158	385
7	Preston on the Hill..to	Chester.....	Frodsham....4	Warrington..6	Runcorn....5	182	461
28	Preston, Little....ham	Northamp..	Daventry....6	PrestonCapes1	Towcester...8	68	....
45	Preston, Little.....to	W. R. York..	Ferrybridge..7	Leeds.....7	Wakefield...8	183	....

PRESTON.

Extraor-
dinary
charter.

Command-
ing military
position.

which is navigable to the town for vessels of considerable burthen; and for barges and boats ten miles higher: here also are some foreign and coasting trades. The town is supplied with coals by the Douglas Navigation, which joins the river below Walton Bridge. Preston has the advantage of being the seat of various law courts; amongst these the Duchy of Lancaster has a court of chancery; and the county court sits every Tuesday, from which writs for debts above 40s. are issued: other courts are also holden here, and a court of quarter sessions, on Thursday in the week after the Epiphany. We must not pass over the charter granted to the burgesses of this town in 1172, by Henry II. without noticing the Guild-merchant within the borough then established, which has been confirmed by many succeeding kings and queens. It is a sort of public carnival or Jubilee, and is holden every 20 years, as appears by the records of the corporation. It begins about the latter end of August; and by the charter (which obliges the corporation to celebrate it at the end of every 20 years, on pain of forfeiting their elective franchises, and their rights as burgesses), 28 days of grace are allowed to all who are disposed to renew their freedom. By public proclamation it is declared, that on failure of doing so, they are ever after to be debarred of the same on any future occasion. Preston, from its commanding situation, has always been considered a military post of the utmost importance; in the reign of Edward II. it was partly burnt by an irruption from Scotland, made by Robert Bruce. In the time of the civil wars it declared for the king, but was besieged and taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax. It was not again disturbed till the year 1715, when it was taken possession of by the friends of the Pretender, the streets barricadoed, and the town put in a complete posture of defence; but being attacked by General Willes, the whole party were compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. In 1745 another rebellion broke out, when the young Pretender marched through Preston at the head of 6,000 men, but soon returned, making a precipitate retreat, with the Duke of Cumberland in full pursuit. The mischief done to the town by the rebels in 1715 was the cause of its being rebuilt in a more commodious manner, and it is now a handsome well-built town, with broad regular streets, lighted with gas, and it contains many good houses, a handsome and convenient town-hall, an exchange, or market-house, a theatre, assembly-rooms, warm and cold baths, and all the luxuries and conveniences which characterize a large and opulent town.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—Fairs, first Saturday after Epiphany, January 6, for horses chiefly; March 27, for horses and cattle; August 11, September 7, November 7, for coarse cloths and small wares. Besides the foregoing fairs, every twentieth year is held a Guild or Jubilee, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month, whereto resort persons of the first rank, from all parts, even from London.—Inns, The Bull, Castle, Dog, Fleece, George, Mitre, New Red Lion, Old Red Lion, Shelly Arms, and White Horse.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Preston, Long*.to & pa	W. R. York.	Settle 4	Skipton 11	Clitheroe . . . 14	216	1501
33	Preston, Montford.ham	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 4	Montford . . . 1	Wem 12	158	....
40	Preston, Patrick .to } & cha }	Westmorlnd	Kir. Lonsdale 6	Milnthorpe . . 4	Kir. Kendal . . 6	258	437
40	Preston, Richard . . .to	Westmorlnd	5	4	7	257	395
44	Preston-under-Scar .to	N. R. York.	Middleham . . 5	Reeth 6	Askrigg 8	238	362
13	Preston-le-Skerne . .to	Durham . . .	Darlington . . 7	BishopsAuck . 8	Durham 14	248	176
15	Preston-upon-Stour .pa	Gloucester..	Chi.Campden 9	Strat.on Avon 5	Alcester 9	90	355
12	Preston, Tarantti	Dorset	Blandford . . 4	Wimborne . . 6	Cranborne . . 11	107	....
13	Preston-upon-Tees .to	Durham . . .	Stockton . . . 2	Yarm 3	Darlington . . 10	240	76
33	Preston - upon - the - } Wild Moorspa }	Salop	Wellington . . 3	Newport 6	Shiffnall 8	145	218
17	Preston-upon-Wye . .pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 9	Pembridge . . 11	Weobley 6	143	251
17	Preston, Wynne . . .pa	Hereford . . .	6	Bromyard . . . 9	Leominster . . 10	136	139
22	Prestwich-cum-Old- hampa }	Lancaster . . .	Oldham 8	Manchester . . 4	Bury 5	187	2941
29	Prestwickto	Northumb . .	Newcastle . . 6	Morpeth 9	Blyth 10	281	168
23	Prestwoldpa	Leicester . . .	Loughborough 3	Nottingham . 12	Mount Sorrel 5	110	62
35	Prestwoodto	Stafford	Uttoxeter . . 6	Ashborne . . . 6	Cheadle 7	141	....
34	Priddypa	Somerset . . .	Wells 4	Axbridge . . . 7	Bristol 14	124	202
45	Priest Thorpeham	W. R. York.	Leeds 14	Bingley 1	Bradford 6	202	....
23	Prime-Thorpeham	Leicester . . .	Lutterworth . 6	Hinckley . . . 6	Leicester 9	95	290
39	Prince Thorpeham	Warwick . . .	Southam . . . 7	Coventry . . . 7	Rugby 9	89	....
15	Prinknash Park . . .ex }pa dis }	Gloucester..	Painswick . . 3	Gloucester . . 5	Cheltenham 10	102	9
9	Prior's Dale ham	Cumberland	Aldston Moor 1	Haltwhistle . 13	KirkOswald 12	272	....
33	Prior's Leigh . . .to & cha	Salop	Shiffnall . . . 3	Newport 7	Wellington . . 4	138	2130
34	Pristonpa	Somerset . . .	Bath 5	Pensford . . . 6	Keynsham . . 6	111	308
14	Prittlewell†pa	Essex	Chelmsford . 19	Rochford . . . 3	Raleigh 5	37	2266
16	Privettpa	Hants	Petersfield . . 5	Alton 9	Alresford . . . 8	56	225
8	Probus, St.†pa	Cornwall . . .	Grampound . . 3	Truro 5	Tregony 3	163	1350
29	Prudhoeto	Northumb . .	Newcastle . . 11	Hexham 11	H.on the Wall 4	276	341
29	Prudhoe Castleto	Northumb . .	11	11	4	276	71
34	Publowpa	Somerset . . .	Pensford . . . 1	Bath 8	Bristol 6	114	839
18	Puckeridgeham	Herts	Ware 6	Buntingford . 4	Bishop Stortf. 7	26	....
34	Puckingtonpa	Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . . 3	Langport . . . 6	Taunton 10	134	182
15	Puckle Churchpa	Gloucester..	Sodbury 4	Bath 9	Bristol 9	112	796
3	Puddington§pa	Bedford	Higham Fer. . 4	Wellingboro' 5	Harrold 4	63	563
7	Puddingtonto	Chester	Chester 7	Great Neston 4	Liverpool . . 13	190	145
11	Puddingtonpa	Devon	Crediton . . . 7	Tiverton 8	Chulmleigh . 10	173	184
11	Puddle Bridgeham	Devon	Colyton 3	Honiton 4	Sidmouth . . . 7	152	...
17	Puddlestonpa	Hereford . . .	Leominster . . 5	Tenbury 6	Bromyard . . . 7	132	268

* PRESTON, LONG. *Fairs*, Leap Year, March 1, or February 28, and September 23, for cattle.

† PRITTLEWELL. This parish includes Southend, now an established bathing-place; a little above which is a new stone, marking the eastern jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London, as conservator of the Thames. Here was a Cluniac priory, founded by Robert Fitzwarner, in the reign of Henry II., and subordinate to the abbey of Lewes, in Sussex.

Cluniac
priory.

Fair, July 15, for toys.

‡ PROBUS, ST. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is situated on the brow of a hill, and consists of two long aisles and a short one, with a tower at the west end, which is extremely elegant, and generally esteemed the first architectural ornament in the county; it is built entirely of black granite, and its height to the battlements is 108 feet; the top is ornamented with embrasures, and no less than forty pinnacles, disposed in eight clusters.

Horse Fairs, April 5 and 23, July 5, and September 23.

§ PUDDINGTON, or Poddington. In the reign of Henry VIII. the vicar of this parish was hung at Woburn, with the Abbot of that monastery, for withstanding the measures of the imperious monarch. Here are two large mansions; one of them called Hinwick Hall, was built by General Livesay; the other belongs to the Orlebar family, and was built about 1710. Here is a manufacture of thread lace. This parish contains a spring, and wild Canary birds are found in the vicinity.

Vicar and
Abbot
hanged.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
31	Pudlicott .....ti	Oxford	Chip. Norton 4	Charlbury ...4	Burford 7	73	....
45	Pudsey.....to & cha	W. R. York	Bradford ....5	Leeds 5	Dewsbury ...8	194	7460	
38	Pulborough .....pa	Sussex.....	Arundel ....8	Chichester..15	Petworth...5	46	1979	
7	Pulford.....pa & to	Chester.....	Chester.....5	Wrexham ...7	Mold .....9	186	289	
27	Pulham, St. Mary } Magdalen .....pa }	Norfolk.....	Harleston...4	NewBucken. 8	Diss .. ....7	93	1046	
27	Pulham, St. Mary the } Virgin .....pa }	Norfolk.....	..... 3	..... 9	..... 8	94	831	
12	Pulham, East.....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...8	Dorchester..13	Sturminster..7	116	302	
12	Pulham, West....man	Dorset.....	..... 9	.....12	..... 7	116	....
33	Pulley.....to	Salop	Shrewsbury .3	ChurchStret.10	M. Wenlock 12	156	....
3	Pullox Hill .....pa	Bedford.....	Silsoe .....2	Amphill ... 4	Luton .....10	41	537	
33	Pulverbach Church .pa	Salop	Shrewsbury .8	ChurchStret 6	Bishops Cas. 12	161	559	
57	Puncheston .....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...6	Newport ...8	Haverford W10	258	326	
12	Puncknowle.. ....pa	Dorset.....	Bridport ... 6	Weymouth .12	Dorchester..11	131	424	
12	Purbeck, Isle of...isle	Dorset.....	PortlandBill 18	Needles ....18	Poole .....2	108	....
14	Purfleet .....to	Essex	W. Thurrock 3	Romford....7	Barking .....8	15	....
34	Puriton .....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .4	Glastonbury 12	Axbridge...12	135	509	
14	Purleigh .....pa	Essex	Maldon.....4	Chelmsford .9	Billericay ..13	36	1044	
28	Purston, Great...ham	Northamp ..	Brackley ....5	King'sSutton 3	Banbury.....5	68	....
28	Purston, Little...ham	Northamp ..	..... 6	..... 2	..... 4	69	....
45	Purston, Jaglin.....to	W. R. York	Pontefract...2	Featherstone.1	Wakefield...7	179	268	
34	Purtington.....ham	Somerset....	Chard .....3	Winsham....2	Axminster...5	138	....
15	Purton .....ham	Gloucester .	Blakeney ....2	Lidney .....2	Berkeley ....4	118	....
41	Purton* .....pa	Wilts	WoottonBas. 4	Swindon....5	Cricklade ...5	85	1778	
4	Pusey†.....pa	Berks	Faringdon ...5	Abingdon...9	Wantage ...7	65	134	
14	Putesey .....ham	Essex	Rochford ...3	Canwedon...2	Raleigh .....6	38	....
11	Putford, East .....pa	Devon	Torrington...9	Hartland ...9	Holsworthy..9	203	209	
11	Putford, West.....pa	Devon .....	.....10	..... 9	..... 9	204	467	
17	Putley .....pa	Hereford....	Ledbury.....5	Hereford ...10	Ross .....10	123	165	
15	Putloe .....ti	Gloucester..	Stroud .....6	Standish....1	Gloucester...7	108	....
37	Putney†.....pa	Surrey.....	Kingston ...6	Croydon....9	Richmond ...4	4	3811	
34	Putsham .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater 11	Kiloe .....1	Watchet ...6	150	....
18	Puttenham .....pa	Herts.....	Tring.....4	Ivinghoe....5	Berkhamptst. 8	35	130	
37	Puttenham .....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford ...5	Godalming...4	Farnham ...7	34	372	
3	Puttenhoe .....ham	Bedford.....	Bedford .....2	Goldington .1	St. Neots...10	52	....
12	Putton.....ti	Dorset.....	Weymouth .4	Chicherel...2	Dorchester ..6	126	....
34	Puxton .....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge ....6	W.superMare6	Bristol ....15	130	145	
54	Pwllelech .....ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge .5	Llantrissant .5	Bridgend ....6	178	....
50	Pwllheli§ .....m t	Carnarvon ..	Nevin .....7	Chester....93	Carnarvon ..21	236	2012	

* PURTON. *Fairs*, Tuesday before May 6, and Friday after September 19, for cattle.

Remarkable
charter.

† PUSEY is a village only remarkable for having belonged to one family ever since the reign of Canute, who gave it to their ancestor, by the medium of a horn, which is now in the possession of the owner of the estate. The horn is of an ox, or buffalo, mounted at each end with rings of silver, and a third round the middle, on which is an inscription ; two feet are fixed to the middle ring, and the stopper is shaped like a dog's head. The manor was recovered in the reign of James II. by the production of this horn.

Birthplace
of West,
Bishop of
Ely, Thomas
Cromwell,
and Gibbon.

‡ PUTNEY, a parish and village in the western division of the hundred of Brixton, anciently called Puttenheath, of which the present name appears to be a contradiction. The village stands on the southern bank of the Thames. In the civil war under Charles I., when the Royalists, after the battle of Brentford, had taken up their quarters at Kingston-upon-Thames, a bridge of boats defended by forts on either side of the river, was constructed at Putney by command of the Earl of Essex ; and here the parliamentary army was stationed in 1647, while the King was in captivity at Hampton Court. Putney was the birthplace of Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, a statesman and diplomatist of some note in the reign of Henry VIII. and of his unfortunate contemporary Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who was the son of a blacksmith, and after having been raised almost to the summit of power was executed as a traitor in July, 1540. Here also was born Edward Gibbon, the distinguished historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

§ PWLLHELLI, a seaport-town agreeably situated upon a small bay in

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
57	Pwll-y-Crochan pa	Pembroke...	Pembroke ... 5	Milford 3	Tenby 15	269	....
48	Pwll-y-Wrach ham	Brecon	Hay 8	Talgarth 1	Brecon 8	158	187
28	Pycheley pa	Northamp ..	Kettering 3	Wellingboro' 5	Northampt. 11	77	501
38	Pycombe pa	Sussex	HurstPierpo. 3	Brighton 6	Cuckfield 7	45	239
13	Pyktree ham	Durham	Chester le St. 1	Durham 7	Gateshead 7	265	....
54	Pyle pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend 5	Aberafon 6	Neath 12	185	475
34	Pylle pa	Somerset...	Shepton Mal. 4	Castle Cary.. 4	Glastonbury . 7	117	205
34	Pyleigh ham	Somerset...	Taunton 8	Lydiard St.L. 1	Milverton 4	149	....
11	Pyworthy pa	Devon	Holsworthy.. 2	Stratton 6	Launceston . 12	216	700

the Irish Sea. The harbour is safe and sheltered, and the coasting-trade gives occupation to many bottoms of sixty tons and upwards, belonging to this improving little port. The beach here is admirably adapted for bathing, consisting of a fine hard sand, and the respectability of the neighbourhood augments the attraction to bathers. Further sea-encroachments have been interrupted by embankments raised on each side of the town, and the harbour is scoured by two small rivers which fall into it, after passing through the town. Both river and sea fishing are productive here. Petty sessions for the hundred are held in this town. The intercourse between this place and Carnarvon is now perfectly easy, stage-coaches passing and repassing daily, along a beautiful line of road skirting the base of the Rifal Mountains, and passing through scenery of the sublimest description.

PWLLHELL.

Beautiful line of road

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 5, May 13, June 30, August 19, September 24, and November 11.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Pant	Essex	Blackwater.	Piddle	Worcestersh	Avon.
Pescotter	Cardigansh..	Tivy.	Plym*	Devonshire..	Tamar.
Petterell	Cumberland	Eden.	Pont	Northumber.	Blith's Newk.
Pever	Cheshire....	Weaver.	Pottrose	Cumberland	Irthing.
Pickmere	Cheshire....	Pever.	Priddle†	Dorsetshire .	Poole Haven.
Piddle.	Dorsetshire	Poole Harbour.			

* PLYM, a river in Devonshire, rising in Dartmoor, about three miles above Walkhampton, and passing Meavy and Shaw Prior, reaches Plympton, between which and the old town of Plymouth it spreads into an extensive basin, and soon after unites with the Tamar in forming Plymouth Sound.

† PRIDDLE, or Piddle, a river in Dorsetshire, rises at the foot of a large ridge of hills near Alton, directing its course almost due south about five miles; when it makes a serpentine bend, and flows to the east to a small village called Hyde, a little above which it receives a considerable brook, rising near Middleton. From thence it continues its course about six miles farther, and falls into Poole haven near the mouth of the Frome.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Quadring.....pa	Lincoln	Spalding....8	Swineshead..5	Folkingham..11	105	858
5	Quainton.....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury...7	Winslow ....6	Buckingham10	46	1056
34	Quantockshead, East }pa }	Somerset....	Bridgewater13	Watchet ....5	Taunton....15	152	277
34	Quantockshead, West.....pa }	Somerset....	.....14	.....3	.....14	153	222
5	Quarendon .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury...2	Winslow ....9	Thame .....10	41	60
27	Quarles.....ex pa dis	Norfolk.....	N. Walsingh. 4	Wells.....4	Burnham ....5	117	33
16	Quarley.....pa	Hants	Andover ....7	Ludgershall..5	Stockbridge .9	71	201
22	Quarlton .....to	Lancaster...	Bury .....5	Bolton le M. .5	Haslingden .5	200	376
45	Quarmby .....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.3	Halifax.....6	Oldham ....14	192	2240
22	Quar Moor .....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster....4	Garstang ....9	KirbyLonsd.15	240	605
10	Quarndon ....to & cha	Derby	Derby .....3	Duffield ....3	Worksworth10	129	487
35	Quarnford.....cha	Stafford.....	Leek .....6	Bakewell...15	Newcastle..16	160	783
16	Quarr .....dis	Hants	Newport ....5	Ryde.....2	Brading ....5	79	....
12	Quarrelston, Winter- } borne .....vil }	Dorset	Blandford....6	Sturminster..6	Dorchester..13	109	....
13	Quarrington .....to	Durham	Durham .....5	Kelloe.....2	BishopsAuc.10	257	173
24	Quarrington .....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford ....2	Grantham ..11	Folkingham..8	114	184
33	Quatford .....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth..2	Kiddermins.10	Broseley....8	136	492
33	Quatt Malvern ....pa	Salop .....	.....4	.....9	Cleobury ...10	135	328
5	Quedgeley .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...4	Stroud .....7	Michel Dean 9	109	297
11	Queenborough ...m t }& pa }	Kent	Sheerness...2	Chatham ...15	Maidstone ..16	45	786
12	Queenhill...ham & cha	Worcester ..	Upton on S. .3	Tewkesbury.3	Pershore ...9	106	107
5	Queen's Elms....ham	Middlesex ..	Fulham .....2	Hammersmith2	Chelsea .....1	2	....

Ruins of
St. Peter's
Chapel.

Birthplace
of St. Osyth.

* QUARENDON is a small village lying in the vale of Aylesbury. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held by one Geoffrey, and taxed for 10 hydes of land, and supplied pannage or feeding for 300 hogs. In the fertile pastures, in the neighbourhood, are fatted great numbers of oxen, which are annually exhibited at the Smithfield cattle show. In one of Quarendon pastures are the ruins of the chapel, a building of some note, which is said to have been founded by John Farnham, and dedicated to Saint Peter, about the year 1392. The original building becoming ruinous, it was rebuilt, in Queen Elizabeth's time, by Sir Henry Lee, who lies buried beneath its decaying fragments. A handsome marble monument was erected to his memory ; and a black tablet, fixed on one of the walls, bore a long inscription detailing Sir Henry's virtues and his services to the queen—it stated that he was sworn into the service of Henry the VIIIth at the age of fourteen, and was knighted at the age of twenty. In the reign of Elizabeth he established jousts and tournaments for her amusement, and gained the credit of being the fairest man at arms, and the most complete courtier of his time, and received the Order of the Garter at the queen's hands. It would appear that after retiring from public life, he resided here until his death, which took place in 1611. An old man now residing in the village states, that the chapel was closed about seventy years since. Within the last few years it has been gradually ruined from the hand of Time and the mischievous mutilation of numerous visitors, nothing now remains of the roof, the pulpit, the seats, or the altar-piece. Nettles and thistles are growing between the fragments of stone, and the pillars that formerly supported the roof, are now used by the fattening oxen as rubbing-posts—it is, indeed, a picture of desolation. Quarendon is noted as the birthplace of Saint Osyth, who was beheaded in Essex, in the year 600 ; her relics were brought to Aylesbury Church, where it is said they “ wrought many miracles.”

† QUEENBOROUGH is situated on the western branch of the river Swale, where it falls into the estuary of the Medway, at which spot the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Queinton pa	Gloucester..	Chi.Campden 7	Strat.onAvon7	Evesham . . .11	97	609
23	Quenby ham	Leicester ...	Leicester . . .9	Melton Mow. 9	Uppingham.12	101	17
14	Quendon pa	Essex	StanstedMou.4	Saff. Walden 6	Dunmow . . .10	36	211
23	Queniborough pa	Leicester ...	Leicester . . .7	MeltonMow.10	Mount Sorrel 6	106	518
15	Quenington pa	Gloucester..	Fairford . . .2	Burford . . .10	Northleach .10	82	365
8	Quethiock pa	Cornwall ...	Liskeard . . .4	St. Germans.6	Callington . .5	218	692
6	Qui pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge . .5	Newmarket .9	Linton10	54	415
27	Quidenham pa	Norfolk . . .	Harling . . .2	Kenninghall .1	N.Buckenha. 4	91	84
16	Quidhampton ham	Hants	Whitchurch .4	Overton1	Basingstoke. .9	55	....
41	Quidhampton ti	Wilts	Wilton1	Fuggleston . .0	Salisbury . . .2	83	....
18	Quinbury ham	Herts	Puckeridge . .2	Lit. Hornead 2	Buntingford. .3	28	....
28	Quinton pa	Northamp ..	Northampton5	NewportPag11	Towcester .. 8	61	126
7	Quoisley to	Chester . . .	Whitchurch .3	Marbury1	Malpas4	166	434
23	Quordon to & cha	Leicester ...	Mount Sorrel 2	Barrow on S. 1	Loughboro' .3	107	1752

Saxon kings had a fortress called Cyningburg, afterwards named the Castle of Sheppy. William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the architect of Windsor Castle, having rebuilt this fortress on a grand scale, King Edward III. on visiting it, gave to the neighbouring town the name of Queenborough, in honour of his queen Philippa. Henry VIII., in 1536, repaired the castle, which subsequently becoming decayed, was dismantled and destroyed by command of the Parliament in 1650. The town consists of one principal street, the buildings of which are chiefly modern; and near the centre of the town is a guildhall. Here is a manufactory of copperas; but the inhabitants are in general employed in fishing and in dredging for oysters, or in the lobster trade, large quantities of lobsters being imported from Sweden and Norway, and sent for sale to the metropolis.

QUEENBOROUGH

Copperas manufactory.

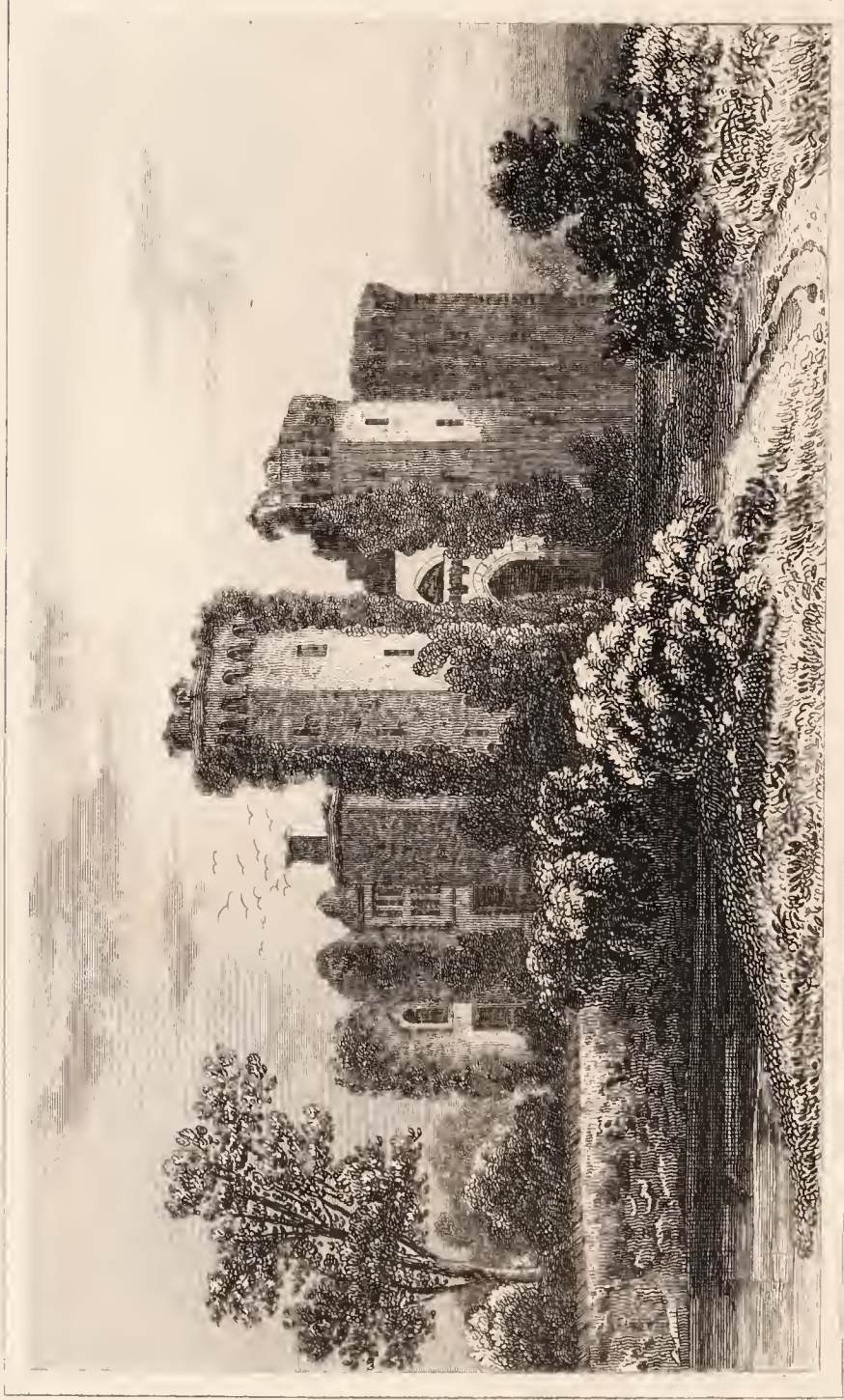
Market, disused.—Fair, August 3.

R.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
7	Raby to	Chester	Great Neston 3	Liverpool . . .8	Chester . . .11	194	165
13	Raby* to	Durham	Durham . . .19	Staindrop . . .1	Barnard Cas. 6	247	247
11	Rackenford pa	Devon	Tiverton . . .8	SouthMolton10	Dulverton . .8	173	472
38	Rackham ham	Sussex	Arundel . . .5	Amberley . . .2	Petworth . . .8	57	....
27	Rackheath pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . .5	Acle10	N.Walsham 10	113	262
38	Racton pa	Sussex	Chichester . .6	Petersfield 10	Midhurst . .10	60	88
10	Radbourn pa	Derby	Derby5	Burton on T. 9	Ashborne . .10	131	253
39	Radbourn, Lower . . . }	Warwick ..	Southam . . .4	Daventry . .10	Banbury . . .11	82	14
	.....ex pa pl }						
39	Radbourn, Upper . . . pa	Warwick . . .	..... 4	.....10	.....12	82	8
5	Radcliffe pa	Bucks	Buckingham .2	Bicester . . .10	StonyStratfo. 9	57	334
22	Radcliffe pa	Lancaster . .	Bury4	Bolton4	Manchester . .7	190	3904

* RABY. Raby Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Darlington, is situated on the east side of an extensive park; it is a massive Gothic structure, and its extent, grandeur, and preservation give the most perfect idea of the magnificence of feudal ages; the south front is very beautiful, and the style and proportion of its windows are truly elegant. The interior is disposed into numerous apartments, furnished in the most elegant manner, and containing many good paintings, and are more modern in their proportions than could have been supposed in so ancient a building. The park, plantations, and pleasure-grounds are very extensive, and disposed with great taste; many parts of them command very beautiful and extensive prospects.

Raby Castle.



LAGLAN AND CASTLE,

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES delineated



VILLAGE OF RAGLAND,

MONMOUTHSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delneated

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
58	Radnor, Old*.....pa	Radnor	New Radnor.3	Kington .....4	Presteign ....5	156	1989
7	Radnor .....to	Chester	Congleton ...2	Astbury .....2	Macclesfield .8	164	2
7	Radnor, Summerford.to	Chester .....	.....3	.....3	.....9	164	117
34	Radstock.....pa	Somerset....	Frome.....7	Bath .....8	Wells.....11	114	1165
28	Radston .....pa	Northamp..	Brackley ...3	Banbury....9	Towcester..10	66	203
39	Radway.....pa	Warwick ..	Kineton ....3	.....8	Shipston on S.9	79	315
34	Radway Fitzpaine.ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater.3	Cannington .0	Watchet ...14	142	....
3	Radwell.....ham	Bedford....	Bedford ....6	Felmersham.1	Harrold ....4	56	166
18	Radwell.....pa	Herts.....	Baldock ....2	Shefford ...6	Hitchin ....6	39	103
14	Radwinter.....pa	Essex	Thaxted ...4	Saffron Wald.4	Haverhill....7	45	819
23	Ragdale.....pa	Leicester ..	Melton .....6	Leicester...12	Loughboro'.9	108	108
26	Ragland†.....pa	Monmouth..	Monmouth...8	Abergavenny 8	Usk .....6	137	681
39	Ragley.....ham	Warwick....	Alcester....2	Evesham ....8	Strat. on Avon9	103	....
30	Ragnall ....ham & cha	Notts.....	Tuxford ....5	East Retford.8	Newark ....13	137	166
25	Rails Head .....ham	Middlesex ..	Isleworth...1	Hounslow ...2	Twickenham 1	9	....
14	Raine, Little .....pa	Essex	Braintree ...2	Dunmow ....7	Chelmsford .11	40	377
22	Rainford .....to & cha	Lancaster...	Prescot.....6	St. Helens...5	Wigan .....7	201	1642
21	Rainham .....pa	Kent	Chatham ....4	Maidstone ...8	Feversham..13	34	671
27	Rainham, East ....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...4	Litcham....6	Burnham ...12	107	115
27	Rainham, South ....pa	Norfolk.....	.....5	.....5	.....13	106	122
27	Rainham, West.....pa	Norfolk.....	.....4	.....6	.....12	107	335
22	Rainhill .....to	Lancaster...	Prescot.....3	St. Helens...4	Warrington..8	195	679
7	Rainow .....to & cha	Chester.....	Macclesfield.3	Prestbury ...4	Stockport ..11	170	1807
35	Rainscliffe.....to	Stafford	Newcastle...4	Wolstanton..3	Leek .....8	153	835
27	Rainsthorpe .....ham	Norfolk.....	St. Mary Strat.2	Norwich ....9	N. Buckenha.9	102	....
44	Rainton .....to	N. R. York ..	Boroughbrid.6	Topcliffe ....2	Ripon .....6	212	411
13	Rainton, East .....to	Durham	Durham .....6	Houghton le S1	Sunderland ..8	264	1600
13	Rainton, West .....to	Durham ....	.....4	.....3	.....10	262	1184
40	Raisbeck .....to	Westmorlnd	Orton .....2	Ravenstoned.6	Appleby ...10	277	....
44	Raisgill .....ham	W. R. York ..	Settle .....13	Arncliffe ....4	Kettlewell .4	236	....
43	Raisthorpe .....to	E. R. York ..	New Malton.9	Wharram Per.2	Gt. Driffield 12	220	45
24	Raithby.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby.....8	Horncastle...8	Louth .....14	135	203
24	Raithby.....pa	Lincoln	Louth .....3	.....11	Wragby ...13	145	147
53	Rake.....to	Flint	Hawarden ...2	Chester.....5	Mold .....7	187	77
35	Rake End .....ham	Stafford ...	Rudgeley...3	Lichfield ....6	Ab. Bromley.6	126	....
8	Rame.....pa	Cornwall ...	Devonport...5	Saltash .....8	St. Germain's.8	223	896
12	Rampisham .....pa	Dorset	Beaminster ..7	Cerne Abbas.8	Crewkerne 10	130	416
6	Rampton.....pa	Cambridge .	Cambridge...7	St. Ives .....9	Ely .....13	58	191
30	Rampton.....pa	Notts.....	East Retford.7	Tuxford .....7	Gainsborough 8	144	411
41	Ramsbury†.....pa	Wilts	Hungerford ..5	Marlborough.6	Swindon...12	69	2290
16	Ramsdean .....ti	Hants	Petersfield...4	East Meon...2	Hambledon ..6	58	....
31	Ramsden .....ham	Oxford	Witney .....4	Charlbury ...3	Woodstock ..7	69	423
14	Ramsden Belhouse..pa	Essex	Billericay...3	Rayleigh ....7	Chelmsford ..9	26	438

forming one irregular street; and its public buildings are, a small church standing on an eminence above the town, and a town-hall, resembling a barn, in which the election for the member, the county courts, and a court of pleas for all actions without limitation, are holden. As a place of antiquity it ranks high, having been walled round most probably by the Romans, and having had a strong castle, which was destroyed by Owen Glendwr.

Fairs, October 28, Tuesday before Holy Thursday, Trinity Tuesday, August 14, and October 28.

* RADNOR, OLD, or Pen-y-Craig, a parish, comprehending fourteen townships, in the liberties of the town of New Radnor, situated upon the southern bank of the Somergill river. The church, a venerable edifice, stands upon the summit of a rock, and is ornamented with a lofty tower, containing six clear-toned bells.

† RAGLAND. Ragland Castle is one of the most modern structures of the kind in this part of the country, the earliest style not being older than the time of Henry V., and some parts erected as late as the reign of Charles I.; this castle was almost entirely destroyed during the civil wars, when it was garrisoned for the royal cause, and sustained a siege of ten weeks. The stately hall, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth, is deserving of notice for the curious fretwork of its walls, windows, &c.

‡ RAMSBURY was formerly a market-town: it was anciently the see

NEW
RADNOR.

Venerable
church.

Stately
hall.



RAMSGATE HARBOUR.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delimited.



WEST CLIFF, RAMSGATE.

KEN.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delivered.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Rand pa	Lincoln.....	Wragby .....2	Lincoln.....10	Mt Rasen ...7	143	109
24	Randby pa	Lincoln.....	.....7	Horncastle ..7	Louth .....9	141	116
9	Randilinton ham	Cumberland.	Longtown ...3	Arthuret ...2	Carlisle.....6	307	....
44	Rands Grange con	N. R. York .	Bedale .....0	N. Allerton..8	Masham .....6	223	....
15	Randwick pa	Gloucester..	Stroud .....2	Gloucester. 10	Newnham ...11	104	1031
27	Randworth pa	Norfolk.....	Acle .....4	Norwich ...10	N. Walsham 12	118	400
15	Rangeworthy ...ham } & cha }	Gloucester..	Wickwar ...3	Thornbury...6	Sodbury ...4	112	331
30	Ranskill to	Notts	Bawtry .....4	Blyth .....2	East Retford 5	149	348
12	Ranston ti	Dorset	Blandford ...5	IwerneCourt. 1	Shaftesbury..8	105	....
35	Ranston pa	Stafford.....	Stafford .....5	Eccleshall...4	Newport ....9	149	273
35	Ranton Abbey....ex } pa lib }	Stafford.....	Eccleshall...3	Stafford .....5	..... 9	149	17
16	Ranvills ti	Hants	Southampton 1	Winchester.12	Romsey .....8	75	....
34	Rapps ham	Somerset ...	Ilminster ...2	Ilton .....1	Chard .....6	138	....
24	Rasen, Market*...m t } & pa }	Lincoln ...	Lincoln.....15	Louth .....15	Gainsboro'..20	148	1428
24	Rasen, Middle..... pa	Lincoln ...	Mt. Rasen ..2	Lincoln.....15	Caistor .....9	148	685
24	Rasen, West pa	Lincoln ...	..... 3	.....14	.....10	147	252
44	Raskelf to & cha	N. R. York..	Easingwold .3	Boroughbrid. 8	Thirsk 9	215	459
45	Rastrick to & cha	W. R. York.	Huddersfield .4	Halifax .....5	Bradford ...8	193	3021
23	Ratby pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ...5	Mt. Bosworth 8	Loughboro' .10	100	996
29	Ratchwood to	Northumb..	Belford.... 5	Bambrough ..6	Alnwick ...10	318	20
23	Ratcliffe, Culey.ham } & cha }	Leicester ...	Atherstone ..2	SheepyMagna2	Mt. Bosworth 6	108	212
30	Ratcliffe-upon-Soar.pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .9	Kegworth ...2	Derby .....11	117	177
30	Ratcliffe-upon-Trent } pa }	Notts.....	Nottingham .6	Bingham ...4	Southwell ..12	124	1125
23	Ratcliffe-upon-the- } Wreke..... pa }	Leicester ...	Leicester ...8	Loughboro' ..8	Mount Sorrel.4	104	144
44	Rathmill to	W. R. York.	Settle .....4	Giggleswick .4	Clitheroe ...14	231	347
39	Ratley† pa	Warwick...	Kineton .....5	Banbury .....7	Shipston onS11	78	376
33	Ratlinghope pa	Salop.....	Bish. Castle..8	Church Stret. 5	Shrewsbury.12	163	252

pleted by the son of the latter. Vessels can now ride at ease during the most dreadful storm. It may be entered at all tides by ships of 300 tons burden, and at spring tides by those of a much larger size. Ramsgate derives its principal importance from the great resort of persons hither for sea-bathing, for which purpose the beach is particularly suited, in consequence of the smoothness of the sands, the limpid clearness of the water, and the salubrity of the air and beauty of the prospects. The coasting-trade is considerable, much coal being imported; and off the coast the fishery is extensively prosecuted by large vessels from the western ports, and by some small-craft belonging to Ramsgate.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday, and every day during the season.

* RASEN, MARKET, a small market-town situated on the Rasen, a stream which flows into the river Ancholme, and from which it derives its name. The town has an air of neatness and cleanness about it, that immediately prepossesses the stranger in its favour; and the surrounding country, though generally flat, is extremely fertile and beautiful. There is no trade carried on here, except retail trade; and there is nothing remarkable in the town, except the peculiar form of the upper windows, in the embattled tower of the church, which have a pointed arch divided into two pointed lights, and a quatrefoil head; up the centre goes a strong mullion, crossed by a transom, terminating at the impost; on the south side of the tower is a representation of our first parent on the branches of a fruit tree, on the trunk of which is the dart of death; in allusion to the effects of eating the forbidden fruit. In the endowment of this living, the vicar is entitled to the unusual tithe of ale.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, every other Tuesday after Palm-Sunday, for sheep, &c.; September 25, for horned cattle.—Inns, The Dolphin and White Hart.

† RATLEY. At Edge-hill in this parish was fought one of the most signal battles during the whole contest between Charles I. and the Parliament, on September 2, 1642; in which, according to some, 5 or 6,000 were killed; but according to a survey taken by the Rev. Mr. Fisher,

RAMSGATE.

Considerable coasting-trade.

Curious church windows.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
11	Rattery pa	Devon	Totness 5	Ashburton . . 6	Modbury . . . 9	198	506
36	Rattlesden pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket . 6	Bury St. Edm. 9	Sudbury . . . 15	69	1113
24	Rauceby, North . . . pa	Lincoln	Sleaford . . . 4	Grantham . . 11	Newark . . . 16	119	262
24	Rauceby, South . . . to	Lincoln . . . . .	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 11	. . . . . 16	118	255
9	Raughton to	Cumberland . . .	Carlisle . . . 7	Dalston . . . 2	Hesket New. 8	297	330
9	Raughton Head . . . cha	Cumberland . . .	. . . . . 8	Castle Sower. 7	. . . . . 6	298	. . .
28	Raunds pa	Northamp	Higham Fer. 5	Kimbolton . . 9	Thrapston . . 5	70	1370
19	Raveley, Great . . . pa	Hunts	Ramsey . . . 4	Warboys . . . 4	Huntingdon . 7	66	275
19	Raveley, Little . . . pa	Hunts . . . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 6	65	54
24	Ravendale, East . . . pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby . 7	Caistor . . . 9	Louth 11	159	104
24	Ravendale, West . . . pa	Lincoln . . . . .	. . . . . 7	. . . . . 8	. . . . . 12	160	26
9	Ravenglass* . . m t & to	Cumberland . . .	Egremont . . 12	Ambleside . . 21	Keswick . . . 23	290	. . .
27	Raveningham pa	Norfolk	Beccles . . . 5	Loddon 3	Yarmouth . . 13	113	215
7	Ravenscroft to	Chester	Middlewich . 1	Northwich . . 6	Knutsford . . 9	168	16
10	Ravensdale Park . . lib	Derby	Derby 7	Muggington . 1	Ashborne . . . 8	133	65
3	Ravensden pa	Bedford	Bedford . . . 4	St. Neots . . . 9	Kimbolton . . 10	54	258
45	Ravensfield pa	W. R. York . . .	Rotherham . . 5	Tickhill . . . 8	Doncaster . . 8	164	229
28	Ravenshorpe pa	Northamp	Northampton 9	Daventry . . . 9	Rugby 13	75	612
5	Ravenstone pa	Bucks	Olney 3	Newport Pag. 5	Stony Stratf. 9	55	430
23	Ravenstone pa	Derby & } Leicester }	Ashby de la Z. 4	Mt. Bosworth 7	Loughboro' . 11	113	348
40	Ravenstonedale . . . pa	Westmorlnd . . .	Kirk. Stephen 5	Orton 8	Sedbergh . . . 9	273	1036
13	Ravensworth to	Durham	Gateshead . . 4	Newcastle . . 5	Durham . . . 11	269	187
44	Ravensworth to	N. R. York . . .	Richmond . . 5	Reeth 10	Bernard Cas. 10	238	300
29	Raw to	Northumb	Morpeth . . . 14	Rothbury . . . 1	Alnwick . . . 14	303	49
43	Rawcliffe to	N. R. York . . .	York 3	Easingwold . 10	Wetherby . . 13	202	54
16	Rawcliffe . . . to & cha	W. R. York . . .	Snaith 3	Howden . . . 7	Thorne 8	174	1450
22	Rawcliffe, Nether . . to	Lancaster	Poulton . . . 6	Garstang . . . 7	Preston . . . 13	230	575
22	Rawcliffe, Upper . . to	Lancaster . . . .	. . . . . 7	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 12	229	665
45	Rawden to & cha	W. R. York . . .	Bradford . . . 6	Otley 5	Leeds 7	196	2057
45	Rawmarsh pa	W. R. York . . .	Rotherham . . 3	Barnesley . . 10	Doncaster . . 11	162	1538
14	Rawreth pa	Essex	Rayleigh . . . 3	Billericay . . 7	Chelmsford . 11	30	321
12	Rawston, Tarrant . . pa	Dorset	Blandford . . 5	Wimborne . . 8	Cranborne . 10	103	63
22	Rawtonstall Booth . to	Lancaster	Burnley . . . 6	Haslingden . 3	Blackburn . . 9	207	. . .
14	Rayleigh† pa	Essex	Chelmsford . 14	Rochford . . . 5	Southend . . . 9	32	1339

RATLEY. vicar of Kineton, not more than 1,300, and amongst the rest several of the nobility ; night prevented greater slaughter, and both armies kept the field.

Ancient road.

* RAVENGLASS, a market-town, situated at the confluence of the rivers Eske, Mite, and Irt, which here form a large sandy harbour, with a narrow entrance to the sea : notwithstanding this advantageous situation its trade is very insignificant. The town consists of one good street, with a commodious inn for travellers, and a small endowed freeschool. About a mile and a half eastward of Muncaster may be traced the ruins of an ancient city called Barnscar, founded according to tradition by the Danes. It is walled round except at the east end, and including the suburbs, is nearly three miles in circumference : there is an ancient road through the city leading from Ulpha to Ravenglass. The country surrounding this place is greatly indebted to the patriotism of Lord Muncaster, who has introduced an improved system of agriculture, and by his exertions covered the bleak hills in the neighbourhood with forest trees, and introduced the most improved breeds of farming stock, and implements of the best construction.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 6, June 8, and August 5, for horses, horned cattle, and yarn.

Lawless Court.

† RAYLEIGH, a parish, and formerly a market-town. Here was anciently a castle, of which some important earth-works still remain, consisting of a mount, with an oval-shaped base, surrounded by a ditch, and this also by a rampart and a second ditch, defended by other embankments. At King's-hill is held what is called the Lawless Court, where, on Wednesday morning after Michaelmas-day, the tenants are bound to appear at the first cockcrow, and kneeling, offer them homage of suit and sued. All this business is transacted in whispers, and the use of pen and ink not being allowed a coal is substituted. The penalties attached to neglect are supposed to have been inflicted in consequence of some commotion, or conspiracy, on the part of the tenantry in ancient times.

Fair, Trinity-Monday, for horses and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14	Raynham pa	Essex	Purfleet 3	Romford 5	Barking 6	18	630	
40	Rayside ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 7	Shap 1	Penrith 12	277	....
3	Reach jo cha	Bedford	LeightonBuz. 3	Woburn 4	Fenny Stratf. 5	43	798	
22	Read to	Lancaster	Clitheroe 6	Burnley 5	Blackburn 8	212	510	
4	Reading* co t mt & bo	Berks	Oxford 28	Newbury 17	Maidenhead 13	39	15595	
21	Reading ham	Kent	Tenterden 4	Appledore 3	Rye 7	59	....
40	Reagill ham	Westmorlnd	Appleby 6	Shap 3	Penrith 11	276	....
23	Rearsby pa	Leicester	Leicester 8	Melton Mow. 8	Loughboro' 9	104	503	
29	Reaveley to	Northumb	Wooler 8	Rothbury 11	Alnwick 12	315	67	

* READING, a market, borough, and county town. It is situated on the banks of the river Kennet near its confluence with the Thames, and on the line of the great western road from London to Bath. Elfrida, the widow of King Edgar, having murdered her step-son, Edward the Martyr, as an expiation for her crime, founded here a nunnery, which, together with the town, was burnt in 1006 by Sweyn, King of Denmark, in revenge for the massacre of his countrymen by order of King Ethelred II. The town was probably soon rebuilt; and in 1121, Henry I. erected on the site of the ruined nunnery a noble monastery for Benedictine monks, which establishment was richly endowed and made one of the mitred abbeys. In the conventual church were interred the royal founder, his second wife Queen Adeliza, and several other persons of high rank. King Stephen built a castle at Reading, which was demolished by order of his successor Henry II., who, in 1163, visited this place to preside at a judicial combat between his standard-bearer, Henry De Essex and Robert De Montfort, who accused Essex of having, through treachery or cowardice, thrown away the royal standard in a battle with the Welsh near Chester. Essex having been vanquished in the duel, confessed his guilt, and his life was spared on condition of his entering a monastery, in consequence of which Reading abbey became the place of his retreat, or rather imprisonment. In 1213 a council was held here before the papal legate, Pandulphus, the object of which was to effect a reconciliation between King John and the prelates and nobles who opposed his tyranny; in 1348 a grand tournament took place here, before Edward III. A grand national council was held at Reading in 1385, and Parliament sat here in 1439, 1452, 1453, and in 1467; on which last occasion it was removed from Westminster by prorogation, on account of the plague. This town was repeatedly visited by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; but in the reign of Henry it must have suffered considerably from the suppression of the rich and splendid monastery. Hugh Farringdon, the last abbot, having resisted the measures of government, was, together with two of his monks, attainted of high treason and hanged, drawn, and quartered at Reading, in November, 1539. Immense quantities of plate, jewellery, and other valuable articles, were found by the parliamentary commissioners; and the revenues of the monastery amounted to £1938 14s. 6d. A considerable part of the conventual buildings, which covered a space nearly half a mile in circumference, were standing till the civil war under Charles I., when Reading having been alternately occupied as a garrison by the Royalists and Parliamentarians, the abbey was almost reduced by the latter to a heap of ruins. In 1688, on the invasion of the country by the Prince of Orange, a slight skirmish took place here between the Dutch and a party of Scots and Irish in the service of James II., and this engagement, which was long commemorated under the appellation of Reading Fight, though of trifling importance, spread a temporary panic through the neighbouring towns, where it was reported that the victorious Irish were burning, plundering, and cutting the throats of the people wherever they came; and this groundless alarm, which was very extensively propagated was called "the Irish Cry." From Domesday-book it appears that Reading was an ancient demesne of the crown before the Norman Conquest, and in the reign of William I. there were twenty-eight houses

Noble
Benedictine
monastery.

Abbot and
monks
hanged,
drawn, and
quartere

READING.

Free
grammar-
school.Charitable
institutions.Manufac-
tures and
commerce.

here belonging to the king. The earliest charter extant was granted by Henry III., and several others were bestowed by succeeding monarchs previously to that of Charles I. Since the Municipal Corporation Reform Act it has been governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The Lent assizes for the county are held here in the guildhall. Reading has returned members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. A free grammar-school was founded by one of the abbots in the reign of Henry VII., and endowed with property belonging to the decayed hospital of St. John, from which, after the suppression of monasteries, £10 a-year was assigned for the support of this seminary, since paid by the corporation; it was further endowed by Archbishop Laud; and there are two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, for pupils from this school, supported by the benefactions of Sir Thomas White. This school has long been highly celebrated as a classical seminary. The bluecoat-school was founded in 1646, by Richard Aldworth, Esq.; and its endowments, arising from the benefactions of the founder, of Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., John West, Esq., William Malthus, Esq., and others, produces an income of more than £1,000 a-year, for which forty-seven boys are educated and apprenticed, the master, who is appointed by the corporation, having a salary of £50 a-year. Among the charitable institutions, which are very numerous, may be noticed the benefactions of Mr. John Kendrick, an eminent clothier of Reading, who, in 1624, gave £7,500 in trust to the mayor and burgesses, for the erection of a house for the employment of the poor, which purpose was carried into effect at the expense of £2,000; and in this establishment, which, for some unknown reason, received the singular appellation of The Oracle, the woollen manufacture was for some time prosecuted with considerable success. During the civil war, the building was made a depot for military stores, and the endowment was lost, except £500, which had been directed by the donor to be lent on security without interest. The town is of a triangular form, consisting of four principal streets, intersected by others of less importance. Some of the houses are partly constructed of timber-work, with high gables, in the style of the sixteenth century; but the buildings in general are of brick, and are spacious and convenient. The town is well paved; it is lighted with gas by a joint stock company, established by act of Parliament in 1825; and there is an ample supply of water, furnished by a company established in 1694. There is a handsome stone bridge of one arch, over the main stream of the Kennet, in Duke-street, erected at the expense of the corporation; north-east of the town is a bridge, called Blake's-bridge; and there are others over branches of the river. This part of the kingdom seems to have been at an early period the seat of the woollen manufacture, which is said to have been introduced here in the reign of Edward I., in whose time lived Thomas Cole, a clothier of Reading, as famous in legendary history, under the name of Thomas of Reading, as his countryman, Jack of Newbury. But the making of woollens has been transferred to other places, and the principal manufactures carried on here at present are those of coarse linen, silks, ribbons, and galloons, floor-cloth and sail-cloth, hats, pins, ropes, twine, and sacking; besides which, there are breweries, iron-foundries, and yards for boat-building. The commerce of Reading, however, chiefly depends on the transit of goods, especially by water, to the metropolis. In 1828 a wharf and a dock were constructed on the bank of the Kennet; and in 1830 an iron bridge was erected over that river on the line of the great western road. The trade thus carried on is chiefly in flour, malt, corn, seeds, coal, timber, oak-bark, hoops, wool, cheese, and beer. William of Reading, Archbishop of Bordeaux in the reign of Henry III., was a native of this town; as likewise was that most arbitrary and imprudent statesman, Archbishop Laud.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Reculver*.....pa	Ken ⁺	Canterbury .10	Margate .....9	Ramsgate ..11	65	297
57	Redbert.....pa	Pen.broke...	Tenby.....4	Pembroke ...7	Narberth....8	248	134
18	Redbourn†.....pa	Herts.....	St. Albans...5	Luton .....7	Dunstable ...8	25	2047
24	Redbourne.....pa	Lincoln	Glanford Br. 6	Kirton .....3	Lincoln ....18	150	300
16	Redbridge.....ham	Hants	Southampton 4	Lyndhurst ...6	Romsey .....5	78	....
26	Redbrook.....ham	Gloucester } & Monmo. }	Monmouth...4	Chepstow ..12	Usk .. ....12	132	....
43	Redcar	N. R. York.	Guisborough 7	Stockton ...13	Whitby ....23	252	729
7	Reddish	Chester	Knutsford ...9	Limme .....1	Warrington..5	181	....
22	Reddish	Lancaster...	Manchester .5	Stockport ...2	Ashton un. L. 5	178	860
42	Redditch‡....to & cha	Worcester..	Bromsgrove..5	Birmingham 12	Worcester..19	111	....
27	Redenhall.....pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston ...2	Bungay .....6	Norwich ...18	101	1784
8	Redgate	Cornwall ...	Liskeard.....4	St. Cleer ....1	Callington...7	220	....
36	Redgrave.....pa	Suffolk	Diss.....5	Kenninghall .6	Eye .. ....7	87	712
14	Redgwell	Essex	Hedingham .5	Haverhill....5	Clare .. ....4	52	713
54	Redgwern	Glamorgan..	Caerphilly...1	Machen ....4	Cardiff .....8	160	190
36	Redisham, Great...pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..5	Beccles.....4	Bungay.....5	105	179
36	Redisham, Little...rec	Suffolk	Beccles.....4	Halesworth..7	.....5	107	....
15	Redland	Gloucester .	Bristol .....2	N.PassageH.10	Sodbury....14	120	....
34	Redlinch	Somerset....	Bruton .....2	Wincanton .4	Castle Cary. 5	108	64
36	Redlingfield.....pa	Suffolk	Eye .. ....4	Debenham...5	Framlingha. 10	88	235
9	Redmane	Cumberland	Cockermouth 3	Maryport...8	Ireby.....8	309	342
13	Redmarshall ...pa & to	Durham	Stockton on T.4	Darlington...9	Sedgefield ...6	250	335
23	Redmile.....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow.13	Grantham ...8	Bingham ....8	118	461
44	Redmire.....to & cha	N. R. York.	Middleham ..6	Reeth	Askrigg .....7	238	344
46	Redness	W. R. York	Howden.....5	Goole	Crowle.....8	178	644
8	Redruth§ ....m t & pa	Cornwall ...	Truro .....9	Falmouth ..10	Helstone ...10	26	8191

* RECULVER. It is said to have been the Regulbium of the Romans; and on the subjugation of Kent by the Saxons, it became the principal seat of the Saxon kings, under the name of Raculf. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with two high towers, surmounted by spires at the angles of the west front. The church contains many ancient and curious monuments; and, according to tradition, the body of Ethelbert, the first Christian king of Kent, lies here; and Ethelbert II., who died in the year 760, was also buried here, as appears from the annals of Canterbury.

Ancient
and curious
monuments.

† REDBOURN. *Fairs*, first Wednesday after January 1, Wednesday in Easter-week, and Wednesday in Whit-week, for sheep.

‡ REDDITCH, a hamlet in the parish of Tardebigg, delightfully seated on an eminence, commanding a short but pleasing view of its environs, and immediately on the western borders of Warwickshire. The manufactures of this place consist of needles and fish-hooks, which are carried on with great spirit and to an astonishing extent: the perfection of the former article alone, employs, in this place, the adjacent hamlets, and immediate neighbourhood, about 3,000 persons. The seat and mansion of the Earl of Plymouth is situated about a mile and a half from this place; the building is much admired for its simple elegance, and the park with which it is surrounded is finely wooded and laid out with rustic taste. This nobleman is lord of the manor, and holds a court leet annually in October, when a constable is appointed.

Seat of the
Earl of
Plymouth.

Fairs, first Monday in August, for all sorts of cattle; and third Monday in September.

§ REDRUTH, a considerable market-town, situated in the midst of the mining district, and appears to be a place of great antiquity. In the neighbourhood are rock-basins, stone pillars and circles, cromlechs, cairns, and other ancient monuments, supposed to have been connected with the Druidical superstitions of the Britons. About a mile from the town is a lofty hill, called Carnbre; and one of the adjacent heights is denominated the Sacrificing Rock, where human victims are said to have been immolated by the Druids. The town consists chiefly of one street of considerable length, situated on the brow of a hill. It has been much improved of late years, and it is now tolerably well paved and lighted with gas. This town derives its commercial importance principally from the

Druidical
monuments.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Pop-ulation
15	Redwick.....ti	Gloucester..	Thornbury.. 6	N. Passage H. 2	Bristol .....12	130	285
26	Redwick.....cha	Monmouth..	Monmouth..24	Newport ... 8	Chepstow ..12	140	252
13	Redworth.....to	Durham....	Darlington...7	Bis. Auckland5	Staindrop ...8	248	370
18	Reed.....pa	Herts.....	Barkway ...2	Royston ....3	Buntingford .4	35	232
36	Reede.....pa	Suffolk.....	Bury St. Edm.7	Clare .....9	Newmarket 13	65	231
27	Reedham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle .....6	Loddon.....6	Yarmouth ..10	118	535
22	Reedley Hallows...to	Lancaster...	Burnley .....2	Colne .....5	Clitheroe ...9	213	464
24	Reepham.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln ....4	Bardney ...7	Wragby ...7	137	295
27	Reepham*....m t & pa	Norfolk.....	Foulsham...6	Aylsham ...7	Norwich ...14	111	452
44	Reeth†.....m t & to	N. R. York..	Askrigg ....9	Leyburn....9	Richmond ..9	242	1456
37	Reigate† ..bo m t & pa	Surrey.....	Dorking ....6	Croydon....11	Brighton...31	20	3397
43	Reighton.....pa	E. R. York..	Bridlington .6	Gt. Driffield 15	New Malton 23	212	234
4	Remenham.....pa	Berks.....	Henley .....2	Gt. Marlow 17	Maidenhead .9	35	463
12	Rempston.....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .0	Wareham ...5	Poole .....8	116	....
30	Rempston.....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham 10	Loughboro' .5	Kegworth ...7	114	398
15	Rendcombe.....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester .5	Northleach .8	Cheltenham 11	94	218
36	Rendham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Saxmundham3	Framlingham 5	Wickham Mt.7	88	449
36	Rendlesham§.....pa	Suffolk.....	Wickham Mt.3	Woodbridge .5	Orford .....8	82	261
3	Renhold.....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford ....4	St. Neots...9	Kimbolton .11	54	370
10	Renishaw.....to	Derby.....	Chesterfield .7	Dronfield ...5	Eckington...1	157	606
29	Rennington ...to & cha	Northumb..	Alnwick ....4	Alnmouth ..6	Belford ....13	312	273
9	Renwick.....pa	Cumberland	Penrith ....11	Alstone ....9	Carlisle ...18	294	400
27	Repps.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle .....5	Yarmouth ..12	Norwich ...15	123	255
27	Repps, North.....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer.....3	N. Walsham 7	Aylsham ...10	129	581
27	Repps, South.....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 5	Cromer.....5	.....9	128	721

REDRUTH.

Tehiddy Park.

numerous copper and tin mines in its vicinity ; the working of which is said to have occasioned an increase of the population more than six-fold in the course of the last century ; and the estimated annual value of the produce of the mines has been reckoned at nearly one million sterling. About two miles from the town is Tehiddy-park, the beautiful seat of Lord de Dunstanville.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday, May 2, August 3, and October 12, chiefly for cattle.

* REEPHAM, a small market-town, remarkable for three churches erected in one cemetery ; viz., its own church, Whitwell, and Hackford. Two of these still remain, but that of Hackford was long since burnt. The principal trade of this town is in malt.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, June 29, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen.

Picturesque views.

† REETH, a market-town, irregularly built upon an eminence, and commands many picturesque and beautiful views. Here are lead-mines in operation, and the knitting of stockings is carried on extensively.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday week before Old May-day, May 12, Friday before St. Bartholomew, August 24, Friday week before Old Martinmas, and November 22, for pewter, brass, hawkers, and pedlery.

‡ REIGATE, or Ryegate, a borough and market-town, situated at the foot of a ridge of chalky downs which crosses the country and consists principally of two streets, High-street, running nearly east and west, and Bell-street, from north to south. This borough has sent members to Parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. This town confers the title of Baron on the Earl of Peterborough. On the north side of the town, behind the principal street, formerly stood the castle, no remains of which are now visible. The vicinity of the town abounds with fuller's-earth and medicinal springs.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday, for bullocks and horses ; December 9, first Wednesday in every month, a market for cattle ; and September 14.

Rendlesham House.

§ RENDLESHAM, a parish, and formerly a market-town. Rendlesham-house is a princely residence, surpassed by few in the kingdom, and is said to occupy the site of the palace of Redwald, King of the East Angles, who kept his court here. It give the title of an Irish baron to the family of Thelluson.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
10	Repton* .....pa	Derby	Burton on Tr 5	Derby .. ....7	Ashby de laZ.8	124	2083
54	Resolvend .....ham	Glamorgan..	Neath.....1	Aberafon ...7	MerthyrTyd.20	199	261
8	Resprin .....ham	Cornwall ...	Bodmin.....2	Lostwithiel. 5	St. Austle ..10	236	....
40	Reston .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....6	Ambleside...6	Orton .....14	268	...
24	Reston, North .....pa	Lincoln	Louth .....5	Alford.....8	Horncastle .13	146	39
24	Reston, South .....pa	Lincoln	Alford.....6	Louth .....6	.....14	147	139
8	Restormel .....ham	Cornwall ...	Lostwithiel .2	Bodmin ....5	Liskeard....11	233	....
30	Retford, East†. .m t }	Notts.....	Newark ....20	Bawtry.....9	Gainsboro'.10	144	2491
	..... & pa }						
30	Retford, West .....pa	Notts.....	E. Retford ..1	..... 8	Blyth .....6	145	593
14	Rettendon .....pa	Essex	Rayleigh ...5	Billericay...7	Chelmsford ..9	30	671

* REPTON, or Repington, is supposed to have been the Roman station Repandunum, situated on the declivity of a hill, near a trout-stream, which flows into the Trent; it consists principally of one street of scattered houses, about a mile in length. Before the year 600 here was a nunnery, in which Ethelbert, and many other Mercian kings were interred. After the conquest a priory of black canons was established here, the remains of the conventual buildings of which are now employed as the Repton freeschool, a very rich endowment which originated in the bounty of Sir John Port, who in 1566 devised all his estates in Lancashire for the support of this school, and a hospital at Etwall, the master of which, with the schoolmaster of Repton, the poor men, and the poor scholars, were in 1612, made a body corporate. The improved rental of the estates is now £2,500 per annum. The celebrated Hebraist, John Lightfoot, was the first usher in this establishment.

Freeschool
and
hospital.

† RETFORD, EAST. In Domesday-book this place is called Redeford, whence it has been inferred that the name originated from a ford over the river Idle, on the eastern bank of which the town is situated, where the soil consists of red earth, or ferruginous clay. This place was an ancient demesne of the crown; and in 1279 Edward I. granted the manor to the burgesses, at a fee-farm rent of £10 a-year, permitting them to appoint a bailiff from among their own number. These privileges were confirmed by Edward III. in 1336, and again in 1424, by Henry VI., who empowered the bailiff to hold courts of record for the borough, and to act as escheator and clerk of the market. The last charter, previous to the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, was granted by James I. Sessions of the peace for the borough are held quarterly; and here likewise are held those for the northern division of the county. Retford first returned members to Parliament the 9th of Edward II., and afterwards intermitted making returns till the 13th of Elizabeth, after which they were regularly continued until 1826, the right of election being vested in the freemen, and the bailiffs the returning officers. In consequence of the charges of bribery and corruption in the election in 1826, proved before a committee of the House of Commons, the borough was disfranchised in 1829, and the right of voting transferred to the inhabitants of East Retford and the freeholders of the hundred of Bassetlaw. This place derives considerable advantage from its situation on the great north road. Malt was formerly a principal article of commerce here, and the trade in it is still continued, though it is said to be declining. The most extensive manufactures are those of hats and shoes, to which may be added bobbin-net, yarn, check, sacking, sail-cloth, ropes, and twine; and on the river Idle are corn and paper-mills. In the neighbourhood are several hop-plantations. South-westward of the town passes the Chester-canal, which is carried by an aqueduct over the Idle. The surrounding country is picturesque and beautiful, the land, which is hilly, being appropriated to grazing cattle; on the west it is more level, including a part of the ancient royal forest of Sherwood.

Ancient
privileges.

Manufac-
tures.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 23 and October 2, for horses, cattle, and cheese.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Revelstock pa	Devon	E. Plympton . 7	Modbury . . . 8	Kingsbridge 15	216	492
24	Revesby pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . . 7	Spilsby 8	Tattershall . . 6	128	646
11	Rewe pa	Devon	Exeter 5	Tiverton 8	Crediton 9	168	286
36	Reydon pa	Suffolk	Southwold . . 2	Halesworth . . 7	Lowestoft . . 12	103	338
27	Reymerston pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham . . 6	Hingham 3	Norwich . . . 15	102	299
54	Reynoldston pa	Glamorgan . . .	Swansea . . . 12	Llanelly . . . 13	Penrice 2	218	220
57	Reynoldston pa	Pembroke	Tenby 5	Pembroke . . . 6	Narberth . . . 11	249	109
54	Rhayadar pa	Glamorgan . . .	Llandaff . . . 2	Caerphilly . . 6	Llantrissant . . 8	164	227
58	Rhayadar* . . m t & cha	Radnor	Builth 12	Tregaron . . . 22	NewRadnor 18	181	669
54	Rhigby ham	Glamorgan . . .	Llantrissant . . 9	MerthyrTyd . 12	Aberafon . . . 15	180	369
50	Rhiw pa	Carnarvon . . .	Pwllheli . . . 12	Nevin 10	Bardsey Isle 10	256	410
52	Rhiwabon† pa	Denbigh	Wrexham . . . 6	Llangollen . . 6	Chirk 5	182	7988
47	Rhodwyddgeidio . . . pa	Anglesea	Llanerch-y-M2	Amlwch 6	Llanefni 9	269	316
54	Rhos ham & cha	Glamorgan . . .	Cowbridge . . 6	Llandaff . . . 10	Cardiff 11	171	....
47	Rhos-Colyn pa	Anglesea	Holyhead . . . 5	Llan.-y-Med . 12	Llanefni 15	273	967
51	Rhos-Du pa	Cardigan	Aberystwith . 8	Tregaron . . . 9	Llompeter . . 15	230	152
48	Rhos-Ferreg ham	Brecon	Builth 6	Rhayadar . . . 8	Llandovery . 20	179	112
57	Rhos-Glyddwr . . . pa	Pembroke	Pembroke . . . 6	Milford 3	Haverford W10	261	212
57	Rhos-Market‡ pa	Pembroke	Milford 4	Pembroke . . . 6	..... 6	257	453
47	Rhos-Peirio pa	Anglesea	Amlwch 4	Llan.-y-Medd 6	Holyhead . . . 15	275	32
54	Rhos-Sili pa	Glamorgan . . .	Swansea . . . 17	Penrice 6	Llanelly 18	223	293
54	Rhudd-Dre pa	Glamorgan . . .	Cardiff 7	Caerphilly . . 3	Newport 8	156	324
53	Rhuddlan§ pa	Flint	St. Asaph . . . 3	Holywell . . . 12	Caerwys 8	224	1506

Flannel
manufac-
tures.

* RHAYADAR, or Rhaiadar, a market and borough-town, situated upon the banks of the river Wye. This is one of the contributory boroughs which return a Burgess to Parliament for New Radnor. The king is lord of the manor. Here are two flannel-manufactories, and this is a great thoroughfare between Aberystwyth and the counties of Worcester and Hereford. The intercourse through the medium of Rhayadar has been much facilitated by the construction of a new line of road, extending from the bridge over the Wye, in this town, to Llangerrig and the Shrewsbury road.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, August 6 and 27, September 26, October 14, and December 3.

Offa's Dyke

† RHIWABON (RUABON), is situated upon a rivulet which discharges itself into the Dee, about a mile below the town. There is no plan observed in the erection of this town, the extension having been made in correspondence with the irregular and rapid increase in the population of this mining district. Petty sessions for the division are held here. The population are wholly occupied in the collieries and iron-works, which encompass this place. Here is the extensive demesne and stately hall of Wynnstay, the seat of Sir Watkins Williams Wynne, Bart. The Caerddin, an ancient settlement in this parish, occupies about four acres of ground, and is still encumbered with vestiges of ancient dwellings. Offa's Dyke appears close to this latter remains of antiquity. A fierce and bloody battle was fought here between the English invaders and Owain Cyfeiliog, Prince of Powys, in which the latter was victorious. This engagement occasioned the beautiful poem of "The Hirlas Horn," composed by the prince himself.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, last Friday in February, May 22, and November 20.

‡ RHOS-MARKET. In this parish was born Lucy Walter, mistress to King Charles II., and mother of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth.

Rhuddlan
Castle.

§ RHUDDLAN is a place of great antiquity, though now but inconsiderable, and stands on the banks of the river Clwyd, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge, and which is navigable by flats of seventy tons burden up to the town. The noble castle of Rhuddlan is still tolerably perfect. Rhuddlan was made a free borough by Edward I., and it is now contributory to Flint in returning a representative to Parliament. A Parliament, assembled here in the year 1283, enacted the famous statute of Rhuddlan; and in the parliament-house, or council-hall, Edward I. is said to have delivered his artful address to the Welsh gentry.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
58	Rhulen.....pa	Radnor.....	Builth.....7	Hay.....9	NewRadnor10	163	119
52	Rhuthyn*.....m t	Denbigh.....	Denbigh....8	Chester....21	Llangollen..14	206	3376
56	Rhydfaes.....ham	Montgomery	Llanidloes...3	Newtown...9	Montgomery18	178	....
49	Rhyd-y-Briw.....pa	Brecon.....	Brecon.....10	Llandoverý..9	Builth.....18	181	...
54	Rhyd-y-Byddyn...ham	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....10	Caerphilly...4	Llantrissant .6	164	405
53	Rhyl.....ham	Flint.....	St. Asaph's..5	Holywell...12	Caerwys.....9	225	....
42	Ribbesford.....pa	Worcester..	Bewdley.....1	Kidderminst.4	Worcester..13	124	4003
22	Ribbey.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Kirkham....2	Poulton.....6	Blackpool...7	227	482
22	Ribbleton.....to	Lancaster...	Preston.....2	Blackburn...9	Clitheroe...16	219	170
22	Ribchester†...pa & to	Lancaster...	Blackburn...6	Clitheroe...8	Preston....10	218	4283
45	Ribston, Great†.....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' 6	Wetherby...3	Boroughbri.10	197	152

promising to give them a prince, born amongst themselves, one who never spoke a word of English, and whose life and conversation were free from human censure. The monarch concealed the birth of Prince Edward in Carnarvon castle, an event which had but then occurred. The Marsh, or Morfa Rhuddla, is celebrated in history as having been the field of a bloody conflict between the Saxons and the Welsh, A.D. 795, when Caradoc, King of Wales, was slain. There is a beautiful plaintive melody, which borrows its name from the occasion, preserved in "Jones's Musical Reliques."

Fairs, February 2, March 25, and September 8.

* RHUTHYN. It stands upon an eminence in the noble Vale of Clwyd, on the banks of the little river of that name. The town-hall, or market-house, is an old and tasteless building; the church is architectural and handsome, and adorned with a fine tower, containing a set of silver-toned bells. This is a contributory borough with Holt and Denbigh, in returning a representative to Parliament. The corporation consists of four aldermen and twelve councillors. Here are held the assizes for the county; quarter-sessions alternately with Denbigh; courts-leet twice in each year; and a court for the recovery of small debts and the trial of real personal actions once a fortnight. It is probable that a fortress or castle stood here at an early period. Camden asserts that the castle was founded by Roger Grey, but Edward I. erected a spacious and magnificent edifice on the site. Owen Glendwr besieged the castle, but thought it prudent to discontinue the attempt very soon; and during the civil wars it was reduced by General Mytton, not, however, until after a siege of two months. After being almost wholly ruined, it has been rebuilt with the best imaginable taste, the ground-plan of the ancient castle being followed, as far as was practicable, in the restoration. Upon removing the ruined heaps of the ancient pile, a spring well was discovered in the rock, lying at a depth of 100 feet, which is now drawn with a bucket and chain. The proprietor was led to seek for this necessary appendage to a place of defence, from an inspection of an old plan of Rhuthyn Castle preserved in the British Museum, upon which the position of the castle well is distinctly marked. In the vicinity of Rhuthyn are many demesnes beautifully situated, and highly improved, amongst which none is more conspicuous for correctness of taste displayed in the embellishments than Pool Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Bagot.

RHUDDLAN.

Handsome church.

Pool Park.

Market, Monday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10.—*Inns*, Wynnstay Arms and White Lion.

† RIBCHESTER, celebrated as being the site of a Roman station of considerable magnitude, said to have been the Rigodunum of the Romans; from the great number of antiquities which have been discovered, it appears to have been a town of great wealth and elegance; two remains of military ways may still be traced, one leading to York, and the other to the north over the forest of Bowland.

‡ RIBSTON, GREAT, celebrated from giving name to the delicious

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Ribston, Little.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...4	Knaresboro' .4	Boroughbri. 10	198	222	
9	Ribton .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Workington .4	Maryport ...4	310	26	
24	Riby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby.6	Caistor .....7	Barton .....14	160	163	
46	Riccall* .....pa	E. R. York .	Selby .....4	Howden....11	York .....11	185	705	
17	Richard's Castle....pa	Hereford & } Salop}	Ludlow .....4	Leominster ..7	Tenbury ....8	141	586	
21	Richborough.....ham	Kent	Sandwich ...2	Ramsgate ...6	Canterbury .12	67	..	
37	Richmond†.....pa	Surrey.....	Twickenham 1	Brentford....3	Kingston ...4	12	7243	
44	Richmond‡...m t & pa	N. R. York .	Darlington..13	BernardCas.14	N. Allerton 15	233	3900	
9	Rickerby .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle ....2	Brampton ...8	Longtown ...8	303	74	

RIEBSTON. apple, called the Ribston Pippin, which was originally brought from France, and first cultivated here.

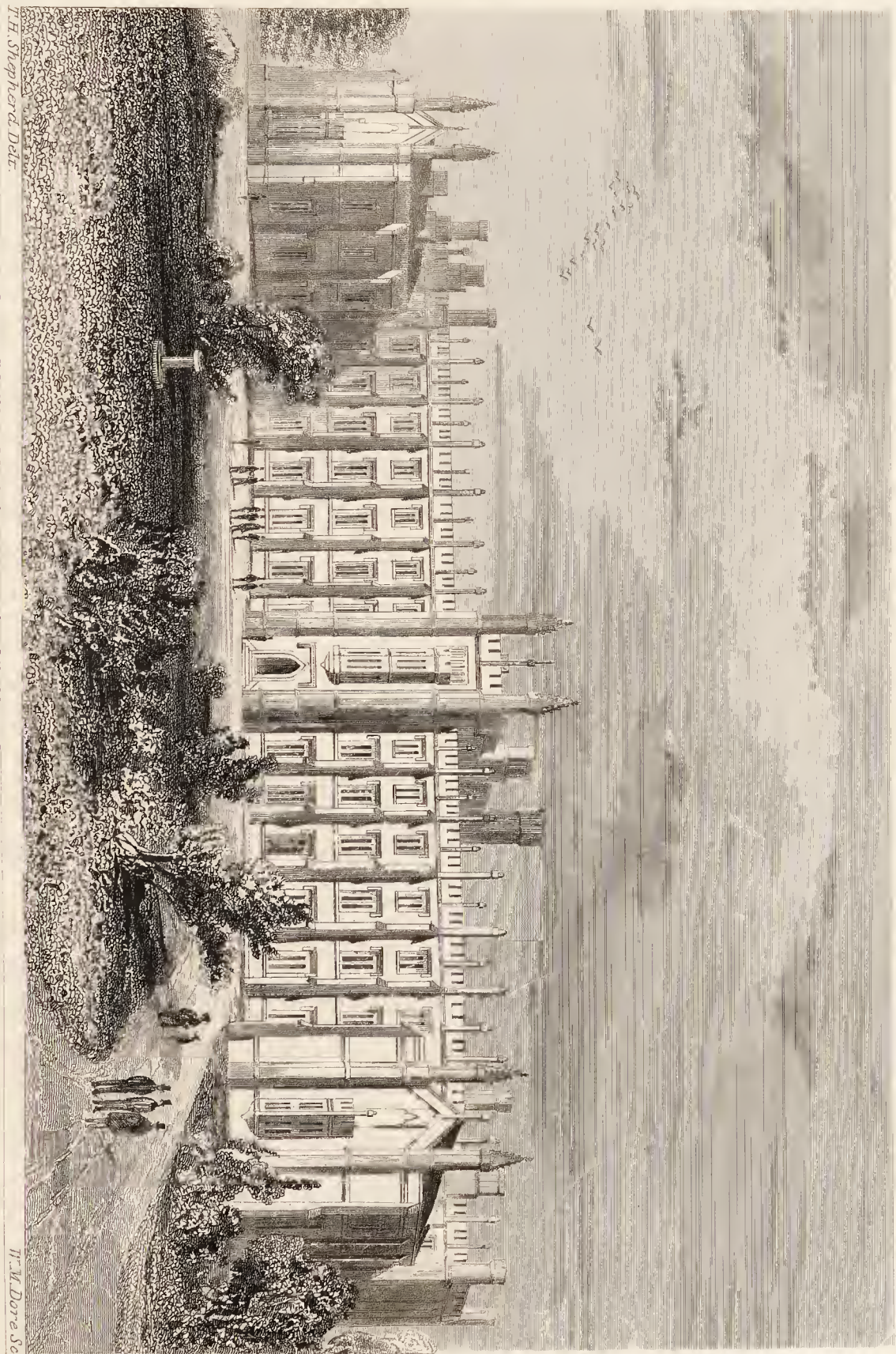
* **RICCALL.** This place is celebrated as being the landing place of Harfager, King of Norway, who in 1066 sailed up here with a fleet of 600 ships, and immediately surprised York, which he took by storm, but soon after perished at Stamford-bridge, in a battle against King Harold.

Manor of Richmond.

† **RICHMOND**, a village in the first division of the hundred of Kingston. The lordship, or manor of Richmond, which includes also the parish of Kew, has belonged to the crown since the reign of Edward I. It was, in October, 1770, granted for life to Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III. There were two parks here in the reign of Henry VIII., both near the palace. These were afterwards united, under the appellation of the Old Park, by way of contra-distinction from the Great or New Park, formed by order of Charles I. The lodge in the Old Park, once the residence of the great Duke of Ormond, was the favourite retirement of Caroline, queen of George II., and the king himself was a frequent visitant. The Old Park extends from Kew along the border of the Thames to Richmond, including the royal gardens and a dairy-farm. George III. made some preparations for the erection of a palace, but after laying the foundation the idea was abandoned. Thomson, the poet of the "Seasons," who passed the latter part of his life at a house in Kewfoot-lane, where he died in 1748, was interred in the church of Richmond, and a brass tablet, with an inscription by David, Earl of Buchan, was erected to his memory in 1792. Here also was buried the learned critic, Gilbert Wakefield. Few places in the kingdom have been more generally or more deservedly admired than Richmond, which, from its site on the declivity of a hill, overlooking the Thames in its course through a fertile and rich-wooded country, interspersed with farms, villages, and mansions, with hills fading in the distance, exhibits a scene, the picturesque beauty of which, often as it has been celebrated and described, both in poetry and prose, can scarcely fail alike to surprise and delight the spectator. The village of Richmond, which in size and general aspect resembles a town, has a green area in the centre, three sides of which are bordered by buildings, and three by a line of trees, the north-west side having an avenue with a walk between; the main street extends parallel to the western side of the green. Dr. Moore, author of "Zeluco," and Viscount Fitzwilliam, founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, are buried here; as is also Mrs. Yates, the celebrated actress. The beautiful but unhappy Stella, the wife of Swift, was born here March 13, 1681. The pine-apple was first cultivated at Richmond.

Picturesque scenery.

‡ **RICHMOND.** A borough and market-town. It stands on the eastern declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the river Swale, encircling one-half of the town. This river was regarded with peculiar veneration by the Anglo-Saxons, from the circumstance of 10,000 persons having been baptised in it by Paulinus, a missionary, who in the seventh century converted the Northumbrians to Christianity. The town



T.H. Shepherd Del.

W. M. Dove Sc.

THE WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

*Richmond,
SURREY*

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



SCENE FROM RICHMOND HILL.

SURREY.



RICHMOND, YORKS SHIRE,

TOWN AND CASTLE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
35	Rickerscote.....to	Stafford.....	Stafford .....2	Penkridge ...4	Rudgeley...10	143	....
34	Rickford.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....6	Wroughton ...2	Bristol .....12	130	....
36	Rickinghall Inferior.pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 14	Eye .. .....8	Kenninghall .8	85	465	
36	Rickinghall Superior } pa }	Suffolk	Eye .....8	Bury St. Ed. 14	..... 8	85	774
14	Rickling .....pa	Essex	Stansted....6	Saffron Wald. 6	Thaxted.....8	38	447	
18	Rickmansworth*.... } m t & pa }	Herts.....	Watford....3	H.on the Hill 8	Amersham...8	18	4574	
7	Riddings .....ham	Chester.....	Knutsford ...6	Altrincham..3	Stockport ...9	177	....
45	Riddlesden, East..ham	W. R. York	Keighley ....2	Skipton .....9	Otley .....9	207	....
45	Riddlesden, West.ham	W. R. York.	..... 1	..... 8	..... 9	207	....
16	Ride† .....cha	Hants	Newport ....7	Portsmouth..5	Southampt. 17	77	....
7	Ridge .....ham	Chester	Macclesfield .3	Stockport...9	Manchester .16	170	....
18	Ridge .....pa	Herts.....	Barnet .....3	St. Albans ..6	South Mims .1	14	347	
33	Ridgeacre .....ham	Salop	Hales Owen .0	Oldbury ....5	Dudley .....5	119	....
46	Ridgemonnd .....to	E. R. York..	Hull .....10	Hedon.....4	Pattrington..7	186	....

consists of several streets, lighted with gas ; the houses are neatly built of stone, and in the market-place are many handsome shops, and in the centre a column, beneath which is a reservoir filled with water for the supply of the town, brought by pipes from a spring at Aislebeck, where there is another reservoir. The principal trade carried on here is in corn and lead from the mines of Lancashire. There is a paper-mill ; and ropes, twine, hair-cloth, and oil-cloth are manufactured here. The remains of the castle, overhanging the river, consist of part of the walls and the donjon tower, or keep, which is in tolerable preservation, having been repaired in 1761, by the Duke of Richmond. North of the town are the ruins of a convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, including a tower richly decorated, in the later pointed style of architecture. St. Nicholas's Hospital, founded as early as the reign of Henry II. still exists, having been rebuilt after the Reformation. The country around Richmond is extremely romantic, consisting of hills and mountains, intersected by valleys, watered by various streams abounding with fish, especially trout, and hence angling forms a favourite amusement of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. This place gives the title of Duke to the family of Lennox.

RICHMOND.

Remains of the castle.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Saturday before Feast of St. Thomas à Becket, and feast of Holy Rood.

* RICKMANSWORTH, or Rickmeresworth, a market-town, situated on the river Colne, has recently been much improved by the formation of the Grand Junction Canal. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome embattled tower, and containing several ancient monuments. In the middle of the nave is a stone, formerly inlaid with brasses, of a man standing between his two wives ; but one of the latter was stolen during some repairs : beneath is an inscription as follows :—

Here lyeth byried vnder this stone
The body of THOMAS DAY
And his two wives, Alice and Joane ;
The times here see you may.

Alice }
Joane }
Thomas }

Deceased {
the 10th of July, 1585.
the 6th of Avgvst, 1598.
the 10th of July, 1613.

Curious
monumental
inscription.

These three, no doubt, had faith in Christ, their sins for to forgive,
And they can tell, that knew them well, ye poore they did relieve.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, July 20, November 24, for black cattle, sheep, and hogs ; Saturday before the third Monday in September for hiring servants.

† RIDE, or Ryde, a chapelry in the parish of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight, consisting of two divisions, called Upper and Lower Ride ; it is a busy and flourishing place, being the principal thoroughfare between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth. The accommodations at Ride have been much improved recently, and several good lodging-houses opened ; and during the summer season it is much frequented. Ride, particularly the upper division, affords a variety of extremely pleasant prospects.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
3	Ridgemont pa	Bedford.....	Woburn.....3	Ampthill ....4	Bedford ....12	43	992	
33	Ridgewardine.....ham	Salop	Drayton ... .3	Nantwich ... .8	Woore .....5	155	....
10	Ridgeway .....ham	Derby	Chesterfield .7	Sheffield....5	Eckington...3	157	....
29	Riding .....to	Northumb..	Hexham.....6	Corbridge....3	Ebchester ...8	279	151	
10	Ridings.....to & cha	Derby	Alfreton....3	Chesterfield.14	Derby .....13	139	....
29	Riddles.....to	Northumb..	Morpeth....7	Rothbury....7	Alnwick ....14	296	....
27	Riddlesworth pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling 5	Thetford....7	Botesdale...8	85	90	
7	Ridley.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...6	Tarporley ...6	Whitchurch .9	170	100	
29	Ridley .....to	Northumb..	Hexham.....10	Haltwhistle..6	Allendale....6	285	233	
27	Ridlington pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 4	Cromer.....12	Yarmouth ...21	129	205	
32	Ridlington pa	Rutland	Uppingham..3	Oakham .. .4	Preston.....2	92	262	
42	Ridmarley, D'Abitot } pa }	Worcester ..	Ledbury.....4	Upton.....9	Gloucester..11	110	1050	
35	Ridware Hill .....ham	Stafford.....	Rudgeley....3	Lichfield ....7	Abb.Bromley 4	227	....
35	Ridware Mavesyn... pa	Stafford.....	..... 3	..... 6	..... 5	126	657	
35	Ridware Pipe pa	Stafford.....	..... 4	..... 6	..... 5	126	125	
24	Rightbolt.....ham	Lincoln	Spalding ...6	Donnington .6	Bourn .....10	104	....
24	Rigsby pa	Lincoln	Alford.....2	Louth .....11	Spilsby.....7	140	99	
45	Rigton .....to	W. R. York.	Otley.....7	Harewood ..5	Ripley .....8	202	451	
45	Rigton.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...5	..... 5	Leeds ... .9	193	391	
43	Rillington pa & to	E. R. York .	New Malton.4	Sherburn ....7	Gt. Driffield 17	221	955	
44	Rilston.....to & cha	W. R. York	Skipton.....5	Kettlewell .10	Settle .....12	221	724	
45	Rimington .....to	W. R. York.	Clithero ....6	Colne .....6	.....14	223	201	
34	Rimpton pa	Somerset....	Yeovil.....6	Ilchester ....6	Sherborne ...4	119	208	
46	Rimswell.....to	E. R. York .	Hull .....16	Patrinton...5	Beverley ...24	192	144	
7	Ringey.....chap	Chester.....	Knutsford ..6	Altringham .4	Stockport...8	179	....
36	Ringsfield..... pa	Suffolk	Beccles.....2	Bungay.....6	Halesworth..8	108	315	
27	Ringland pa	Norfolk	Norwich ....8	E. Dereham 10	Foulsham .12	103	350	
22	Ringley ...ham & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester..7	Bolton .....4	Bury .....4	187	....
38	Ringmer pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....3	Brighton ...10	Hailsham ..10	50	1271	
11	Ringmore pa	Devon	Modbury ...4	Kingsbridge .6	Plymouth ...14	109	309	
36	Ringshall..... pa	Suffolk	Needham....4	Ipswich ....11	Hadleigh ....8	72	315	
5	Ringstall .....ham	Bucks	Ivinghoe ...4	Dunstable ...6	Gt.Berkhamp.5	30	337	
28	Ringstead pa	Northamp ..	Thrapston ...3	Higham Fer. 5	Kettering...9	70	620	
27	Ringstead, Great ... pa	Norfolk.....	Burnham ...9	CastleRising11	Docking ... .5	111	524	
27	Ringstead, Little ... pa	Norfolk.....	..... 9	.....11	..... 5	111	....
12	Ringsted, East ti	Dorset	Melcombe R. 4	Dorchester ..6	Wareham ..15	123	....
11	Ringswell ham	Devon	Exeter .....1	Honiton ....15	Topsham ... .4	163	....
16	Ringwood....m t & pa	Hants	Christchurch 8	Salisbury ...17	Southampt. 20	92	4382	
38	Ripe..... pa	Sussex.....	Hailsham....5	Lewes.....7	Seaford.....8	55	360	
10	Ripley..... cha	Derby	Alfreton....4	Derby .....11	Belper .....4	137	1997	
16	Ripley.....ham	Hants	Ringwood ...4	Christchurch 4	Lymington..12	96	....
37	Ripley..... ti & cha	Surrey.....	Guildford....6	Kingston ...11	Chertsey ....9	21	....
44	Ripley† .....m t & pa	W. R. York	Leeds .....18	Knaresboro' .5	Ripon .....8	215	121	

Woollen cloth and stocking manufac- tories.

* RINGWOOD. It is a place of considerable antiquity, situated on the east side of the Avon, which here frequently spreads over the meadows into a broad sheet. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manu- facture of woollen cloths and stockings, and in making strong beer and ale, considerable quantities of which are exported. The Petty Sessions for New Forest west division are holden here.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, July 10, and December 11, for pedlery and forest colts.

† RIPLEY was anciently a market-town of some note.

Fairs, Wednesday in Easter week, and October 23, for horses and horned cattle.

‡ RIPLEY, a market-town, pleasantly situated near the river Nidd ; it is noted for its abundant produce of liquorice. The church is an ancient building, containing a monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Ingilby, a judge of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Edward III. Here is a free- school for the use of all the children in the parish, founded in 1702, by two ladies of the Ingilby family. Another school, at Burn Yates, was founded and endowed in 1760, by Admiral Long, with a bequest, now producing £200 per annum. Here are also other charitable bequests from Lord Craven, Mrs. Hardy, &c. Ripley Castle is an ancient em- battled mansion of the date of 1555, which has been modernized and rendered commodious. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for Charles I., but surrendered to Cromwell a few days after the battle of Marston Moor.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Easter Monday for horned cattle and horses ; Easter Tuesday for sheep ; and August 25, 26, 27, for sheep, horned cattle, and linen.

Free- school.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
16	Riplingham.....to	E. R. York .	South Cave ..3	Kingston ...10	Beverley ....8	182	....
29	Riplington.....to	Northumb .	Morpeth ...7	Newcastle..14	Hexham....18	289	17
16	Riplington.....ti	Hants	Petersfield...5	Alton .....11	West Meon..2	58	....
44	Ripon.. ..m t	W. R. York	Leeds . . . 26	Knaresboro' 10	Ripley .....8	212	14804
24	Rippingale .....pa	Lincoln.....	Bourn5	Folkingham .4	Spalding....12	102	658
21	Ripple .. ..pa	Kent	Deal .....2	Dover .....5	Sandwich ...6	74	209

* RIPON. The ancient and considerable market and borough town of Ripon is supposed to have derived its name from its site on the banks (ripæ) of the Ure, and the little river Skell. The former of these is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, of seventeen arches ; while five other bridges are found within a mile of the town. Ripon consists almost wholly of narrow, and irregular lanes ; having but one tolerable street, which leads from the market-place to the church. That edifice is collegiate. In the market-place, which is a handsome square, is a beautiful obelisk, ninety feet high. Ripon has also a good town-hall, a free grammar-school, a public dispensary, Sunday-schools, and a school of industry, four hospitals, of ancient foundation, and various other charities. “As true steel as Ripon rowels” indicates the former existence of a spur manufactory here ; and the woollen manufacture is said to have flourished to a considerable extent ; linens and saddle trees are now the principal productions of the place. Ripon was represented in the first lower house of Edward I., and continues formally to elect two members. In its first charter of incorporation, granted by Alfred the Great, the chief magistrate was a “vigilarius,” or “wake man,” whose duty it was to cause a horn to be blown at nine o’clock each evening ; after which, if any house were robbed, the sufferer was re-imbursed from a fund to which all contributed. At the east end of the town, near the church, or minster, is a protuberance, or tumulus, a hundred yards in diameter, commonly called Ellshaw ; conical, and composed of sand, gravel, and human remains. By some, this has been supposed a characteristic monument of the fierce battle between Inguar and Ælla ; but its origin is generally disputed. Respecting the origin of Ripon, little is known : some calling it British, some Roman, and others Saxon : nor is it a matter of moment, though it be of interest, to be informed which of those nations was its founder. It is mentioned as the site of a monastery, founded in 661, by Æta, Abbot of Melross ; and is described by the histories of those turbulent ages as often either totally destroyed, or much damaged by the frequent contests with the Danes, and the ravages of that people. At the Conquest, it was, with the rest of the district, made a desert by the ferocious Conqueror, and had hardly risen from its ruins, when, in the unhappy reign of Edward II., it was subjected to new misfortunes. In 1323, it was burned by the Scots ; the following reign restored it to a prosperous condition. Henry IV. retired thither from the plague ; as did the lord president, in 1604. James I. bestowed a charter on Ripon ; instituting a corporation of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and two serjeants of the mace. It is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. Visiting it, in 1617, he received a present of a pair of Ripon spurs, and a gilt bowl ; and his son, Charles I., who twice went thither, received similar demonstrations of loyalty. In 1643, it was occupied by the Republicans, who were, however, soon driven out by Sir John Mallony, from Skipton, assisted by the inhabitants.—The ancient church of Ripon was established for canons of St. Augustine ; and was refounded, by James I. who endowed it with part of its former revenues. The present church is collegiate ; the foundation consisting of a dean, subdean, and six prebendaries. The edifice is large and venerable, evidently raised at different periods, and often altered ; exhibiting at several points, changes from the Saxon to the Gothic style of architecture. Its form is that of a cross ; at the west end are

Public institutions.

First charter of incorporation.

Burned by the Scots.

Present church is collegiate.

RIPON.

two uniform towers, each 110 feet high ; and in the centre is the great tower called St. Wilfrid's, of the same elevation. These were formerly each surmounted by a spire of wood, covered with lead ; but, that which crowned St. Wilfrid's having been blown down, to the entire destruction of the arched roof of the choir, the others were removed, to prevent a recurrence of the accident ; and open battlements were substituted, with pinnacles at each of the angles. The whole length of the fabric, within, is 270 feet, its greatest breadth, 87 feet ; and the greatest height of the nave, $88\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The transept is 132 feet long ; the ground area of the central tower is about 33 feet square ; the length of the chapter-house 34 feet 8 inches. The divisions of the interior are the nave, the choir, two side aisles, the vestry, and the chapter-house. Above the chapter-house is a library. St. Wilfrid's needle is a passage which leads to a small chapel under the pavement of the great tower. The objects most remarkable within this ancient fabric, are the altar-piece, a curious perspective drawing, representing a colonade ; the stalls of the dean, sub-dean, and prebendaries ; the throne of the archbishop ; and the east window. The beautifully-stained glass of the last was much injured, in 1643, but it has been lately renewed ; the recent repairs consisting almost entirely of arms. The monuments are numerous ; too numerous, and too little extraordinary, to be particularized. The vestry and chapter-house, in the latter of which are several paintings on wood, of sovereigns from Edward III. to Queen Mary, are regarded as by far the most ancient parts of the structure ; and even considered by some as remains of the original erection by St. Wilfrid. It was under the auspicious patronage of Wilfrid that Ripon arose from an insignificant village, to be the see of a bishop, and the site of a cathedral ; and the town still does annual honour to his memory, in a feast which commences on the Saturday next after Lammass-day : when his effigies is brought into the town, preceded by music. Another ancient custom is still very generally observed by the inhabitants. On Midsummer-eve, every housekeeper, who has in the preceding twelve-month changed his residence, spreads a table before his door in the street, with bread, cheese, and ale, for those who please to regale themselves ; after which, if the master is of ability, the company are invited to supper, and the evening is concluded with mirth and good humour.—The environs of Ripon, which are pleasant, salubrious, and fertile, are also embellished by seats of nobility and gentry, among which Studley Royal, and Newby Hall, deserve notice. The first, situated nearly three miles from Ripon, south-westward, is a commodious and elegant building, adorned with good pictures, an excellent library, and some of the finest tapestry in the kingdom. The pleasure-grounds of Studley Royal excite particular admiration. Situated three quarters of a mile from the house, in a valley watered by a rivulet, the entrance is marked by a group of fine trees. The scene which then meets the eye is composed of gently rising eminences, covered with verdure, and scattered with trees ; of the stream, which now glides silently along, and is now broken by cascades ; and of statues, ornamental buildings, &c. placed in the most advantageous situations. To several of these buildings belong the appropriate names of the Cold Bath, the Temple of Piety, the Octagon Tower, the Rotunda, or the Temple of Fame, and the Banquetting House. In the middle of the park, which lies between the house and the pleasure-grounds, is an obelisk, which furnishes an excellent station for viewing the demesne and the town of Ripon ; as does a romantic eminence, called Mackershaw, which is crowned by a Chinese Temple. In the delicious valley, which forms the pleasure-ground of Studley Royal, are seen the ruins of Fountains Abbey ; the most perfect remains of such an edifice, which are to be found in the kingdom. The occasion of its foundation is thus briefly related : “ Thirteen Benedictine monks left St. Mary's, near York, in the year 1132, with a design to observe a more strict and reformed rule ;

St. Wilfrid's
needle.Annual
feast.Ruins of
Fountains
Abbey.

whereupon Thurstan, Archbishop of York, gave them a place, called Skell-dale, not far from Ripon, thereupon to found an abbey of the Cistercian order, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, which was soon after accomplished and endowed with great revenues, said to be worth, at the Dissolution, £1178 0s. 7d." Burton informs us, that the authors of this splendid foundation lived for some time under the shelter of seven yew-trees, six of which were standing in 1810, of unusual size. The poverty of these humble professors was for some time so extreme, that they were on the point of starvation; and it is worthy of remark that, as long as their penury continued, their piety did not disgrace that of their patron, the celebrated St. Bernard; maintaining even during the space of several centuries this high reputation for sanctity; but they appear to have been at length corrupted by wealth and luxury; and William Thirske, their thirty-seventh abbot, is particularly cited as an example of this degeneracy: having been accused of theft and sacrilege, in stealing and selling certain rich ornaments belonging to the abbey, and wasting the wood, cattle, and profits. At the Dissolution, the abbey, with a considerable portion of its lands, was purchased by Sir Richard Gresham.—In its original state, the abbey of Fountains occupied, with all its offices, an area of twelve acres, of which about two are covered by the ruins. Of these the tower and walls alone are entire; the roof being completely decayed; the chapter-house, however, the refectory, the dormitory, and about 200 yards of cloister, are distinctly visible. The length of the church is 351 feet; that of the transept 186 feet; and the great tower is in height 166½ feet. The last, which is perfect, is a fine proportioned square of 24 feet; giving, by its picturesque and peculiar situation, an uncommon degree of dignity to the scene. Placed at the north end of the transept, and adorned with angular buttresses, of which none are attached to the church, the time of its erection may have been the age of Edward III. Behind the altar is an apartment 132 feet long and 36 broad, to which none but the superiors of the order had access. Near the tessellated pavement of the altar, lies a stone coffin; said to have once contained the bones of Lord Henry Percy, who was entombed in 1315; and in a chapel to the left, is a broken stone figure, in full armour, said to be the effigies of the Earl of Mowbray. The nave, completed by the twelfth abbot, John de Cancia, presents a majestic specimen of the Gothic style of architecture in the time of Henry III. The eastern part, especially, displays an uncommon degree of lightness, particularly in the arch of the great east window, which, if not added since the date (1292) on the west window, may be accounted the first of that magnitude in the kingdom. In the chapter-house, which is 84 feet long and half as broad; in the eastern part of the nave, and in the refectory, which is 108 feet long, were formerly a number of black marble columns, spotted with white. The floor of the first was a tessellated pavement, of various designs; and, in 1791, it was found to contain the tombs of several abbots, on which notices of the tenth and twelfth, the beginner and finisher of the present edifice, were perfectly legible. Over the charter-house were the library, and the scriptorium. The kitchen, which is comparatively small, is distinguished by a curiously arched fire-place. The cloisters are divided by nineteen pillars, each branching at the top into eight ribs, which diverge and intersect each other on the roof, forming curious arches. Over these, is the dormitory; and, within a few yards, is the apartment of the abbots. The cloister garden, which is not more than 120 feet square, is planted with shrubs and evergreens. These are the most perfect parts of this celebrated fane: others are seen, melancholy emblems, scattered in decay among the surrounding triumphant luxuriance of nature.—Fountains Hall, a house built out of the ruins of the abbey, stands about 200 yards to the westward.—Hackfall, a valley formed by nature in her boldest mould of picturesque beauty, and finished, to impress pleasure as well as

RIPON.

Penury of
the founders
of Fountains
Abbey.

Picturesque
tower.

The
Chapter-
house.

Fountains
Hall.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Ripple pa	Worcester ..	Upton on Sev. 4	Tewkesbury .4	Upton.....8	107	972
45	Ripponden ham & cha	W. R. York	Halifax.....6	Manchester .20	Leeds .....21	197	....
19	Ripton Abbot's . . . pa	Hunts	Huntingdon..4	St. Ives.....7	Peterboro'..16	63	365
19	Ripton, King's pa	Hunts	Huntingdon..4	Ramsey .....6	St. Ives .....5	63	279
5	Risborough, Monk's* } pa }	Bucks	Missenden ...6	H. Wycombe 9	Prin. Risboro' 1	36	1048
RIPON.							
Vestiges of the Druids.		wonder, by the fairy hand of art, lies seven miles north-westward from Ripon. A rivulet, broken into cascades, a wooded glen, the decay of human grandeur, and the renovated freshness of nature ever impress the mind: and they are found here. Briefly to notice some particular wonders, we might describe the cannon rocks, certainly objects which deserve, from their rareness, the most careful observation. These are rocking stones: detached masses which rest upon an obtuse point, and, though each a hundred tons in weight, may easily be put in motion by the hand. Two of these are perforated; and are supposed by some to have been oracles of the Druids, of whom they are vestiges; as are some tumuli, and a carved idol of very gigantic proportions. Hargrave, describing them, and speaking of the perforation, observes that to a person stationed on one side, "the voice of another placed at the mouth, or lower extremity of the cylinder, sounds most dismally, as if it issued from the very centre of the cliff;" and that "immediately above this orifice of the cylinder, and on the very summit of the rock, are two small grooves, about two feet asunder, of equal dimensions, perfectly circular, and adapted to the insertion of props, which, it is not improbable, may have supported the figure of some oracular idol."—Within a mile and a half of these tremendous monuments of sportive nature, is a beautiful lake, inclosed by high and precipitous rocks, which form a long and deep valley.—At four miles, south-eastward from Ripon, is Newby Hall, a brick mansion, situated on the Ure. The house and pleasure-grounds are disposed with all the elegance of a refined taste. The former is decorated with many valuable sculptures and paintings. The drawing-room is hung with Gobelins' tapestry, which for richness and beauty is scarcely exceeded by any, the production of that celebrated manufactory.—In the erection of the edifice, and in its furniture and embellishments, art, cherished by opulence, has scattered her beauties with the most lavish hand; the delicacy of her modern touches, and the grandeur of her ancient outlines, are here contrasted in their several degrees of excellence; and, in a word, nothing seems wanting to strike the sense of the novice with wonder, the perception of the connoisseur with delight. Ripon was originally a bishoprick, and but till latterly a deanery in the patronage of the king. It has lately again been constituted a bishoprick. A weekly market for wool is held here during the season, which is much frequented by purchasers from Leeds, Halifax, and other manufacturing places. Dr. Beilby Porteus, who became Bishop of London, is said to have been born at Ripon, in 1731.					
Newby Hall.							
Wool market.		Market, Thursday.—Fairs, first Thursday after twenty days from Old Christmas-day, May 13 and 14, first Thursday and Friday in June, Thursday after August 2, first Thursday in November, and November 23, for cattle and merchandise.—Inns, Black Bull, Crown and Anchor, Norfolk Arms, and Unicorn.					
Singular cross.		* RISBOROUGH, MONK'S. This parish contains an antiquity similar to that of the White Horse in Berkshire; it is a cross formed in the same manner on the side of a high and steep chalk hill, and is a distinct and principal object to the south-west part of the county; its perpendicular height is about 100 feet, its greatest breadth fifty, but it decreases gradually upwards, and the top does not exceed twenty feet, and the transverse line is nearly seventy feet long and twenty broad; it is said to have been formed in the age of Edward the Elder, to preserve the memory of a battle fought with the Danes.					

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
5	Risborough, Princes* } m t & pa }	Bucks	Aylesbury ...8	Thame .....8	H. Wycombe9	36	2122
36	Risbridge, Monk's } ex pa dis }	Suffolk	Clare .....5	Haverhill ....5	Bury St. Ed. 14	61	...
17	Risbury.....to	Hereford....	Leominster ..5	Bromyard....8	Hereford ...11	233	68
36	Risby.....pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 4	Mildenhall...8	Thetford....15	75	332
46	Risby.....to	E. R. York ..	Beverley ....4	King. on Hull 7	South Cave ..7	179	....
26	Risca.....pa	Monmouth..	Newport ....5	Pontypool ...9	Caerphilly...7	153	742
46	Rise.....pa	E. R. York..	Beverley ....9	Hornsea .....5	Kingston ...12	186	164
43	Risebrough, Thorn- } ton.....to }	N. R. York..	Pickering...3	KirbyMoorsi. 5	New Malton .8	222	35
24	Riseby.....pa	Lincoln ..	Brigg .....8	Crowle .....10	Barton .....9	163	380
24	Riseholme.....pa	Lincoln ..	Lincoln .....3	Wragby .. .10	Gainsboro' ..15	135	62
4	Riseley.....ham	Wilts & } Berks..... }	Reading .....7	Wokingham .7	Basingstoke..9	38	....
3	Risely.....pa	Bedford....	Kimbolton...5	Bedford ....10	Higham Fer. 8	60	871
36	Rishangles .. .pa	Suffolk	Eye .....4	Debenham ..4	Framlingham 9	87	242
22	Rishton .....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn...4	Haslingden .6	Burnley ....9	211	919
45	Rishworth.....ham	W. R. York..	Bingley.....0	Bradford ....6	Leeds .....14	202	....
45	Rishworth.....to	W. R. York..	Halifax .....7	Oldham ....12	Huddersfield.9	198	1536
3	Risinghoe Castle .ham	Bedford....	Bedford ....3	St. Neots ...10	Goldington ..1	53	....
5	Riskins.....ham	Bucks	Colnbrook...2	Uxbridge....4	Maidenhead .9	18	....
10	Risley†.....to & cha	Derby	Derby .....8	Nottingham .8	Ashby de laZ15	123	252
15	Rissington, Great ...pa	Gloucester..	S. on the W. 5	Burford .....5	Northleach ..6	77	468
15	Rissington, Little ...pa	Gloucester..	.....4	.....6	.....6	78	231
15	Rissington Wick ...pa	Gloucester..	.....3	.....7	.....6	79	219
33	Riston .....to	Salop.....	Montgomery .3	BishopsCastle6	Welshpool...9	165	....
43	Riston .....pa	E. R. York..	Beverley ....7	Kingston ...11	Hornsea .....7	185	379
27	Riston .....pa	Norfolk....	N. Walsham.6	Norwich ...17	Cromer ...14	135	730
27	Riston .....pa	Norfolk....	Downham ...2	Swaffham ...14	Stoke Ferry..7	82	27
29	Ritton, Colt Park ...to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....11	Rothbury...6	Haltburn ...6	299	58
29	Ritton White House to	Northumb ..	.....8	.....9	Bellingham .17	297	31
43	Rivaulx†.....to	N. R. York..	Helmesley...4	York .....26	Thirsk.....11	225	225
14	Rivenhall .....pa	Essex	Witham.....3	Coggeshall...4	Chelmsford .11	40	653
21	River .....pa	Kent	Dover .....3	Deal .....8	Canterbury .13	68	690
29	River Green .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....5	Rothbury .12	Newcastle..16	291	48
21	Riverhead.....lib	Kent	Seven Oaks .2	Westerham .5	Bromley....11	21	1337
22	Rivington§ ...to & cha	Lancaster...	Chorley ....4	Bolton le M. .7	Wigan .....7	204	537
22	Rixton .....to	Lancaster ..	Warrington .6	Manchester .13	Leigh .....7	181	906
28	Roade .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 5	Towcester ..5	Stony Stratf. 7	59	553

* **RISBOROUGH, PRINCES.** This market-town derived its name from Edward the Black Prince, who, according to a tradition of the inhabitants, had large possessions and a palace here, which is said to have stood within the site of a moat now dry, near the west end of the churchyard, which site was previously occupied by a Saxon camp, fortified to check the incursions of the Danes. The town of late has been greatly improved.

Ancient
Saxon
camp.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, May 6, for cattle.

† **RISLEY.** Sir Hugh Willoughby, who perished in the endeavour to discover a north-west passage, was a native of this place.

‡ **RIVAULX.** Situated in a narrow valley, through which runs the river Rye, are the beautiful ruins of a Cistercian abbey, which was founded in 1131 by Walter d'Espece; the remains consist principally of the choir of the church, and part of its two side aisles, the transept, and the commencement of the tower; the chief parts of the building, which appears to have been of great extent, are in the early pointed style, with lancet windows. At a little distance from the abbey, a steep and winding path leads to a charming terrace, which overlooks the ruins, and commands the most beautiful and diversified prospects; it is nearly half a mile in length, backed by a thick plantation of trees; at each end is a small pavilion, one of them ornamented with paintings.

Ruins of a
Cistercian
abbey.

§ **RIVINGTON,** a township and chapelry, noted for a lofty elevation, which is 1545 feet above the level of the sea, and anciently had a beacon on the summit called Rivington Pike; this hill commands a prospect of vast extent, and is much resorted to in summer by parties of pleasure.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
34	Roade .....pa	Somerset....	Frome.....5	Bath .....8	Bradford ...7	108	944
34	Roadwater .....ham	Somerset ...	Dunster ....3	Watchet ...3	Wiveliscom.10	156	....
54	Roath.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....1	Newport ...16	Caerphilly ...7	159	272
22	Roberindale .....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ..10	Kendal ...10	Settle .....14	234	199
57	Robeston-Watham .pa	Pembroke...	Milford.....3	Pembroke ..10	Haverford W. 6	257	421
57	Robeston, West ...pa	Pembroke...	.....3	.....10	.....6	257	112
43	Robin Hood's Bay .ham	N. R. York .	Whitby .....5	Scarborough 14	Fylingdales ..1	232	....
11	Roborough .....pa	Devon	Torrington...6	Chulmleigh ..8	Oakhampton15	189	584
22	Roby.....to	Lancaster...	Prescot .....3	Liverpool...6	St. Helens ...6	201	401
35	Rocester .....pa	Stafford	Uttoxeter ...5	Ashbourn....7	Cheadle .....8	140	1040
8	Roche .....pa	Cornwall ...	ColumbMajor6	Bodmin.....8	St. Austle ...6	242	1630
57	Roche .....pa	Pembroke ...	Haverford W. 6	St. Davids ...10	Milford .....12	257	791
22	Rochdale* ...m t & pa	Lancaster...	Manchester.11	Oldham .....6	Burnley ...13	198	74427

RIVINGTON.

Birthplace
of Pilkington,
Bishop
of Durham.

Near Rivington Pike is a collection of loose stones, in two separate heaps, called the Two Lads, which was raised by the inhabitants to commemorate the loss of two young men, who perished in the snow. Here is a well-endowed free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, who was born here in 1520: he was one of the six divines who corrected the book of Common Prayer: he died in 1575.

Court leet
and court
baron.

* ROCHDALE. This town is situated in a valley or dale, bordering on the river Roche, whence its name; and at the base of a range of hills, called Blackstone Edge, where coal, slate, and freestone are found in abundance. Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity of this place; and the township of Castleton, now forming a part of the town, is supposed to have been so called from a Saxon castle, the site of which is still distinguishable; but there are no historical events connected with the history of this place, which derives its importance entirely from its manufactures, of comparatively modern date. A court leet is held twice a-year, by the lord of the manor, and also a court baron every third week, in which debts may be recovered under forty shillings. The church stands on a considerable eminence, the ascent to which, from the lower part of the town, is by a flight of 122 steps. It is a spacious building, in the early pointed style, with an embattled square tower, ornamented with pinnacles; and within it is an ancient stone font. The benefactions for the relief of the poor are numerous. The town consists of several streets, which have been greatly improved under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1810; and more recently in 1824, a company was constituted for the purpose of making further improvement, and more than £40,000 has been expended in widening the principal street, and the road from Yorkshire, and in erecting a market-house, a town-hall, and other public works. There is a stone bridge of three arches over the river Roche, which has been widened and improved; and a short distance eastward of it a handsome iron bridge has been constructed for foot passengers. Another bridge of stone has been erected a quarter of a mile westward of the preceding, on a new line of road. The houses in general are built of brick, but in the town and its vicinity there are many handsomely erected of freestone. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, by a company established in 1824; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from reservoirs at Castleton, under the management of a company established by act of Parliament. The principal manufactures of Rochdale are those of baize, flannel, Bath coating, broad cloth, calicoes, and strong cotton goods. The spinning of cotton is also carried on very extensively; and hat making furnishes employment for a number of persons. Many of the factories are on a very large scale, and their number is increasing, in consequence of the important advantages for commercial intercourse which the town enjoys through the Rochdale Canal. In the town and neighbourhood there are fifty-seven steam-engines; and it is said that 6,000 persons are employed in the

Manufac-
tures and
commerce.



PECKHAM CASTLE AND RYE

Drawn & Engraved by D. G. DALL. ENGLAND & WALES Delivered

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Rochester* .....city	Kent	Maidstone ... 8	Gravesend .. 7	Canterbury .26	30	9891
29	Rochester .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham....25	Bellingham .10	Rothbury . 16	304	467

cotton manufacture, and double that number in the manufacture of woollen goods. The market, held on Mondays, is a great corn mart, and is noted for extensive sales of wool and manufactured articles; there is likewise a great market held once a month. The parish of Rochdale is very extensive, being thirteen miles in length, and eleven in breadth, but hilly and moorish. The Liverpool and Leeds railway, and that of Manchester and Leeds, unite near Rochdale.

ROCHDALE.

Market, Monday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7, for horses, cattle, and pedlery.—*Inns*, Albion, Blue Ball, Reed, Roebuck, and Wellington.

* ROCHESTER, an ancient city and seaport, situated on the estuary of the Medway, and was probably founded by the Romans, being mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, under the name of Durobrivæ, as one of the principal stipendiary towns of that people in Britain. Through it passed the ancient road called Watling-street, leading from the Rhutupian Port (Richborough) to London, and thence across the island to Chester. In the reign of Athelstan there were three mint-masters at Rochester, two who superintended the king's coinage, and one who superintended that of the bishop. After the Norman Conquest, a castle was erected here by Bishop Gundulph, who is supposed to have built the oldest part of the Tower of London, and who was one of the most famous architects of his time. It was from Rochester that James II. embarked on his flight to France, at the Revolution in 1688. This city was first incorporated by charter of Henry II. It is now governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The oyster-fisheries in the creeks and inlets of the Medway are under the jurisdiction of the corporation; and a court of admiralty, consisting of the mayor and aldermen, assisted by a jury of free dredgers, possesses the power of making regulations relative to the management of the oyster-beds, and the seasons for fishing. Rochester has returned members to Parliament ever since the twenty-sixth of Edward I. The see of Rochester, founded in the beginning of the seventh century, is the smallest of the English Bishoprics, comprehending only ninety-one parishes in the deaneries of Rochester, Malling, and Dartford, consisting of that part of Kent which is situated westward of the Medway. The cathedral church is a fine cruciform edifice of Norman architecture, it having been erected by Bishop Gundulph, about 1080. A free grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., is connected with the cathedral establishment, and under the direction of the Dean and Chapter. It affords education to twenty boys, who are eligible to certain exhibitions at either of the English universities. There is likewise a freeschool, founded in 1701, and handsomely endowed by Sir Joseph Williamson, the revenue at present amounting to about £600 a-year; 100 boys are instructed in the ancient and modern languages, the mathematics, astronomy, and navigation, by two masters, whose salaries and emoluments are considerable. Besides other endowed charity-schools, there are several national and Sunday-schools supported by voluntary contributions. St. Catharine's Hospital, founded for lepers in 1316, is now appropriated as almshouse for the reception and support of twelve aged persons; and there is a dormitory or lodging-house for poor travellers, founded by Richard Watts, Esq., and endowed with property producing at present £1,000 a-year, the surplus of which, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, has been appropriated to the support of the poor of the parish. This city is situated on a point of land bordered on three sides by the river Medway, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of eleven arches, leading to the adjacent town of Stroud. The city within the walls

Durobrivæ
of the
Romans.

Smallest of
the English
Bishoprics.

St. Catha-
rine's
Hospital.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
14	Rochford* . . . m t & pa	Essex	Rayleigh 5	Billericay . . 14	Chelmsford . 18	37	1256
17	Rochford pa	Hereford	Tenbury 3	Bromyard . . 10	Leominster . 12	136	290
29	Rock to & cha	Northumb	Alnwick 5	Belford 12	Embleton . . 3	313	200
42	Rock pa	Worcester	Bewdley 4	Worcester . . 14	Tenbury . . . 10	125	1392
11	Rockbeare pa	Devon	Ottery St. M. 5	Exeter 7	Collumpton . 8	159	530
16	Rochbourne pa	Hants	Fordingbridge 4	Salisbury . . . 8	Ringwood . . 9	90	517
9	Rockcliffe, Castle . . . to	Cumberland	Carlisle 6	Longtown . . 5	Annan 14	307	422
9	Rockcliffe, Church } pa & to }	Cumberland	5	5	14	306	463
26	Rockfield pa	Monmouth	Monmouth . . . 2	Abergavenn. 16	Ragland 7	131	279
15	Rockhampton pa	Gloucester	Thornbury . . . 3	Berkely 4	W. un. Edge 8	116	220
28	Rockingham† . m t & pa	Northamp	Uppingham . . 6	Kettering . . . 9	Rothwell . . . 9	83	296
27	Rockland vil	Norfolk	Norwich 7	Loddon 5	Acle 7	110	437
27	Rockland, All Saint . pa	Norfolk	Attleburgh . . 4	Watton 6	Hingham . . . 5	93	322
27	Rockland, St. An- } drew pa }	Norfolk	4	7	6	92	136
27	Rockland, St. Mary } cha }	Norfolk	2	8	5	94	....
27	Rockland, St. Peter . pa	Norfolk	4	6	4	94	298
41	Rockley Temple . . man	Wilts	Marlborough . 2	Swindon 9	Calne 12	77	....
18	Rocksley ham	Herts	Hitchin 3	Stevenage . . 4	Baldock 4	35	....
45	Rocliffe to	W. R. York	Boroughbrid. 2	Ripon 7	Knaresboro' . 6	206	265
35	Rodbaston to	Stafford	Stafford 7	Lankridge . . 2	Wolverham. 10	128	....

ROCHESTER.

Strong forti-
fications.

Remains of
the castle.

The Lawless
Court.

consists chiefly of a spacious street intersected by several others, and extending from the bridge on the west to an elevated range of houses on the east, connecting Rochester with Chatham. The houses in general have an antiquated appearance, and among them are several timber and brick buildings : the street are well paved, and are lighted with gas. On the south side the city is strongly fortified, the works having been chiefly erected since 1802. Fort Pitt, which extends from St. Margaret's parish into that of Chatham, is now used as a military hospital ; and Fort Clarence, westward of St. Margaret's church, is become a lunatic asylum for soldiers. These fortresses in connection with Chatham Lines form a series of defensive works, commanding the Medway from Gillingham Fort to Rochester Bridge. The trade of this place principally depends on its vicinity to the dock-yard and victualling-office at Chatham, and on the occasional residence here of persons connected with the army and navy. Ship-building is carried on here to a small extent ; and the oyster-fishery is a source of considerable profit, great quantities of oysters being sent to London, Holland, and Germany. The castle, which has withstood the effects of time and violence, is one of the most entire and interesting examples of a Norman fortress existing in this kingdom. Several estates in Kent are held by the tenure of Castle-guard ; and on St. Andrew's-day, O. S., a banner is displayed from the castle, as a signal for the attendance of the tenants to pay their rents. There are still some portion of the city walls remaining, especially at the north-east angle.

Market, Friday, for provisions ; and Tuesday, for corn.—*Fairs*, May 30, and December 11, disused.

* **ROCHFORD.** The houses are in general irregular and ill-built ; the market-house, in which the petty sessions for Rochford division of Essex are held, is of timber, standing near the centre of the town, and bears the date of 1707. The town is remarkable for a very singular custom, called the Lawless Court, which is held in the open air, on King's Hill, on the midnight of the first Wednesday after Michaelmas-day, where all the business is transacted in whispers, and the minutes made with a coal instead of pen and ink ; absentees forfeit double their rent for every hour's absence. The origin of this court is uncertain. The unfortunate Anne Boleyn was born here.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday, for toys ; and Wednesday after September 29, for wholesale tailors, glovers, and toys.

† **ROCKINHAM**, a small market-town, situated in the midst of Rockingham Forest, which is supposed to have been formerly one of the larges



ROEHAMPTON PRIORY.
SURREY

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Rodborough...ti & cha	Gloucester..	Stroud .....1	Minchinham. 4	Gloucester .12	103	2141
41	Rodborne.....ti & cha	Wilts	Malmsbury .3	Chippenham.7	WoottonBas. 9	97	155
41	Rodborne Cheney...pa	Wilts	Swindon ....3	Cricklade...6	.....6	83	574
17	Rodd.....to	Hereford....	Presteign...2	Kington . . .4	Pembridge...6	151	157
29	Roddam.....to	Northumb..	Wooler .....6	Alnwick ...12	Rothbury .13	317	118
34	Rodden.....pa	Somerset....	Frome.....2	Bradford ...9	Mere .....11	101	295
34	Roddenbury Hill..ham	Somerset ...	.....3	.....12	.....9	103	....
21	Rode.....ham	Kent	Faversham .4	Canterbury..8	Ashford ....9	49	.. .
34	Rode Huish.....cur	Somerset....	Dunster ....3	Watchet ...5	Minehead ..6	157	....
7	Rode, North.....to	Chester	Congleton .3	Macclesfield 6	Buxton....13	164	256
7	Rod-Odds.....to	Chester.....	Chester .....5	Newc. un L. 8	Middlewich 10	160	1257
33	Rodington.....pa	Salop.....	Wellington..5	Shrewsbury..7	M Wenlock 11	147	423
15	Rodley.....to	Gloucester..	Gloucester .10	Micheldean..7	Newnham...5	116	....
15	Rodmarton.....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester..6	Tetbury .. .6	Stroud ....12	96	369
38	Rodmell.....pa	Sussex	Lewes.....3	Newhaven .4	Brighton ...8	54	530
21	Rodmersham.....pa	Kent	Sittingbourne2	Feversham .6	Maidstone..12	42	311
10	Rodsley.....to	Derby	Ashborne....5	Derby .....11	Burton ....12	137	183
37	Roehampton..ham & }cha }	Surrey.....	Kingston ....5	Richmond...3	Wandsworth 3	6	....
31	Rofford.....to	Oxford	Tetsworth ..5	Wallingford .7	Oxford ....10	50	....
38	Rogate.....pa	Sussex.....	Petersfield..4	Midhurst ...6	Chichester..13	51	901
26	Rogeat.....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow ...7	Usk.....10	Newport ...10	136	40
26	Rogerston.....ham	Monmouth..	Newport ...3	Cardiff ....10	Pontypool .10	151	870
44	Rokeby*.....pa	N. R. York .	Greta Bridge.1	Bernard Cas. 2	Richmond ..11	244	211
3	Rokesac.....mon	Bedford....	Amphthill...2	Woburn ....7	Shefford ...8	43	....
27	Rollesby.....pa	Norfolk....	Acle .....5	Norwich ...15	Yarmouth .10	133	717
23	Rolleston.....cha	Leicester ...	Leicester ...10	Uppingham.10	Mt. Harboro'10	93	41
30	Rolleston.....pa	Notts.....	Newark ....4	Southwell...4	Nottingham 15	128	272
35	Rolleston.....pa	Stafford....	Burton on T. 3	Uttoxeter .12	Ashborne...14	128	866
41	Rolleston.....pa	Wilts	Amesbury ...6	Wilton.....9	Heytesbury.10	83	39
21	Rolling.....ham	Kent	Wingham ...3	Sandwich ...4	Dover .....10	65	....
12	Rollington.....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .0	Swanage ...6	Wareham ...5	116	....
31	Rollright, Great...pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 3	Shipston on S8	Banbury....11	74	438
31	Rollright, Little...pa	Oxford .....	.....3	.....8	S on the W. 8	75	29
34	Rolston, East.....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge....6	W.superMare6	Wrinton ...5	132	....
34	Rolston, West.....ham	Somerset....	.....6	.....5	.....6	132	....
21	Rolvenden.....pa	Kent	Tenterden...3	Rye.....10	Cranbrook ..6	54	1507
44	Romald Kirk...pa & to	N. R. York .	Barnard Cas. 6	Bowes .....7	Brough ...16	252	2507
44	Romanby.....to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..1	Bedale .....7	Thirsk ....10	225	325
11	Romansleigh.....pa	Devon	South Molton 4	Chulmleigh..6	Crediton ...15	182	217
44	Rome.....ham	W. R. York .	Settle .....1	Clapham ....6	Clitheroe...17	236	....
14	Romford†...m t & pa	Essex	Brentwood ..6	Chelmsford .17	Billericay...11	12	4294

and richest in the kingdom. The town, which consists of one street, is said to have originated from a castle, erected here by William the Conqueror, for the defence of the extensive iron-works, carried on in the adjacent woodlands; this fortress occupies the top of a hill, on the declivity of which the town is built, and was an occasional residence of the early kings of England; this castle was strongly fortified with double embattled walls, numerous towers, and a large and strong keep; little now remains of the original structure, except the grand entrance arched gateway, flanked by two massy bastion towers. The church contains many beautiful and sumptuous monuments; it was partly destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, during the siege of the castle, which was garrisoned for the king by Sir Lewis Watson, afterwards created Lord Rockingham.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloths.

* **ROKEBY.** In Rokeby Park are the remains of a Roman station; and about a mile distant, amidst luxuriant foliage, are the venerable remains of Egglestone Abbey. Rokeby House was built in 1724, and is an elegant and commodious mansion, containing a gallery, filled with a profusion of ancient statues, &c. The beauties of this vicinity have been commemorated by the muses of Mason and Sir Walter Scott.

† **ROMFORD**, a market-town and parish in the liberty of Havering-atte'-Bower, the tenants of which claim freedom from toll through the King's dominions, and many other privileges. The town consists principally of one long and wide street, running along the eastern high road; near the middle of which is the market-house, and also the town-hall,

ROCKING-
HAM.

Beautiful
and
sumptuous
monuments.

Rokeby
House.





R O S S,
HEREFORDSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Rookwith to	N. R. York.	Bedale 4	Masham 4	Middleham . . 6	227	83
11	Roosdown ex pa lib	Devon	Lyne Regis . . 3	Colyton 4	Axminster . . 5	146	15
22	Roose Cott ham	Lancaster . . .	Ulverstone . . 8	Dalton 4	Aldingham . . 4	280	....
46	Roos pa	E. R. York . .	Hull 14	Patrington . . 6	Hedon 8	190	430
14	Roothing, Abbot's . . pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . . 6	Chelmsford . 10	Dunmow 9	26	234
14	Roothing, Aythorpe pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow . 6	..... 11	Chip. Ongar . . 9	29	259
14	Roothing, Berners . . pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . . 6	..... 8	Dunmow 9	26	100
14	Roothing, Beau- champ pa }	Essex . . . . .	..... 5	..... 10	..... 10	25	238
14	Roothing, High pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow . 5	..... 11	Chip. Ongar . 11	31	405
14	Roothing, Leaden . . pa	Essex . . . . .	..... 7	..... 10	..... 8	27	147
14	Roothing, Margaret . pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar . 7	..... 9	Dunmow 7	27	233
14	Roothing, Morrell ham	Essex	Gt. Dunmow . 6	..... 11	Chip. Ongar . . 8	28	....
14	Roothing, White . . . pa	Essex . . . . .	..... 8	..... 11	..... 8	28	479
7	Rope to	Chester	Nantwich . . . 3	Betley 6	Sandbach . . . 8	162	119
24	Ropesley pa	Lincoln	Folkingham . 6	Grantham . . . 6	Sleaford . . . 10	112	578
16	Ropley pa	Hants	N. Alresford . 4	Alton 6	Petersfield . . 9	53	779
22	Roseacre to	Lancaster . . .	Kirkham . . . 4	Poultun 7	Garstang . . . 8	227	....
11	Rose-Ash pa	Devon	South Molton 6	Dulverton . 11	Tiverton . . . 13	176	487
43	Rosedale, East, Side, to	N. R. York . .	Pickering . . 10	Egton 10	Stokesley . . 18	235	376
43	Rosedale, West, Side, } to & cha }	N. R. York . .	..... 11	..... 11	..... 17	234	178
29	Rosedon to	Northumb . .	Wooler 5	Alnwick . . . 12	Rothbury . . 15	315	78
11	Rosedown pa	Devon	Colyton 4	Axminster . . 5	Lyme Regis . . 3	147	16
40	Rosgill ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 9	Shap 2	Penrith 9	279	....
10	Rosleston pa	Derby	Burton on T. 5	Ashby de la Z. 7	Tamworth . . 10	123	360
6	Rosley* to	Cumberland	Wigton 5	Hesket New. 5	Carlisle . . . 10	299	650
29	Ross to	Durham	Belford 3	Holy Island . 3	Berwick on T 14	325	65
17	Ross† m t & pa	Hereford . . .	Monmouth . 10	Ledbury . . . 12	Hereford . . 13	120	3078

ments. The corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. The petty sessions are holden here. The church is a beautiful edifice, formerly belonging to the abbey; it is built in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising from the intersection, and is arched with stone of beautiful Saxon architecture, and contains several curious and ancient monuments; but the most singular curiosity is an apple-tree, growing on the leads of the roof, which produces good fruit. This town was formerly noted for its abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by King Edgar; and Mary, daughter of King Stephen, became abbess thereof: of this venerable and interesting building very little remains, except the church: the other parts chiefly consist of a few fragments of walls. Romsey gave birth to Sir William Petty, who was born on May 16, 1623, and died on December 16, 1687; and also to Mr. Giles Jacob, author of the "Law Dictionary," and of the "Lives and Characters of English Dramatic Poets;" he died in 1744, at the age of fifty-four.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Easter Monday, August 26, and November 8, for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

* **ROSLEY.** The fairs are held on Rosley Hill, a piece of fertile green common, commanding an extensive view to the north, east, and west.

Fairs, Whit-Monday and every fortnight after till September 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linen cloth. These meetings are much regarded by the breeders of cattle, and are held at many other places in this county; and are here called fortnight fair days.

† **ROSS**, a market-town, situated on an eminence, at the base of which runs the river Wye. This place was made a free borough by Henry III., and it returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but the elective franchise was taken away on the petition of the inhabitants. The town consists of two principal streets intersecting each other, which are narrow and inconvenient, and the houses in general have an ancient appearance; but many improvements have been made within a few years past, some handsome buildings have been erected, and there are many good shops, inns, and posting-houses. This town was formerly noted for the manufacture of iron-work, which is now inconsiderable, though nails and patten-rings are still made here: the principal articles of trade at present are wool and cider. The market, which is well furnished with provisions and cattle, is held under the authority of a grant from King

ROMSEY.

Birthplace
of Sir W.
Petty, and
Mr. G.
Jacob.

Manufac-
ture of iron-
work.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
33	Rossal, Lowerham	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 3	Wem10	Ellesmere . .14	156	....
33	Rossal, Upham	Salop . . . . .	..... 4	..... 9	.....13	157	....
46	Rossingtonpa	W. R. York.	Bawtry5	Doncaster . . .5	Tickhill4	158	325
7	Rosthernpa & to	Chester	Knutsford . . .4	Altrincham . .4	Warrington .10	176	3730
10	Rostonto	Derby	Ashborne5	Uttoxeter . . .6	Cheadle8	143	....
29	Rothbury* . . m t pa & to	Northumb . .	Alnwick . . .12	Morpeth . . .14	Wooler19	304	2869
17	Rotherascur	Hereford . . .	Hereford3	Dindor1	Ross12	133	....
23	Rotherbypa	Leicester . . .	Melton Mow. 6	Leicester . . .10	Loughboro' .11	106	152
16	Rotherfieldti	Hants	Alton5	Petersfield . . .8	Alresford . . .8	52	....
38	Rotherfield†pa	Sussex	Wadhurst . . .6	TunbridgeW.7	Uckfield8	43	3085
31	Rotherfield Greys . . pa	Oxford	Henley3	Reading7	Nettlebed . . .4	38	1145
31	Rotherfield Peppard pa	Oxford . . . .	..... 4	..... 6	..... 4	39	426
45	Rotherham† . . m t & pa	W. R. York.	Sheffield7	Tickhill11	Doncaster . .12	159	10417
37	Rotherhithe§pa	Surrey	Deptford2	Camberwell .3	Clapham5	1	12875

Ross.

Mansion of L. Meyrick, Esq.

Stephen to the Bishop of Hereford; the feudal superiority having been anciently vested in the bishops of the diocese, who had a palace or mansion at this place, long since destroyed. John Kyrle, Esq., “the Man of Ross,” celebrated by Pope as a public benefactor, died here in 1724; and was interred in the church, where is a monument to his memory, erected in 1776, in pursuance of a bequest from Lady Betty Duplin. Near Ross is a castellated mansion, the seat of L. Meyrick, Esq., in which is a valuable collection of ancient armour, and other archæological curiosities.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday after March 10, Ascension-day, June 21, July 20, Thursday after October 10, and December 11.

* ROTHBURY, a small market-town, pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Coquet, over which is a handsome stone bridge of four arches. The town, which is airy and wide, consists of three irregular streets, diverging from the market-place. Within the parish is abundance of coal and limestone, and a few veins of lead-ores.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Friday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, October 2, All Saints, and November 1, for horned cattle, linen, and woollen-cloth.

† ROTHERFIELD. The river Rother has its source in this parish, in which there are several chalybeate springs.

Fairs, June 18, for cattle and pedlery; and October 20, for ditto.

Abundant coal and iron mines.

‡ ROTHERHAM, a flourishing market-town, which has long been noted for the iron manufacture, and mentioned by Leland as being carried on here in the sixteenth century. The town is situated partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in the subjacent valley, near the junction of the Rother with the river Don, over the latter of which is a handsome stone bridge, connecting Rotherham with the extensive manufacturing village of Masborough. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses, which are principally of stone, are but indifferently built, except a few of modern date. The neighbourhood is extremely pleasant; and the country abounds with coal and iron mines, which furnish the materials for the prosecution of the manufactures to which the town owes its prosperity. Here are very considerable iron foundries and manufactories of articles of iron and steel, to which may be added rope and twine works, chemical laboratories, malting-houses, ale and porter breweries, oil mills, a starch manufactory, and a glass-house. By means of the river Don, a navigable communication is open with the principal commercial towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The weekly market is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions; and a considerable cattle-market is held once a fortnight.

Market, Monday, for corn, cattle, and provisions—Fairs, Whit-Monday, and December 11, for cattle.—Inns, Angel, Crown, Red Lion, Ship, and Three Cranes.

§ ROTHERHITHE, a parish and village on the south bank of the Thames, in the eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, now connected

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
28	Rothers-Thorpe....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 4	Towcester ...6	Daventry ...11	66	270
16	Rotherwick .....pa	Hants	Hartford Br .5	Basingstoke .6	Odiham .....5	41	436
23	Rothley .....pa	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 2	Leicester ...6	Loughboro' ..7	104	1342
29	Rothley .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....11	Hartburn....5	Rothbury....7	297	138
23	Rothley Temple .ex }pa lib }	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 2	Leicester ....6	Loughboro' ..7	104	....
24	Rothwell.....pa	Lincoln ...	Caistor .....3	Mt. Rasen ...8	Louth .....15	156	231
28	Rothwell*.....pa	Northamp ..	Kettering....4	Mt. Harboro' 7	Northampt. 15	77	2002
45	Rothwell .....pa & to	W. R. York	Wakefield ...6	Leeds .....5	Pontefract .9	188	6635
45	Rothwell Haigh....to	W. R. York	.....5	.....5	.....10	187	....
9	Rotington .....to	Cumberland.	Whitehaven .3	Egremont....4	St. Bees Head 1	294	61
46	Rotsea .....to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .5	Beverley ...10	Hornsea ....11	193	30
38	Rottingdean†.....pa	Sussex	Brighton....4	Newhaven...6	Lewes.....7	57	880
16	Roud.....ham	Hants	Newport ....6	Niton .....3	Shanklin ...4	90	....
27	Rougham.....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham ...8	Litcham....5	Fakenham ...9	101	340
36	Rougham .....pa	Suffolk	Bury St.Edm. 4	Woolpit....5	Ixworth....6	71	868
45	Rough, Birchworth }ham }	W. R. York.	Barnesley....7	Penistone....1	Rotherham .12	174	....
22	Rough-Lee-Booth ...to	Lancaster...	Colne .....4	Burnley ....5	Gisburne ...6	217	949
13	Roughside .....ham	Durham	Stanhope ...9	Lanchester..13	Durham ....21	268	....
24	Roughton .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ...5	Tattershall .5	N. Bolingbro. 8	133	118
27	Roughton .....pa	Norfolk	Cromer ...4	N. Walsham .6	Aylsham ...7	125	439
33	Roughton.....ham	Salop	Bridgenorth..2	Worfield ...1	Shiffnall...10	139	....
21	Roughway .....to	Kent	Maidstone .10	Wrotham...1	Sevenoaks ...7	24	....
17	Roulstone .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...13	Monmouth..14	Hay.....15	144	162
44	Rounton, East ...to }& cha }	N. R. York .	Yarm .....7	N. Allerton..9	Stokesley ..8	231	127
44	Rounton, West....pa	N. R. York .	.....7	.....9	.....9	231	192
45	Roundhay .....to	W. R. York	Leeds .....3	Wetherby ...9	Tadcaster ..11	192	314
12	Round Island .....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .4	Poole.....3	Wareham ...5	109	....
40	Rounthwaite ....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton .....4	Sedbergh ...10	Kendal ...11	273	...
31	Rousham.....pa	Oxford	Woodstock .6	Deddington..5	Bicester ....7	66	156
34	Rowberrow . ....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge....3	Wrighton ...3	Bristol .....12	130	392
9	Row-Bound .....to	Cumberland	Penrith....10	HesketNew. 2	Keswick ...12	293	123
41	Rowde .....pa	Wilts	Devizes.....2	Calne .....6	Chippenham .8	91	1016
27	Rowdham.....pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling.3	Thetford....7	Attleburgh .9	87	73
40	Rowel.....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal .....7	Cartmel ....7	Burton .....7	258	....
15	Rowell .....ham	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 4	Northleach .9	Cheltenham..9	89	35

with Southwark. This place, which appears to have been formerly a market-town, (though the markets have long since been discontinued) consists of a street extending on a line with the river, nearly from Bermondsey on the west, to Deptford on the east, with several other narrow streets, diverging in various directions. Here are several dock-yards for building East Indiamen and vessels for the merchant service, wharfs for boat-building, anchor-wharfs, ship-breakers' wharfs, timber wharfs, deal-yards, and a multitude of warehouses for articles necessary for naval purposes. The Commercial-dock at this place is sufficiently capacious to receive 200 vessels of burden; and near it is the East Country-dock; but these establishments are not at presents so productive of advantage to the proprietors as they were previously to the opening of the more extensive docks on the north side of the Thames. At Rotherhithe commences the unfinished tunnel under the Thames.

ROTHERHITHE.

Dock-yards, wharfs, &c.

* ROTHWELL, a parish situated on the side of a rocky hill, was formerly a considerable market-town, but the market has long been discontinued; however, the market-house is still standing, and is an object of curiosity.

Fair, Trinity Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlery, all the week, and leather the last day only.

† ROTTINGDEAN, pleasantly situated on the coast of the English Channel, on the Newhaven road. This place is remarkable for the extraordinary phenomenon of its wells, which are empty at high water, and rise as the tide declines. Rottingdean has latterly been much frequented by company during the sea-bathing season, for whose accommodation many new lodging-houses have been erected, and several bathing-machines established.

Extraordinary wells.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
39	Rowington .....pa	Warwick ..	Warwick....6	Kenilworth..6	Henley in Ar.5	96	933
10	Rowland .....to	Derby	S. Middleton 3	Bakewell....3	Tideswell ...4	156	101
34	Rowlands .....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster ...3	Chard .....7	Taunton ... .8	137	....
13	Rowley .....cha	Durham	Durham .....7	Lanchester ..4	Wolsingham .8	258	....
46	Rowley .....pa & to	E. R. York .	South Cave ..4	Beverley ....7	Hull .....9	183	501
35	Rowley Regis .....pa	Stafford....	Dudley .....3	Hales Owen .4	Birmingham .7	116	7438
34	Rownham Ferry ..cha	Somerset....	Bristol .....2	Clifton .....1	Crockern Pill 3	120	....
34	Rowndham .....ham	Somerset....	Crewkerne .1	Ilminster . .5	Chard .....7	133	....
46	Rowlston .. ..to	E. R. York .	Beverley....14	Hull .....15	Hornsea .....2	189	205
16	Rowner .....pa	Hants	Farnham ....4	Titchfield...5	Gosport .....2	77	140
5	Rowsham .....ham	Bucks	Aylesbury...4	LeightonBuz.7	Tring.....8	39	....
10	Rowsley, Great....to	Derby	Bakewell....4	Winston ....5	Matlock ....5	149	242
24	Rowston .....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford ...8	Lincoln ....13	Tattershall .10	123	156
46	Rowth .. ..pa	E. R. York .	Beverley....4	Hornsea .....9	Hull .....11	187	119
10	Rowthorne .....to	Derby	Mansfield ..5	Alfreton ...7	Chesterfield..8	142	....
7	Rowton .....to	Chester	Chester.....3	Tarporley...7	Frodsham ..11	185	122
33	Rowton* .....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..8	Welshpool..12	Oswestry...14	161	....
46	Rowton .....to	E. R. York .	Beverley....8	Hornsea .....8	Hull .....9	183	....
24	Roxby .....pa	Lincoln	Barton .....9	Brigg.....9	Crowle ...10	164	373
44	Roxby .....to	N. R. York .	Thirsk .....7	N. Allerton .7	Bedale .....7	218	483
43	Roxby .....to & cha	N. R. York .	Whitby ....11	Guisborough 12	Egton .....7	243	259
25	Roxeth.....ham	Middlesex ..	H. on the Hill 1	Pinner .....3	Uxbridge....7	11	....
27	Roxham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham ...3	Stoke Ferry..5	Littleport ...9	82	41
24	Roxholme .....ham	Lincoln.....	Sleaford ....3	Leadenham .8	Lincoln ....15	118	....
3	Roxton .....pa	Bedford.....	St. Neots...5	Biggleswade.7	Bedford ....8	52	575
14	Roxwell .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford .5	Chip. Ongar .8	Dunmow ....10	28	847
14	Roydon .....pa	Essex	Harlow.....5	Hoddesdon ..3	Ware .....5	20	717
27	Roydon .....pa	Norfolk	Diss .....2	Botesdale...5	Kenninghall .6	88	632
27	Roydon .....pa	Norfolk.....	Castle Rising 3	Lynn.....7	Swaffham ..15	103	174
36	Roydon .....pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh ....3	Manningtree 6	Ipswich ....10	62	559
45	Royds .. ..to	W. R. York	Wakefield...5	Leeds .....5	Dewsbury ...7	187	...
18	Royston†.....m t & pa	Herts.....	Baldock ....9	Buntingford.7	Hertford . .19	38	1757
45	Royston .....pa & to	W. R. York	Barnsley....4	Wakefield...7	Pontefract..11	176	3690

Birthplace
of Richard
Baxter.

* ROWTON. This place gave birth to the eminent Mr. Richard Baxter, who was born 12th November, 1615; died in London, 8th December, 1691. Among the places favoured by his earlier ministrations Kidderminster was one. It is said when he went there that there was scarcely a house in a street where there was family worship; when he left it there was scarcely a family in the side of a street where it was not; and whoever walked through the town on the Lord's Day evening, heard everywhere the delightful sound of reading the Scriptures and prayer and praise. The act of uniformity, in 1662, separated him from the Church of England, and he became a nonconformist. He was justly accounted one of the greatest writers of his age. His publications mark the energy of his character, and they were all works of business, calculated and intended to do good. The quantity is so great that it would be the employment of an ordinary man's life only to copy them. Dr. Calamy, in his "Memoirs of Baxter," enumerates four folios, fifty-eight quartos, besides single sermons, forty-six octavos, and twenty-nine duodecimos, with occasional sheets and prefaces to other men's books; and yet composition never took him off from preaching and the other active parts of the pastoral care.

Subter-
raneous
crypt.

† ROYSTON, or De Cruce Roesiæ, a market-town, partly in the county of Cambridge, and partly in that of Hertford, situated in a bottom, among the chalk downs, and is crossed in the lower part by the Icknield Way; the houses are principally of brick, and the streets narrow. In the reign of Henry IV. this town was nearly destroyed by fire, but was speedily restored, on account of its convenient situation as a corn-market, for which trade it is still very celebrated. At the bottom of the principal street, and immediately under the market-place, is a kind of subterraneous crypt or oratory, called the Cave, the interior of which is completely circular, about twenty-five feet in diameter, and between thirty and forty feet high; round the lower part of the sides is a series of rude carvings of various subjects, both in sacred and profane history. Royston is noted for a species of crow with a white head, called the Royston Crow, which

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
22	Royton*.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Rochdale....5	Oldham .....2	Middleton ...4	193	5652
52	Ruabon†.....m t	Denbigh	Wrexham ....5	Llangollen...6	Ruthin .....14	185	7662
8	Ruan, Langhorne ...pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony ....3	Truro .....6	St. Mawes ...7	265	424
8	Ruan, Major.....pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone ....9	Falmouth...14	Lizard Pt. ...4	280	162
8	Ruan, Minor.....pa	Cornwall ...	.....11	.....14	.....3	280	269
15	Ruardine.....pa	Gloucester..	Newnham ...7	Coleford ...7	Ross .....6	118	858
21	Ruckinge .....pa	Kent .....7	Ashford .....7	Tenterden ...8	Appledore ..5	63	379
24	Ruckland .....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth .....6	Horncastle ..8	Spilsby.....10	142	24
33	Ruckley.....to	Salop.....	M. Wenlock 7	ActonBurnell2	Shrewsbury..9	155	82

visits the neighbourhoods about the beginning of winter, and leaves it in the spring; they are said to breed in Sweden, in the south parts of Germany, and on the Danube.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Ash Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter week, Wednesday in Whit week, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after October 11, for cattle of all sorts.

* ROYTON. Three branches of the river Irk take there rise here, and afford a fall for various mills. Here are some quarries of freestone; and coal is found in great abundance.

ROYSTON.

Quarries of freestone.

† RUABON is situated upon a hill, at the junction of the Oswestry, Llangollen, and Wrexham roads. The church is distinguished for its neatness, and for the handsome monuments which it encloses. An altar-tomb supports two figures, of an armed esquire and his lady, John and Elizabeth ap Elis Eyton, who died in 1526-4. The first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who died in 1749, is represented, in a monument by Rysbrack, as a fine athletic person, erect, and clad in a loose robe; attended by his son and daughter, in kneeling attitudes. Two others, by Nollekins, represent the late Sir W. W. Wynn, and his wife Lady Henrietta W. W. in the character of Hope. A mural monument, erected for Henry Wynn, Esq., who held many lucrative offices, under the administration of the day, and died in 1671, affords a striking contrast to all these. He is represented in a full-bottomed coat, with short skirts, in square-toed boots, and in an attitude, expressive of fanatical grimace; and is attended by two figures, of Sir John Wynn and his lady, almost equally ludicrous. A native of this place, and an incumbent of the vicarage, was David Powel, translator into English of the History of Wales, an editor of the works of Giraldus, and author of a treatise "De Britannica Historia recti intelligenda." Nearly half a mile from Ruabon, to the south, is Wynnstay, once the seat of Madwc ap Gryffydd Maelor, and now the residence of Sir W. W. Wynn. The house, erected at different times, and in different styles of architecture, is destitute of elegance or uniformity; yet is not without that massive dignity which consists of magnitude. The interior is embellished with some good pictures, mostly portraits of the Wynns, the Williamses, and the Seymours; and a neat building, adjacent, was formerly fitted up as a theatre. The park, enclosed by a stone-wall, eight miles in length, though not much diversified, is well-wooded, and presents some extensive prospects; and considerable improvements have been effected, by the addition of baths, plantations, and a fine sheet of water. Here, also, an obelisk, 100 feet in height, fluted and surmounted by a bronze vase, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene. The inscription:—FILIO OPTIMO MATER, GHEN, SUPERSTES, informs us, that it was erected by maternal affection and regret, to the memory of Sir W. W. Wynn, the late baronet. Near the park is Nant y Bele, the romantic dell through which "Dee pours all his floods," so much praised by the tasteful Lyttleton. The district, to the left of the road from Ruabon to Wrexham, is a valuable mining country, rich in coal and iron, and productive principally of that kind of ore used in the manufacture of ordnance.

Curious mural monument.

Wynnstay house and park.

Handsome obelisk.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, last Friday in February, May 22, November 20.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
34	Ruishton pa	Somerset	Taunton 3	Ilminster . . . 10	Langport . . . 11		139	400
25	Ruislip pa	Middlesex . . .	Uxbridge . . . 4	Rickmanswo. 6	H. on the H. 15		15	1197
38	Rumbalds Wyke . . . pa	Sussex	Chichester . . 1	Bognor 6	Arundel . . . 11		63	319
16	Rumbridge ham	Hants	Southampton 5	Lyndhurst . . 6	Romsey 6		79	....
36	Rumburgh pa	Suffolk	Halesworth . . 4	Bungay 6	Harleston . . . 8		104	421
26	Rumney pa	Monmouth . . .	Cardiff 3	Newport 9	Caerphilly . . 7		157	264
34	Rumwell ham	Somerset	Taunton 2	Wellington . . 5	Milverton . . . 6		143	....
22	Rumworth to	Lancaster . . .	Gt. Bolton . . 3	Leigh 6	Wigan 8		200	1164
7	Runcorn* pa & to	Chester	Frodsham . . . 4	Prescot 9	Warrington . . 9		188	10326

in the early pointed style of architecture, having at the west end an embattled square tower, with a turret at the south-east angle; and within the nave is divided from the aisles by massive octangular pillars, from which spring pointed arches, varying in their dimensions. The free grammar-school is a magnificent institution, which owes its foundation to Laurence Sheriffe, a citizen of London, in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. He was a native of Brownsover, a village in the neighbouring parish of Clifton; and he endowed the school with property in that parish, and with about eight acres of land in London, called Conduit Close, and now forming a part of Lamb's Conduit-street and its vicinity. The metropolitan portion of the endowment has increased in value so wonderfully within the last half century, that the revenues of the school have advanced during that period from £116 a-year to more than £5,000. The management of the institution is vested in twelve trustees, and the school is under the direction of a head master, with six assistant classical masters, a French teacher, a writing master, and a drawing master. There are about forty boys on the foundation; and the number of those not on the foundation is restricted to 260. Twenty-one scholarships or exhibitions of £60 a-year each, at either Oxford or Cambridge, are open to the scholars of this seminary; and there are likewise several university fellowships, to which the master and assistants are entitled on retiring from the school after ten years' service. The buildings belonging to this noble institution were re-erected in 1808, forming a handsome group in the Tudor style of architecture. The grand entrance is beneath an arched portal, surmounted by a square tower, and leading into a spacious quadrangle, on two sides of which are cloisters, and around are school-rooms and offices, an apartment over the entrance-gateway being appropriated for the school library. The chapel is a detached edifice in the later pointed style, appropriately ornamented exteriorly with buttresses and crocheted pinnacles, and within fitted up like the choir of a cathedral, with a panelled ceiling decorated with painting. Connected with this school is an almshouse for twelve aged men. There is a charity-school for thirty children of both sexes, founded in 1707, by Mr. Elborough, and endowed with property vested in trustees, who allow the master a stipend of £20 a-year, with a house and two acres of land. An almshouse for six aged widows was founded and endowed by the same benefactor. The town, which is agreeably situated on an eminence at the south side of the river Avon, consists of three streets, one of which leading to the church is a handsome and spacious avenue, in which are some good modern houses, chiefly built of brick; but in other parts of the town there are old buildings remaining of a mean appearance, the sides being composed of timber-work and plaster, and the roofs covered with thatch. There are no manufactures carried on in the town, and the inhabitants of the vicinity are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Oxford Canal passes within a short distance from this place.

RUGBY.

The free grammar-school.

Twenty-one exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge.

Charitable foundation

Market, Saturday—*Fairs*, second Tuesday after Twelfth Day, February 17, March 31, last Monday in April, May 5, second Monday in June, July 7, ninth Monday before Michaelmas Day, twenty-first Monday before Michaelmas Day, Monday before October 22, November 22 (a great horse fair), Tuesday before St. Thomas's Day, and Monday after Christmas Day.

* RUNCORN, a parish and township, pleasantly situated on the banks

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Runcton, North pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis . . 4	Downham . . 10	Swaffham . . 13	94	307
27	Runcton, South pa	Norfolk	Downham . . 4	Lynn 9	. . . . . 13	88	133
27	Runhall pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 6	E. Dereham . . 8	Norwich . . 13	104	176
27	Runham pa	Norfolk	Caistor 5	Acle 5	. . . . . 15	123	249
37	Runney Mead* ham	Surrey	Egham 1	Staines 2	Windsor . . . 5	18	. . .
34	Runnington pa	Somerset	Wellington . . 2	Melverton . . 3	Taunton . . . 9	150	127
14	Runsells ham	Essex	Danbury . . . 1	Chelmsford . . 6	Maldon 4	35	. . .
26	Runston ham	Monmouth . . .	Chepstow . . 3	BlackRockH. 3	Caerwent . . . 2	135	. . .
43	Runswick ham	N. R. York . . .	Whitby 8	Guisborough 15	Egton 7	243	. . .
27	Runton pa	Norfolk	Cromer 3	Holt 8	Aylesham . . 12	130	473
14	Ruswell pa	Essex	Rayleigh . . . 5	Billeracay . . 6	Chelmsford . 10	29	461
37	Runwick ti	Surrey	Farnham . . . 1	Guildford . . 10	Alton 9	38	330
4	Ruscombe pa	Berks	Reading . . . 6	Twyford . . . 1	Maidenhead . 8	34	160
27	Rushall pa	Norfolk	Harleston . . 4	Diss 6	Norwich . . 18	91	283
35	Rushall pa	Stafford	Walsall . . . 1	Cannock . . . 8	Lichfield . . . 9	116	693
41	Rushall pa	Wilts	Ludgershall 10	Devizes . . . 10	Marlboro' . 11	81	244
36	Rushbrook pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 4	Woolpit . . . 6	Sudbury . . . 16	70	177
33	Rushbury pa	Salop	M. Wenlock 9	ChurchStret. 5	Ludlow . . . 12	155	507
18	Rushden pa	Herts	Buntingford . 4	Baldock . . . 5	Stevenage . . 7	35	342
28	Rushden pa	Northamp . . .	Higham Fer. 2	Wellingboro' 8	Bedford . . . 14	64	1245
11	Rushford ham	Devon	Oakhampton 7	MoretonHam. 7	Exeter . . . 17	181	. . .
27	Rushford pa	Norfolk	Thetford . . . 4	East Harling. 7	Botesdale . 10	84	138
14	Rushley Island ham	Essex	Rochford . . . 7	Burnham . . . 5	Southend . . . 6	44	. . .
36	Rushmere pa	Suffolk	Ipswich . . . 3	Woodbridge . 6	Debenham . 12	72	114
36	Rushmere pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft . . 6	Beccles . . . 6	Southwold . . 9	109	568
42	Rushock pa	Worcester . . .	Bromsgrove . 5	Kidderminst. 5	Worcester . . 13	121	177
22	Rusholme to	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . . 2	Stockport . . 5	Ashton un L. 7	181	1078
9	Rushroft to	Cumberland . .	Penrith . . . 10	Kirk Oswald 3	Carlisle . . . 13	293	. . .
7	Rushton to	Chester	Tarporley . . 3	Northwich . . 9	Middlewich . 9	181	330
12	Rushton ham	Dorset	Wareham . . . 4	Corfe Castle . 8	Dorchester . 13	219	. . .
28	Rushton vil	Northamp . . .	Kettering . . 4	Rothwell . . . 3	Mt.Harboro' 10	78	405
35	Rushton, James to	Stafford	Leek 7	Biddulph . . 3	Congleton . . 5	161	304
35	Rushton, Spencer . . . to	Stafford . . . .	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 6	160	337
12	Rushton, Tarrant . . . pa	Dorset	Blandford . . 4	Wimborne . . 7	Cranborne . 10	103	226
13	Rushy Ford to	Durham	Durham . . . 10	Bis.Auckland 6	Darlington . . 9	249	. . .
24	Ruskington pa	Lincoln	Sleaford . . . 4	Lincoln . . . 15	Tattershall . 11	119	782
22	Rusland to & cha	Lancaster . . .	Ulverstone . . 9	Broughton . 10	Kendal . . . 12	259	. . .
38	Rusper pa	Sussex	Horsham . . . 6	Dorking . . . 9	Reigate . . . 9	30	531
21	Ruthall ham	Kent	TunbridgeW. 3	Tunbridge . . 4	Penshurst . . 2	34	. . .
38	Rustington pa	Sussex	Lit.Hampton 1	Arundel . . . 5	Worthing . . 7	60	361
27	Ruston, East pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 6	Norwich . . 17	Yarmouth . . 20	125	730
43	Ruston, Parva pa	E. R. York . . .	Gt. Driffield 4	Gt. Driffield . 9	Hornsea . . . 14	200	152
27	Ruston, Seo pa	Norfolk	Coltishall . . 2	N. Walsham . 6	Aylesham . . 8	117	113
43	Ruswarp to	N. R. York . . .	Whitby . . . 2	Egton 9	Scarborough 18	236	1980
29	Rutchester to	Northumb . . .	New.onTyne 9	Ovingham . . 4	H. on the W. 1	284	34
33	Ruthall to	Salop	Bridgenorth . 9	Priors Ditton 1	M. Wenlock . 8	148	. . .
52	Ruthin† bo & m t	Denbigh	Chester . . . 21	Denbigh . . . 8	Mold 9	206	1491

RUNCORN.

of the Mersey ; it has become a place of some importance since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation, which here communicates with the Mersey ; a spacious warehouse has been erected on a new plan, and various wharfs built for the accommodation of traders, it is also a place of resort for salt-water bathing ; in the quarries, which lie contiguous to the canal, large quantities of freestone are produced of a very excellent quality. Here was formerly a castle, built by the renowned Ethelfleda, no vestige of which now remains, but its site is marked out by the name of the castle, given to a triangular piece of land.

Valuable
freestone
quarries.

* RUNNEY-MEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Egham, situated between Egham and the Thames, celebrated in history as the spot where the assembled barons, in 1215, obtained from King John the grant of Magna Charta.

Handsome
town-hall.

† RUTHIN, a large and populous market-town, most delightfully situated in the vale of Clwyd, and on the river of that name, over which is a neat bridge. The town consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length, which is embellished with several public buildings. The town-hall is a spacious and handsome edifice, in which the great assizes for the county and a court leet are held twice a-year ; besides a court for the recovery of debts to any amount ; and for the trial of real personal actions



RUNNEY MEAD, OR MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND.

NEAR EGHAM, SURREY.

This place is celebrated in history as the spot where the assembled barons in 1215, obtained from King John, the grant of Magna Charta.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
9	Ruthwaite.....ham	Cumberland	Wigton .....5	Ireby.....7	Hesket New. 5	300	....
32	Rutland*.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	19385
33	Ruyton of the Eleven } Towns .....pa }	Salop	Shrewsbury.10	Oswestry ....9	Ellesmere ...9	163	932
29	Ryall .....to & cha	Northumb..	Hexham....10	H.on the W.10	Newcastle..18	289	8
21	Ryarsh .....pa	Kent	Maidstone...7	Wrotham....4	Rochester...8	28	41
27	Ryburgh, Great ....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham.. 4	Foulsham....6	Litcham ...9	110	598
27	Ryburgh, Little ....pa	Norfolk.....	..... 4	..... 6	.....10	111	162

every fortnight. The county gaol is a neat, strong, and well-constructed building. The church is a handsome and venerable pile. Here are neat and commodious chapels, for the various dissenting congregations; but the pride of Ruthin is the free grammar-school, a good building, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster (who also endowed an almshouse, designated Christ's hospital). From this school many eminent and distinguished scholars have been produced, who, in ripened years, have not only done honour to their preceptors, but shed an additional lustre on the country that gave them birth; among those who have filled high official situations, both in church and state, educated here might be mentioned Dr. John Williams, Lord Keeper and Archbishop of York; Dr. Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester; and that very able and learned lawyer, the late Lord Kenyon. The town is governed by four aldermen and twelve councillors; and the burgesses, in conjunction with those of Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham, enjoy the privilege of returning a representative to parliament. The splendid mansion of Lord Bagot, situated in Pool Park, with the many noblemen's and gentlemen's seats with which this neighbourhood is studded, adds greatly to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Within a short distance of this, on the summit of the highest of the Glwydian mountains, is a large tower, erected to commemorate the period when his late Majesty George III. completed the 50th year of his reign.

Market, Monday and Saturday, for corn and provisions.—*Fairs*, March 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle and pedlery.—*Inns*, White Lion and Winnstay Arms.

* RUTLAND, an inland county, smaller than any other in England. It is bounded on the north by Leicestershire and Lincolnshire; on the east by the latter county; on the south-east by Northamptonshire; and on the south-west and west by Leicestershire. Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this county was probably included in the territories of the Coritani; it subsequently formed a part of the Roman province named Flavia Cæsariensis; under the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the Middle Angles or Mercia; and together with the neighbouring districts it was afterwards overrun and partially settled by the Danes. In 1016 a battle was fought at Essendine, on the eastern border of this county, between the Danes and Saxons, when the latter, who were commanded by the Thane of Essendine, put the invaders to flight, but pursuing them too far, they were themselves defeated. At Burley, in 1311, took place the rendezvous of the army, raised by that martial prelate, Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who suppressed the Norfolk rebellion, under John Litterer, in the reign of Richard II. Horn, a few miles from Stamford, was the scene of an engagement, in which Edward IV. defeated a party of Lancastrians, under Sir Robert Welles, who was taken prisoner and immediately beheaded. This battle happened April 27, 1470; and the place was called afterwards Lose-coat Field, because the men of Rutland and Lincolnshire, when routed, threw away their coats to expedite their flight. In Domesday-book the term Roteland is restricted to the wapentakes of Alstoe and Martinsley, which were included in Nottinghamshire, the other wapentakes being rated with Northamptonshire; and it was not till the reign of John that this district

RUTHIN.

Free
grammar-
school.

Pool Park.

Flavia
Cæsariensis
of the
Romans.Battle of
Lose-coat
Field.

50

45

40

45

52°
40

35

HUNDREDS

- Alstoe Hundred . . . 1
 East . . . D^o . . . 2
 Wrandike D^o . . . 3
 Martinsley D^o . . . 4
 Oakham Soke . . . 5



50

45

West 40 from



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Rye-Hill .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick....11	Rothbury....2	Wooler....18	306	53
45	Ryehill.....to	W. R. York	Wakefield .. 6	Barnesley ... 7	Pontefract .. 8	179	160
46	Ryehill.....to	E. R. York .	Hull .....10	Hedon .....3	Pattingham...7	184	263
15	Ryeland .....ham	Gloucester..	Newent .. .4	Dymock .. .1	Ledbury.....5	117	....
18	Rye, Old .....ham	Herts.....	Hoddesdon ..1	Roydon .....2	Ware .....4	18	....
39	Ryeton .....ham	Warwick...	Nuneaton ...5	Hinckley ....6	Coventry ....7	95	....
32	Ryhall .....pa	Rutland	Stamford ...3	Casterton...3	Bourn .....7	92	569
13	Ryhope*.....to & cha	Durham	Sunderland ..3	Bis. Wearmo. 3	Durham ....12	267	365
12	Ryland .....ti	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury .7	Sturminster..7	Wincanton ..6	108	....
29	Ryle, Great.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick....11	Wooler....10	Rothbury....8	312	94
29	Ryle, Little.....to	Northumb ..	.....11	.....11	.....7	311	40
12	Ryme, Intrinsica†.pa }& lib }	Dorset	Sherborne ...6	Yeovil5	Dorchester .16	123	171
46	Ryther .....pa	W. R. York.	Selby.....7	Tadcaster ...6	York .....10	188	361
13	Ryton†.....pa & to	Durham	Gateshead ...7	New.on Tyne 7	H. on the W. 3	281	6568
30	Ryton.....ham	Notts.....	Worksop ...2	East Retford.6	Blyth .....5	148	....
33	Ryton .....pa	Salop	Shiffnall....4	Bridgenorth .7	Broseley ...7	139	154
31	Ryton .....pa	Warwick...	Coventry ...5	Rugby .....8	Warwick ...10	91	510
43	Ryton .....to	N. R. York .	New Malton 3	Pickering...6	KirbyMoorsi. 9	220	222
13	Ryton, Woodside§ ..to	Durham	New.onTyne 8	Durham ....18	H. on the W. 2	276	951

country. In the reign of Richard II. the French landed here, and plundered and burnt the town, and a long time elapsed before it recovered from the consequences of this disaster; but in the reign of Elizabeth it had again become a place of importance. The town stands on the side of a hill, peninsulated by the sea and the river Rother. It consists of several regular streets, well-paved and lighted; and the houses, which are generally built of brick, have an antiquated appearance. In the centre of the town is a handsome market-house, and a public hall, in which the borough courts are held, and other business is transacted. The commerce carried on here is chiefly in corn, coal, hops, oak-bark, timber, and wool; the herring and mackerel fisheries, in their season, afford much profitable employment; and flat-fish are also caught off the coast in considerable quantities.

RYE.

Commerce
and
fisheries.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, Whit-Monday and August 10.

* RYHOPE is a large sea-bathing place, delightfully situated near the German ocean, and it contains several good inns and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing season. Ryhope-bay affords a good sand and shelter for the bathing machines.

† RYME, INTRINSICA. Within this liberty there was anciently a royal mansion and park, which was standing in the reign of James I., the site of which is still called Court Hill. This liberty received the name of White Hart Park, from a deer celebrated for its colour and size, chased by Henry III.

‡ RYTON, a parish and township, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tyne, amidst beautifully picturesque scenery, is well-built, and contains several good villas. In 1297 Ryton was burnt by the Scots, while the English forces were dishonorably conducted by Warren and Cressingham. This parish contains some very extensive works for the preparation of iron and steel; coal and iron being plentiful, and there are also quarries of limestone. Petty sessions are held here on the first Monday in every month.

Burnt by
the Scots.

§ RYTON WOODSIDE, a township in the parish of Ryton and west division of Chester ward. In 1826, thirty-seven men and boys were killed here in the Straw-gate coal-pit, by the explosion of fire-damp.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Ravensburn	Kent	Thames.	Roding	Salop.....	Severn.
Red.....	Worcester	Tame.	Roman	Essex	Colne.
Réy	& Stafford ..	Isis.	Rother	Sussex.....	Bristol Channel.
Ribble*	Wilts	Irish Sea.	Rother	Derby &	Don.
Ridley	York &	Coquet.	Rother..	York	Loyne.
Ringay	Lancashire..	Bolins.	Rudland.....	Westmorlnd	Coquet.
Roche.....	Northumber.	Irwell.	Ruedock	Northumber.	Dee.
Rodden	Cheshire ...	Tern.	Rumney	Merionethsh.	Bristol Channel.
Roding	Lancashire..	Thames.	Ryader	Brecknocksh	Tanot.
	Salop			Denbigh &	
	Essex			Montgomery	

* RIBBLE, a river in Yorkshire and Lancashire, in the former of which counties it rises near Intack House in the North Riding; and flowing south, passes the town of Settle, continuing the same course till its entrance into Lancashire, near Smithy-bridge, where it turns to the south-west, and skirting the town of Clitheroe, soon afterwards becomes navigable for boats to Preston, at which place there is depth of water sufficient for vessels of 200 tons burthen; below this town it forms a wide estuary, and joins the Irish Sea.

S.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
18	Sabridgeworth.....pa	Herts.....	Bis. Stortford 5	Hoddesdon ..8	Ware	26	2231
43	Sackleton.....to	N. R. York .	New Malton 9	Ovingham ...3	York	215	188
18	Sacombe	Herts.....	Ware	Buntingford .7	Stevenage ...9	24	360
13	Sadberge	Durham	Darlington...4	Yarm	Stockton ...7	243	403
23	Saddington	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 7	Lutterworth 9	Leicester ...10	90	268
15	Saddle Wood	Gloucester .	Tetbury .. .6	Wot.un.Edge6	Minchingha. 8	104	....
45	Saddleworth*.to & cha	W. R. York .	Huddersfield12	Manchester 12	Oldham ....6	187	15986
27	Sadlebow.....ham	Norfolk.....	Lynn	Downham ...9	Wisbeach ...9	93	....
14	Saffron Walden†...m t	Essex	Dunmow ...15	Braintree ..20	Chelmsford .27	40	4654
27	Saham Tony	Norfolk.....	Watton ....2	Swaff ham ...8	E. Dereham 10	93	1060

Manufac-
ture of
cloth.

* SADDLEWORTH. This place gives name to a large valley, about seven miles long and five broad, situated in the south-west extremity of the West Riding; it is a wild and bleak region, only a part of which is under cultivation. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, for which the place is very celebrated; some cotton manufactures have also been introduced. The Huddersfield Canal runs through the centre of Saddleworth, and passes through a tunnel three miles long, under Pull Mountain; it has conferred an immense benefit on this dreary region, by the facility it affords for the conveyance of goods.

† SAFFRON WALDEN, is a large straggling town, situated near a branch of the Cam, on a narrow tongue of land, shooting itself out like a promontory, encompassed with a valley in the form of a horse-shoe, and inclosed by distant and most delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue of land stand the ruins of a castle; and on the top, the church,



SALISBURY,
WILTSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delicately

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Saughton to	Chester	Chester 5	Tarporley . . . 7	Malpas 11	179	303
15	Saintbury pa	Gloucester . . .	Campden . . . 3	Evesham 7	Winchcomb . 10	93	123
11	Salcombe Regis . . . pa	Devon	Sidmouth . . . 2	Ottery, St. M. 6	Colyton 8	158	448
14	Salcott pa	Essex	Colchester . . 9	Maldon 9	Coggeshall . . 9	46	154
5	Salden ham	Bucks	Winslow . . . 5	Fenny Stratf. 5	Stony Stratfo. 6	49	....
7	Sale to	Chester	Stockport . . 5	Manchester . . 5	Altrincham . . 4	183	1104
24	Saleby pa	Lincoln	Alford 2	Louth 11	Saltfleet . . . 11	140	220
38	Salehurst pa	Sussex	Roberts Brid. 1	Cranbrook . . 8	Battle 6	50	2204
22	Salesbury . . . to & cha	Lancaster . . .	Blackburn . . 5	Clitheroe . . . 6	Preston . . . 11	217	469
3	Salford pa	Bedford	Woburn . . . 5	Amptill 7	Newport Pag. 6	46	340
22	Salford* m t & pa	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . . 1	Liverpool . . 32	Bolton 11	184	40786
31	Salford pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 3	Morton le M. 7	Sto. on the W. 7	76	341
58	Salford also Talford . to	Radnor	New Radnor 1	Kington 7	Knighton . . . 9	159	237
39	Salford Abbots . . . to	Warwick	Alcester . . . 5	Evesham 5	Stra. on Avon 10	100	....
39	Salford Priors pa	Warwick . . . .	..... 4	..... 6	..... 9	101	899
27	Salhouse pa	Norfolk	Coltishall . . 4	Norwich 7	Acle 9	115	539
14	Saling, Great pa	Essex	Braintree . . 4	Dunmow 5	Thaxted 7	43	367
14	Saling, Little pa	Essex . . . . .	..... 6	..... 5	..... 6	43	....
41	Salisbury† city	Wilts	Bath 37	Winchester . 25	Southampt. 21	82	9876
9	Salkeld, Great pa	Cumberland . .	Penrith 6	Kirk Oswald 3	Carlisle . . . 16	284	447
9	Salkeld, Little to	Cumberland . .	..... 6	..... 3	..... 17	283	105

round which, on the side of the hill, and in the valley, the town is built. The church is a spacious and most elegant pile of English architecture, and was thoroughly repaired in 1791, 2, and 3, at an expence of £8,000. Saffron Walden is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The manufactures consist of bolting-cloths, checks, fustians, fine yarn, and sacks ; malting is carried on in an extensive scale, and its vicinity was formerly particularly noted for the growth of saffron, now chiefly cultivated in Cambridgeshire. The charities are, an excellent free-school, and almshouse, and clothing for twelve poor men and as many women, bequeathed by the late Lord Howard. In ancient times this town was famed for its rich and extensive priory. On the green behind the castle, a singular work, called The Maze, is mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, as existing, which he supposes to have been a British Cursus, or place of exercise for the soldiery. He describes it as formed by a number of concentric circles, with four outworks issuing from the four sides, all cut in the chalk ; and about half a mile from the castle, on the west side, are the remains of an encampment.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Saturday before Midlent Sunday, for horses, cattle, and pedlery ; November 1, for cows.

* SALFORD joins to and may be said to form a part of Manchester. Its manufactures, trades, and commercial establishments are the same ; and it is regulated by the same police. The only respect in which it can be said to differ is in having a boroughreeve and constables of its own.—See Manchester.

† SALISBURY, or New Sarum. This city, the see of a bishop, is situate in a valley near the conflux of three rivers, the Avon, Nadder, and Willey, which by means of small brick canals, are conducted through every street. In form it resembles an oblong square, being divided by three principal streets running from east to west, and intersected by four others nearly as large, in a north and south direction. These streets are remarkably neat, and in generally well built. The public buildings consist of the cathedral, founded in 1219, by Bishop Poore : it is built in the form of a lanthorn, having a beautiful freestone spire rising from the centre 410 feet high. This cathedral has undergone a thorough repair ; and the improvements in the choir are perhaps superior to any thing of the kind in the kingdom ; the entrance is awfully striking, and the effect of the whole considerably increased by its beautifully painted windows. The architecture of this Gothic edifice is justly admired for its regularity and symmetry ; in which points it is superior to any in the kingdom. To the cathedral belong a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three arch-

SAFFRON WALDEN.

Manufac-tures.

The Maze.

A Bishop's see.

The cathedral.



SATTWOOD CASTLE.

KENT.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND, & WALES Delimited.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
9	Salter.....ex pa lib	Cumberland	Whitehaven .6	Egremont...6	Cockermout.11	296	42
43	Saltergate .....ham	N. R. York .	Pickering...8	Whitby ....12	Egton .....10	234	....
45	Salterforth.....to	W. R. York	Skipton ....9	Colne .....4	Settle .....14	222	....
7	Saltersford .....cha	Chester	Macclesfield .6	Buxton.....6	Chapel le F. .7	173	....
11	Salterton .....ham	Devon.....	Topsham .. .3	Exeter .....6	OtterySt.M. 9	170	....
24	Saltfleet .....m t & to	Lincoln	Louth.....10	Lincoln ....35	Gt. Grimsby 16	158	....
24	Saltfleetby, All Saints }	Lincoln ....	.....9	Saltfleet ...3	Alford .....10	157	180
	.....pa }						
24	Saltfleetby, St. Clements.....pa }	Lincoln ....	.....10	.....2	.....11	158	110
24	Saltfleetby, St. Peter .pa	Lincoln ....	.....8	.....3	.....10	156	200
34	Saltford .....pa	Somerset....	Keynsham ..2	Bath .....5	Bristol .....7	111	380
46	Salthaugh Grange .ham	E. R. York..	Hull .....11	Patrington .6	Hedon .....6	184	....
5	Salt Hill* .....ham	Bucks	Windsor ....2	Slough .....1	Maidenhead .5	21	....
27	Salt House .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cley .....2	Cromer.....10	Holt .....4	123	262
39	Saltley .....ham	Warwick....	Birmingham .2	SuttonColdf. 6	Coleshill ...7	110	....
46	Salt Marsh.....to	E. R. York .	Howden....4	South Cave 11	Mt Weighton14	182	191
53	Saltney .....to	Flint .....0	Hawarden ..0	.....	.....	....	172
43	Salton.....pa & to	N. R. York .	Pickering...7	New Malton 8	Kirby Moors. 5	225	355
29	Saltwick .....to	Northumb..	Morpeth ....6	Stannington .3	Newcastle..12	287	....
21	Saltwood†.....pa	Kent .....1	Hythe .....1	Folkestone...5	Sandgate ...3	66	534
42	Salwarp.....pa	Worcester ..	Droitwich ...3	Worcester...5	Bewdley ...11	116	475
22	Salwick .....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham ....4	Preston ....4	Garstang ...8	221	668
39	Sambourn .....ham	Warwick ...	Alcester ....4	Henley in Ar.6	Stra.onAvon11	107	694
22	Samlesbury...to & cha	Lancaster...	Preston.....5	Blackburn ..6	Garstang ...12	218	1948
34	Sampfard, Arundel..pa	Somerset....	Wellington .3	Milverton ...5	Tiverton...11	151	427
34	Sampfard, Bret ....pa	Somerset....	Dunster ....7	Watchet ....3	Wiveliscomb.9	153	197
11	Sampfard, Courtenay }	Devon	Oakhampton.6	Hatherleigh..7	Crediton ...13	193	1217
	.....pa }						
14	Sampfard .....pa	Essex	Thaxted ...4	Saffron Wald.7	Haverhill...7	45	800
14	Sampfard .....pa	Essex .....	.....4	.....9	.....8	45	423
11	Sampfard, Peverel .pa	Devon	Tiverton ....6	Bampton ...7	Collumpton..4	160	787
11	Sampfard, Spiney ...pa	Devon	Tavistock ...4	Plymouth ..13	Moreton Ha. 18	203	366
8	Sampson's, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Lostwithiel .4	Fowey .....3	St. Austell ..8	250	314
3	Samsell.....ham	Bedford.....	Amphill ....5	Dunstable ...7	Luton .....8	39	....
8	Sancreed .....pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance....4	St. Ives ....10	Lands End ..6	285	1069
46	Sancton .....pa & to	E. R. York .	Mt. Weighton3	Beverley ...9	South Cave ..6	192	462
34	Sand .....ham	Somerset....	W. sup. Mare3	Axbridge...11	Bristol .....19	137	....
46	Sandal .....ham	E. R. York .	Howden ...4	Snaith .....8	Blacktoft ...6	181	....
46	Sandal, Long.....to	W. R. York	Doncaster ...4	Thorne ....7	Pontefract..15	166	323
45	Sandal, Magna .pa & to	W. R. York	Wakefield ..2	Pontefract...9	Barnesley...9	281	2872
7	Sandbach†...m t pa & to	Chester.....	Macclesfield 15	Ne.un.Lyne 12	Chester ....26	162	7214

* SALT HILL, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Farnham Royal, and partly in that of Upton, and is noted for its fine situation and elegant inn, and also famous as being the spot to which the scholars of Eton make their triennial procession, called the Montem, when a public collection is made from the company, for the benefit of the captain of the school, who is generally elected a member of King's College, Cambridge; this collection often amounts to £1,000. The petty sessions for the hundred of Stoke are holden here.

Eton
Montem.

† SALTWOOD. Saltwood Castle is a very ancient structure, comprising an extensive area of an elliptical form, and surrounded by a very broad and deep moat. The keep, or gate-house, is a noble pile, having two lofty round towers in front, flanking the entrance, over which, on the summit of the building, are machicolations; in each of these towers is an hexagonal camerated chamber, and over these other chambers; the summit of the roof commands a most extensive view, to which the white cliffs of Boulogne and the intermediate space of water, constantly animated by shipping, gives a strong interest.

Saltwood
Castle.

‡ SANDBACH, a market-town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the little river Wheelock; it was formerly famous for its malt liquor; and worsted-yarn and stuffs, for country wear, were manufactured in large quantities by the inhabitants, but its trade is considerably decreased. A court is held occasionally by the lord of the manor. In the market-place are two square crosses, ornamented with various images, and a carved representation of the crucifixion.

Trade con-
siderably
decreased.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Easter Thursday, first Thursday after September 12, for cattle and horses.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
4	Sandleford priory	Berks	Newbury...2	Whitchurch11	Kingsclere...6	57	8
42	Sandlin.....ham	Worcester .	Worcester...7	Bromyard .. 8	Gt. Malvern .5	118	42
14	Sandon.....pa	Essex	Chelmsford .3	Maldon .....8	Billericay ...9	32	525
18	Sandon.....pa	Herts.....	Buntingford .5	Baldock .....5	Royston ... .5	36	716
35	Sandon*.....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford .....5	Stone .....4	Uttoxeter ...11	136	558
16	Sandown† .....ham	Hants	Ride .....6	Newport ....8	Shanklin ....3	83	....
21	Sandpit .....ham	Kent	Charing .....1	Canterbury .15	Maidstone ...14	48	....
18	Sandridge .....pa	Herts.....	St. Albans ..3	Hatfield .....5	Luton ... .8	23	810
27	Sandringham .....pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 4	Docking ... .8	Litcham....15	104	79
24	Sandtoft.....isle	Lincoln.....	Gainsboro'..13	Brigg .....16	Barton .....20	165	....
21	Sandwich‡ .....m t	Kent	Deal .....4	Dover .....11	Ramsgate ... .6	68	3138
9	Sandwith.....to	Cumberland.	Whitehaven .2	Egremont ...5	Cockermout.16	295	328

* SANDON. The church of Sandon contains a number of monuments, the chief of which is one of the geologist and antiquary Sampson, the last of the Earl of Warwick's proprietors of this manor, who died in 1603. The Earl of Harrowby has a mansion here, in the grounds of which is an obelisk to the memory of the late Mr. Pitt, dated 1806. The Grand Trunk Canal passes here in a line with the Trent. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury, and jurisdiction of a Court of Pleas, held every week. It confers the inferior title of Viscount on the Ryder family, Earls of Harrowby. Sandon Hall is a most elegant mansion, situated on the declivity of a considerable eminence, which commands a very noble and luxuriant prospect.

Sandon
Hall.

† SANDOWN. Sandown Fort is a regular quadrangular fortification, flanked with four bastions, situated on the level of the beach, and encompassed by a wet ditch. It was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. to command the bay, which is about three leagues from Portsmouth; it is now the most considerable fort in the Isle of Wight, and during the American war, was attacked by several privateers, though without effect. Here is a range of barracks which will afford accommodation for 300 men.

Barracks
for 300 men

‡ SANDWICH, a cinque port, borough, and market-town. This port, which was at one period a place of considerable importance, owed its rise to the decline of the Portus Rutupensis, the date of which is not known with any degree of certainty. A sea and land battle was fought here about 851, when the Danes were put to flight, and a number of their ships taken; and the inhabitants were considerable sufferers from their incursions at subsequent periods. In 1006-7 a Danish fleet committed great ravages all along the coasts of Kent and Sussex. In the reign of Henry III. the town was burnt to the ground by the French, but it was very soon rebuilt in a much superior manner, the market being then established by a charter of the same monarch. The town is situated on the river Stour about two miles from the sea, and near the commencement of the Watling-street of the Romans; the streets though irregularly built, are well paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from the river, and also from a spring which rises near Eastry, and is brought to the town by a canal three miles long, called the Delf, cut in the reign of Edward I. The foreign trade of Sandwich is for the most part with Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, in timber, iron, &c.; and the home trade consists in exporting corn, flour, hops, and seeds, malt, fruit, and ashes. Ship building and rope-making are carried on to a certain extent, but the silk-weaving and woollen manufactures introduced by the Flemings, have dwindled away. These individuals, who also cultivated flax, teasel, and canary-seed, still grown in large quantities, were greatly encouraged by Queen Elizabeth. The family of De Sandwich, who took their name from the place of their nativity, were eminent from the reign of Henry II. to that of Richard II., when they became extinct; many of this family held high offices of state; and Henry de Sandwich, a

* Burnt by
the French

Foreign and
coasting
trade.

Mp.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
3	Sandy*.....pa	Bedford	Biggleswade .3	Potton .....4	Bedford .....9	48	1617	
7	Sanghall, Great ....to	Chester	Chester .....4	Shotwick....2	Mold .....10	187	367	
7	Sanghall, Little ...to	Chester.....	.....3	.....4	.....10	186	40	
22	Sankey, Great.to & cha	Lancaster...	Warrington .4	Newton ... .5	Prescot.....6	188	563	
22	Sankey, Little ....ham	Lancaster...	Warrington .1	Prescot.....10	Newton ... .5	185	....
33	Sansaw .....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury .1	Wem .....11	Wellington .11	153	....
9	Santon .....to	Cumberland	Ravenglass .5	Keswick ...19	Egremont ..12	279	327	
24	Santon .....ham	Lincoln.....	Brigg .....6	Appleby....2	Crowle ...12	161	....
27	Santon .. .....pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford ...4	Brandon....4	Stoke Ferry.13	82	18	
37	Santon .. .....ti	Surrey.....	Riegate .....2	Dorking ....5	Betchworth..2	23	....
36	Santon Downham...pa	Suffolk	Brandon....3	Thetford ...4	Stoke Ferry.11	81	66	
23	Sapcote .....pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley ...4	Leicester ...10	Lutterworth .7	96	871	
15	Saperton†. ....pa & to	Gloucester..	Cirencester .6	MinchinHam.7	Stroud .....8	95	453	
42	Sapey, Pritchard....pa	Worcester..	Bromyard ...6	Tenbury ...10	Worcester .11	122	250	
17	Sapey, Upper .....pa	Hereford....	.....7	.....7	Leominster .14	125	357	
36	Sapiston.....pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm.8	Thetford....8	StowMarket 14	79	234	
10	Sapperton .....to	Derby	Derby .....12	Uttoxeter ...7	Ashborne ...8	133	....
24	Sapperton .....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham..4	Grantham ...8	Sleaford .....9	110	62	
35	Saredon, Great and } Little .....tos }	Stafford	Wolverhamp.8	Penkridge ...5	Bloxwich....6	129	246	
50	Sarn.....ham	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli....11	Meyllteyrn .1	Nevin .....7	254	....
51	Sarnau .....ham	Cardigan....	Cardigan ...9	New.inEmlyn8	Aberaeron .15	137	....
17	Sarnesfield .....pa	Hereford....	Weobley ...3	Kington .....7	Pembridge...6	147	98	
21	Sarre .....pa	Kent	Canterbury .9	Ramsgate....9	Margate ... .8	64	200	
18	Sarret .....pa	Hertford	Rickmanswo 3	Watford ....5	HemelHemp. 7	20	452	
31	Sarsden .....pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 4	S. on the W. 7	Burford ...10	77	154	
16	Sarson .....ti	Hants	Andover....5	Ludgershall..5	Stockbridge..8	69	....
41	Sarum, Old†...des city	Wilts	Salisbury ...2	Wilton .....3	Amesbury ...6	82	6	
16	Satchel .....ti	Hants	Southampton 4	Fareham.....8	Bis. Waltham 8	73	....

SANDWICH.

Eminent
men born
here.

branch of the same, was Bishop of London, in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Sir Roger Manwood; Sir Henry Furnese, Bart., an eminent merchant, in the reigns of Mary and Anne; Sir George Ent, President of the College of Physicians, in the middle of the seventeenth century; Josiah Burchett, Secretary of the Admiralty, in the reigns of Anne, George I. and II., and author of a "Naval History of Great Britain," who represented this borough in several parliaments; Admiral Rainier, who was likewise one of its representatives for a considerable period; Samuel F. Simmons, Physician to the King in 1750; and Richard Knowles, author of the "History of the Turkish Empire," were all natives of Sandwich. The town gives the title of Earl to the Montague family; at the coronation of kings it sends three barons to assist at the solemnity, and when there is a queen six.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fair, December 4, for drapery, haberdashery, shoes, and hardware.

Extensive
rabbit-
warren.

* SANDY, a parish in the hundred of Biggleswade, situated on the river Ivel. It is a place of great antiquity, and said to have been a Roman station, which is very probable, as vast quantities of coins and other antiquities have been found here. Sandy, from the nature of its soil, which the name indicates, has been long famous for the production of great quantities of vegetables, the whole country, for many miles round, being supplied from this place; particularly cucumbers and carrots, which are sent to Covent Garden market. Here is an extensive rabbit-warren, the produce of which is reckoned the most delicate in the kingdom.

† SAPERTON, a parish and township in the hundred of Bisley; through which passes the Thames and Severn Canal, by means of a tunnel formed under Hagley wood, to the length of 1,180 feet. In the vicinity of Saperton, are vestiges of an ancient camp, to the south-west of which is an eminence called Beacon Hill. A great quantity of silver and brass Roman coins of the lower empire was discovered here in 1759, by a waggon accidentally passing over the spot where they had been buried, and breaking the urns that contained them.

‡ SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough, and formerly a city, now deserted and disfranchised, in the parish of Stratford-under-the-Castle,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
13	Satley .....to & cha	Durham	Stanhope ....9	Durham ....13	Wosingham .6	262	11
11	Satterleigh .....pa	Devon	South Molton 4	Chulmleigh ..6	Torrington..12	182	5
22	Satterthwaite .to & cha	Lancaster...	Hawkshead ..4	Broughton ..10	Kendal .....12	271	40
7	Saughall Massey ....to	Chester	Great Neston 9	Liverpool...7	Eastham.....9	203	14
15	Saul .....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud .....9	Gloucester..11	Newnham ...5	111	44
30	Saundby .....pa	Notts	Gainsborough 3	East Retford.7	Bawtry.....9	151	10
5	Saunderton .....pa	Bucks	Princes Risbo.1	Thame .....8	H. Wycombe 8	37	231
24	Sausthorpe .....pa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby .....3	Alford.....7	Horncastle ..9	135	206
41	Savernake Park, } North ...ex pa dis }	Wilts	Marlborough.4	Ramsbury .. 5	Burbage ... .4	71	110
41	Savernake Park, } South...ex pa dis }	Wilts .....	..... 2	..... 7	..... 5	73	....
39	Sawbridge .....to	Warwick...	Southam ....7	Daventry ...5	Rugby .....7	77	....
43	Sawdon .....to	N. R. York.	Scarborough 8	Pickering ..11	Whitby ....19	218	146
10	Sawley .....pa & to	Derby	Derby ... ..9	Loughboro' .10	Nottingham .9	127	3750
44	Sawley.....to & cha	W. R. York	Ripon .....5	Paitley Br. .6	Ripley .....6	216	499
45	Sawley .....ex pa dis	W. R. York.	Clitheroe ...5	Skipton ...15	Settle .....13	222	588
6	Sawston.....pa	Cambridge..	Linton .....5	Cambridge ..8	Royston ....12	47	771
19	Sawtry, All Saints .pa	Hunts	Stilton .....4	Huntingdon.10	Yaxley.....6	69	510
19	Sawtry, St. Judith }ex pa dis }	Hunts .....	..... 4	.....10	..... 6	69	227

hundred of Underditch. It was probably a hill-fort of the British Belgæ, and after the conquest of that people by the Romans, the latter fixed here their station, called Sorbiodunum, on the line of the Icknield Street. The Saxons, under Kenric, the second king of Wessex, took this place from the Britons in 552; and it was made a royal fortress, and the occasional residence of the West Saxon princes. Alfred the Great improved the fortifications, and in 960 Edgar held here a national council to decide on the means of opposing the Danish invaders. In the disastrous reign of Ethelred II. Sarum was taken and plundered, and the castle destroyed by Sweyn, King of Denmark. The town probably soon recovered from the effects of this misfortune; and under William the Conqueror, the bishopric of Wiltshire was transferred hither from Sherborne, as to a place of greater importance; and a cathedral church was erected in 1092. The king, after the completion of the Domesday survey, assembled at Sarum a great council of his ecclesiastical and military tenants, in order to introduce or establish among them the feudal system; another council was held here by William II. in 1096; and Henry I. repeatedly kept his court at this place, and in 1116, called hither the barons and prelates to take the oath of allegiance to his son William, as the heir to the crown. During the troubled reign of Stephen, the Bishop of Sarum, Roger Le Poor, a powerful and turbulent prelate, erected in this city a strong castle on the site of the ancient fortress; but the king becoming jealous of the bishop's wealth and influence, seized this and other castles which he had built, together with the treasure which they contained. In the ensuing civil war between Stephen and the Empress Maud, the city was taken by the partisans of the latter; and on the accession of Henry II. the castle, which had been dismantled, was repaired at the expense of the king. The transfer of this fortress from the church to the crown, after it had been again garrisoned, irritated the clergy, and, in conjunction with other causes, occasioned constant disputes between them and the military officers, which at length rose to such a height, that the bishop resolved entirely to remove the episcopal establishment from this obnoxious station. The old city, thus deserted by the churchmen, was gradually reduced to a state of desolation and decay. Yet there were some houses remaining in the reign of Henry VIII., as well as a chapel, which had formed a part of the cathedral. At present there are no traces of buildings, except their foundations levelled with the surface; and the most striking object is the rude hill which was the site of the donjon tower, or keep of the castle, and which is now partly overgrown with trees and bushes. Old Sarum formerly sent two members to Parliament, but at the passing of the Reform Bill it was disfranchised.

OLDSARUM

Taken by the Danes

Cause of its decay.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
19	Sawtry, St. Andrew.pa	Hunts	Stilton	4	Huntingdon.10	Yaxley..... 6	69	320
23	Saxby.....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.5		Oakham 9	Grantham ..13	104	206
24	Saxby.....pa	Lincoln ...	Mt. Rasen ...8		Lincoln.....10	Gainsboro'..13	143	124
24	Saxby.....pa	Lincoln ...	Barton on H. 5		Brigg 7	Caistor ....14	167	260
23	Saxelby.....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.4		Leicester ...14	Nottingham 15	109	120
30	Saxendale.....to	Notts	Nottingham .8		Southwell ..10	Bingham.....2	126	116
36	Saxham, Great.....pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm.5		Newmarket.10	Mildenhall..10	71	260
36	Saxham, Little.....pa	Suffolk .....	..... 4		.....11	..... 9	72	198
24	Saxilby.....pa	Lincoln ...	Lincoln.....6		Gainsboro'..12	Newark onT17	140	719
27	Saxlingham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt	5	NewWalsing.7	Wells	120	153
27	Saxlingham, Nether- gate.....pa }	Norfolk.....	Norwich 9		Bungay..... 9	N.Buckenh. 12	102	666
27	Saxlingham, Thorpe.pa	Norfolk.....	..... 9		..... 9	.....12	102	167
36	Saxmundham*..... m t }	Suffolk	Ipswich ....20		Yarmouth ..34	Halesworth.10	89	1048
	..... & pa }							
36	Saxtead.....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 2		Debenham .. 6	Eye .....10	89	505
27	Saxthorpe.....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham 6		Holt 6	Cromer ....10	123	362
46	Saxton .....pa & to	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...5		Leeds .....12	Selby .....11	187	522
43	Scackleton.....to	N. R. York .	New Malton.9		Helmsley ... 9	Easingwold 10	215	164
30	Scactworth.....to	Notts.....	Bawtry.....1		Blyth..... 5	East Retford.8	152	78
43	Scagglethorpe.....to	E. R. York .	New Malton.3		Gt. Driffield 17	York .....23	213	244
24	Scalby.....pa	Lincoln ...	Brigg..... 3		Kirton 6	Caistor .. ..11	154	942
46	Scalby.....to	E. R. York..	Howden 7		South Cave . 6	Mt. Weighton 9	187	127
43	Scalby .....pa & to	N. R. York..	Scarborough .3		Pickering ..15	Whitby ....17	221	1676
28	Scaldwell.....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro10		Northampton 9	Kettering... 9	75	387
44	Scale Park .....ham	W. R. York.	Kettlewell...1		Settle .....12	Skipton.....14	230	...
9	Scaleby, East .pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle 6		Brampton... 6	Longtown ... 6	307	560
9	Scaleby, West .....to	Cumberland	..... 6		..... 6	..... 7	307	348
40	Scalergate.....to	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....1		Orton 8	Brough 8	270	118
9	Scales.....to	Cumberland	Wigton 6		Allonby 8	Ireby..... 6	310	....
22	Scales.....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 2		Preston..... 6	Garstang ...11	223	410
23	Scalford.....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 4		Grantham ..13	Nottingham.18	109	467
43	Scaling Dam .....ham	N. R. York .	Guisborough .9		Whitby ....12	Egton 8	244	....
10	Scalthwaite-Rigg ..to	Westmorlnd	Kendal 2		Orton .....11	Ambleside .13	264	380
24	Scamblesby.....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle .. 7		Louth 7	Wragby ....10	141	413
45	Scammonden..to & cha	W. R. York.	Huddersfield.7		Halifax..... 7	Oldham ....12	190	912
43	Scampston....to & cha	E. R. York .	New Malton .6		Gt. Driffield 18	Yeddingham.4	214	231
24	Scampton.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln... ..6		Gainsborou'.12	Kirton .....13	139	242
43	Scarborough*.....bo }	N. R. York .	York .....38		Gt. Driffield 20	Whitby ....20	218	8760
	..... m t & pa }							

* SAXMUNDHAM, a market-town, supposed to be of Saxon origin, situated in a valley near a small stream which flows into the Alde. The town has no particular manufacture, and the chief article of its trade is salt. Considerable quantities of iron are also shipped for London. The houses are in general well built, but the streets are narrow and unpaved.
Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and first Thursday in October, for toys.

Celebrated watering place.

Ruins of the castle.

† SCARBOROUGH, a celebrated watering place, and corporate and borough town, situated on the German ocean; famous as a resort for bathing during the months of summer and autumn, and abounds in interesting and curious objects. The situation is peculiarly beautiful and picturesque, the town being built on the declivity of a high steep rock, near which are huge craggy cliffs and impending promontories. The streets are handsome and spacious; the new buildings on the cliff stand almost unrivalled in extent of prospect, having in front a beautiful terrace, elevated nearly 100 feet above the level of the sands. The principal object of attraction is unquestionably the castle, the venerable ruins of which stand on a projecting eminence at the eastern end of the town, 300 feet high on the southern and 330 on the northern side, above the level of the sea, presenting a vast range of perpendicular rocks, completely inaccessible; its western aspect also presents a high, steep and rocky slope, commanding the town and bay. The approach to it is by a gateway on the summit of a narrow isthmus, on the western side; and above the town, without the ditch, is an outwork, which was the ancient bar-bican. At a small distance within the gate is the draw-bridge, and under it a deep fosse, extending along the whole line of the wall; within the draw-bridge is an easy ascent to the keep or dungeon, a very lofty square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick. Upon the whole this



SCARBOROUGH CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES. Delineated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
10	Scarcliff .....pa	Derby.....	Mansfield ...6	Chesterfield..8	Alfreton....10	144	524
46	Scarcroft .....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...6	Tadcaster ...8	Leeds .....7	196	168
22	Scaresbrick.....to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk ....3	Liverpool ..14	Preston....16	206	1783

ancient castle, before the invention of artillery, was absolutely impregnable. The situation here for bathing is delightful; the sand is clear, smooth and level; no considerable river dilutes the brine, and the sea in the month of August is many degrees cooler than at Brighton. The town possesses the double attraction of sea bathing and mineral waters. The spas consist of chalybeate and saline springs; the waters of these wells are a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre and salt, and are both purgative and diuretic. A governor resides during the season at the spa, and receives a subscription of 7*s.* 6*d.* from each person, one-third of which is appropriated to the water-servers, and the rest to the corporation for the repairs of the place. For the more convenient access to the spa, an elegant bridge has been erected, which bestrides the wide chasm through which the stream called the Mill-beck flows, and connects the two lofty dissevered cliffs; the bridge is of iron, resting on stone pillars of great altitude, forming four arches; the length of the bridge, including the abutments, is 414 feet, its width in the centre 13½ feet, and its height 75 feet; it was opened with great pageantry on the 19th of July, 1827, and constitutes one of the chief ornaments of Scarborough. Amongst other improvements that this town has received of late years, has been the formation of a reservoir, capable of containing 4,000 hogsheads of water for the supply of the town, which is covered by a dome. This town has sent members to Parliament since the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward I. A court for the recovery of debts, to an unlimited amount, is held monthly, at the town-hall, as are quarter sessions for the borough. Ship building and the manufacture of sail cloth are the principal trades here; a few coal mines are in the neighbourhood, and many stone quarries; but Scarborough is chiefly indebted to its celebrity as a watering place, for the prosperity and consequence it enjoys. A person digging in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's Church, in the early part of this year (1837), discovered a very antique circular silver box, a silver spoon, a number of silver clasps, a massive silver ring, supposed to have been worn on the finger as a charm, or cure for diseases, and several ancient gold and silver coins. The silver box, which is of the rudest workmanship, about two inches in diameter, appears to have been gilt; on the bottom is engraved, in the roughest manner, a representation of the crucifixion; and the limb is covered with a rude etching of a lamb, holding a standard. There is little doubt it has contained some valuable relic which has probable mouldered into dust; and that it has been worn round the neck of its possessor, as there is a provision for suspending it, like a locket. The spoon is jointed in the handle, so as to fold up to put in the pocket; the slide which passes over the joint to fix the handle, represents a bishop's mitre, and it is supposed to have been used by the priest, either in anointing with oil or administering extreme unction. Among the coins are a silver penny of Edward I., a groat of Edward III., which, as Calais is included in the inscription, has probably been struck soon after the capture of that place in 1346-7; an angel of Edward IV.; a gold noble and a quarter-noble—all in fine preservation; and a gold German jetton. From the various dates of the coins, it is evident they have been hoarded as curiosities; and they have probably been buried with the body of their possessor. The scenery of the country around here is highly picturesque, the bay is bold and beautiful, and the soil is fertile.

SCAR-
BOROUGH.

Chalybeate
and saline
springs.

Capacious
reservoir.

Discovery
of ancient
coins, &c

Market, Thursday and Saturday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday and November 22, for cattle and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
44	Scargill.....to	N. R. York.	Greta Bridge.4	BernardCast. 5	Richmond ..11	244	119
24	Scarle, North.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....10	Newark ....10	Tuxford ....6	134	479
24	Scarle, South.....pa	Notts .....	.....12	.....8	.....9	132	464
27	Scarning.....pa	Norfolk.....	EastDereham2	Swaffham ..10	Litcham .. .7	100	608
30	Scarrington .. .pa	Notts	Nottingham.12	Bingham....3	Newark .. .9	127	188
46	Scarthingwell.....to	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...6	Cawood ....6	Pontefract .11	188	415
24	Scartho.....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby.2	Caistor	Louth	162	147
40	Scathwaiterigg-Hay.to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....2	Orton	KirkbyLons.12	164	380
43	Scawton.....pa	N. R. York.	Helmsley....5	Thirsk.....9	Easingwold.11	226	148
27	Schadewell.....ham	Norfolk.....	Thetford.....4	East Harling.6	Watton ....13	84	....
45	Scholes.....ham	W. R. York	Leeds	Tadcaster ...8	Wetherby ...8	195	540
8	Scilly Islands .. islands	Cornwall ...	Lands End..27	Falmouth..56	Plymouth...94	325	2465
30	Scotfon.....ham	Notts	Worksop ...3	East Retford.6	Blyth.....5	149	....
43	Scogglethorpe.....to	E. R. York.	New Malton .3	Gt. Driffield17	York	208	252
9	Scoggerbar.....ham	Cumberland.	Ravenglass .5	Hawkshead.18	Keswick ...26	285	....
27	Scole.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich.....20	Diss	Eye	89	617
24	Scopwick*.....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford ....9	Lincoln.....12	Tattershall .11	124	278
46	Scorbrough†.....pa	E. R. York..	Beverley....4	Gt. Driffield .9	MtWeighton10	187	79
46	Scorby.....to	E. R. York.	York	Pocklington .8	New Malton15	203	166
44	Scorton.....to	N. R. York.	Catterick....2	Richmond...6	N Allerton10	235	492
44	Scosthorpe.....to	W. R. York	Settle	Skipton ....8	Kettlewell .10	224	95
9	Scotby.....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle ....3	Brampton...8	Longtown ..11	304	397
22	Scotforth.....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster...2	Garstang ...9	KirbyLonsd.17	238	557
24	Scotherne.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....6	Mt. Rasen ..10	Wragby ... .8	139	402
24	Scotter†.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough9	Epworth ....8	Brigg.....10	155	1043
24	Scotterthorpe.....ham	Lincoln .....	.....10	Scotter .....	.....10	156	....
24	Scottlethorpe.....ham	Lincoln	Bourne	Corby	Folkingham..7	101	126
24	Scotton.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough9	Kirton	Brigg.....10	155	494
44	Scotton.....to	N. R. York.	Richmond...4	Leyburn ... .6	Bedale	231	138
44	Scotton.....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .2	Ripley	Boroughbrid. 7	205	312

Remains of
British
earth works.

Annual
feast.

* SCOPWICK, a retired village, situated in a beautiful valley refreshed by a clear stream of pure water, flowing amid pastures of the richest fertility and surrounded by luxuriant meadows. In this remote and little frequented region the ancient Britons seem to have located undisturbed, when their countrymen were almost everywhere driven out of England. Here they followed their pastoral habits, and have carried down their primitive simplicity to the present generation. The most ample remains of British earth works are to be found in this neighbourhood. In the village is a conical hill, near the old London and Sleaford roads, called Wilmor-hill (i. e. Elsnor, the great demon), an object of worship among the tribe; and at Anwick in this district was lately dug up a stone deity. This hill is supposed to have been a place of solemn judicature as well as of religion, to the inhabitants of this valley; and on another similar hill, now levelled, the ancient Bardic fires of rejoicing, viz. 1st of April and November, were continued till the reign of James I., when the 5th of November was substituted. Here was also a very curious custom of re-opening several small holes, at different parts of the parish, when the annual perambulation took place, and placing some of the boys in the procession head downwards to assist the memory. This place is also remarkable for the celebrity of its annual feast, which is on Holyrood-day, where hospitality and bustle is no where equalled; even the very cottages being whitewashed and otherwise ornamented. In the church is a tomb of a knight in armour, supposed to have been erected for one of the Knights of Temple Bruers in this neighbourhood.

† SCORBROUGH. Here was formerly the ancient mansion of the Hotham family; Sir John Hotham, who was beheaded by order of the parliament, in the civil wars, was born in this place. Here is still an extensive moat, and what is uncommon in this kingdom a heronry, the birds building their nests on the branches of some lofty trees, some of which are much decayed by age.

‡ SCOTTER. The fair on July 10, with a market on Thursday, were granted by charter in the reign of Richard I.; but the latter was never held.

Fairs, July 6, for horses and cattle; and July 10, 11, and 12, for toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Scottowe pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham .5	Aylsham6	Norwich . . .11	119	466
27	Scoulton pa	Norfolk	Wotton4	Hingham3	Attleborough 6	95	328
44	Scrafton, Little . . ham	N. R. York . .	Middleham . .4	Askrigg9	Kettlewell .12	236	....
44	Scrafton, West to	N. R. York . .	..... 4	.....10	.....11	236	145
23	Scraptoft pa	Leicester . . .	Leicester . . .4	MeltonMow.12	Mt.Harboro' 14	97	126
27	Scraby pa	Norfolk	Caister3	Yarmouth . . .6	Norwich . . .21	129	755
24	Scrayfield pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . .3	Spilsby7	Louth13	137	36
43	Scrayingham . . pa & to	E. R. York . .	Pocklington 10	New Malton .9	York10	209	522
24	Scredington pa	Lincoln	Sleaford4	Swineshead 10	Folkingham . .6	112	306
29	Scremerston vil	Durham	Belford6	Berwick on T10	Wooler9	328	....
24	Scremby pa	Lincoln	Spilsby4	Burgh5	Alford6	136	204
29	Screnwood to	Northumb . .	Alnwick . . .14	Wooler13	Rothbury . . .8	312	37
30	Screveton* pa	Notts	Newark9	Bingham3	Nottingham .11	127	312
24	Scrivelsby† pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . .3	N. Bolingbro. 6	Tattersall . . .7	132	129
44	Scriven to	W. R. York . .	Knaresboro' .1	Boroughbrid. 7	Ripley5	203	1598
30	Scrooby‡ pa	Notts	Bawtry2	Blyth3	East Retford .7	151	281
10	Scropton-upon-Dove } pa }	Derby	Derby12	Burton on T. 6	Uttoxeter . . .7	131	500
44	Scruton pa	N. R. York . .	Bedale4	Richmond . .11	N. Allerton . .5	227	438
46	Sculcoates§ pa	E. R. York . .	Hull1	Beverley8	Hedon7	175	13468
27	Sculthorpe pa	Norfolk	Fakenham . .2	N. Walsingha.5	Burnham8	111	619
24	Scunthorpe to	Lincoln	Brigg9	Crowle10	Barton12	164	240
43	Scutterskelf to	N. R. York . .	Stokesley . . .2	Yarm6	N. Allerton 14	238	35
34	Sea ham	Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . .1	Yeovil14	Chard5	138	...
34	Seaborough pa	Somerset . . .	Crewkerne . .3	.....11	Beaminster . .5	135	124
35	Seabridge to	Stafford	New.un.Lyne 2	Stone9	Drayton . . .14	149	120
5	Seabrook ham	Bucks	Ivinghoe . . .2	Aylesbury . .8	LeightonBuz. 6	35	....
7	Seacombe to	Chester	Gt. Neston .10	Liverpool . . .4	Upton3	204	410
4	Seacourt ex pa lib	Berks	Oxford3	Wheatley . . .5	Wolvercott . .4	57	25
45	Seacroft¶ to	W. R. York . .	Leeds4	Tadcaster . .10	Wetherby . . .9	193	918
38	Seaford¶¶ m t bo & pa	Sussex	Brighton . . .12	Lewes9	Eastbourne . .8	59	1098

* SCREVEYTON. The church is a neat edifice consisting of a nave and two side aisles, with a tower-steeple, and contains a curious old font in good preservation; also an altar-tomb and effigies to the memory of General Whalley, the supposed executioner of Charles I.; there are also figures of his three wives and twenty-two children on the same monument. This place is in the honour of Tutbury and jurisdiction of the weekly Court of Pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s. Dr. Thornton, the antiquary and topographer, was a native of this place.

Tomb of General Whalley.

† SCRIVELSBY. The family of the Hon. J. Dymoke hold the manor from the Marmions by a tenure of attending the king on horseback at his coronation, prepared to defend the dignity of the crown.

‡ SCROOBY. The petty sessions for the jurisdiction of Southwell and Scrooby are holden here occasionally. The Archbishops of York formerly had a palace in this village, the remains of which are now converted into a farm-house; in the garden is a mulberry-tree said to have been planted by Cardinal Wolsey.

§ SCULCOATES, a parish of great antiquity, and now so nearly joined to Kingston-upon-Hull, that it may be considered a part of the town. In 1774 a commodious dock was constructed here on the west bank of the river Hull, which added much to the growth and importance of the place. The petty sessions for the diocese are held here in a hall recently erected.

Commodious docks.

¶ SEACROFT. In the year 655, a battle was fought near this place between Oswy, King of Northumbria, and Penda, the turbulent King of Mercia, in which the latter was slain; and in 1643, an engagement took place here between Sir Thomas Fairfax, with his roundheads, and Lord Goring, with a body of the king's horse, in which victory declared for the royalists.

¶¶ SEAFORD. The river Ouse, the estuary of which constituted the

<i>step.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
11	Seagry, Lower.....ti	Wilts	Malmsbury ..5	Chippenham .6	WoottonBas. 8	98	....
11	Seagry, Upper.....pa	Wilts .....	..... 5	..... 5	..... 9	99	234
13	Seaham.....pa & to	Durham	Sunderland .5	Durham ....12	Chester leSt. 10	265	264
53	Sealand	Flint	Hawarden ..2	Mold	Flint.....	196	290
21	Seale	Kent	Seven Oaks ..3	Maidstone ..14	Dartford....12	23	1454
37	Seale	Surrey.....	Farnham ....4	Godalming..6	Guildford...7	36	366
23	Seale, Nether and } Over	Leicester ...	Ashby.....6	Burton on T. 8	Mt Bosworth12	118	1222
43	Seamer.....pa	N. R. York .	Stokesley ..2	Yarm	Guisborough 9	240	981
43	Seamer*	N. R. York .	Scarborough .4	Gt. Driffield 18	Pickering...16	214	514
24	Searby	Lincoln'... .	Caistor	Brigg.....5	Kirton	157	252
5	Sear Green.....ham	Bucks	Beaconsfield .2	Amersham ..4	Uxbridge....9	24	290
38	Searland.....ham	Sussex.....	Hailsham ..2	Eastbourne ..5	Lewes.....12	61	....
21	Seasalter†	Kent	Canterbury ..6	Faversham...6	Herne Bay...7	53	945
9	Seascales	Cumberland	Ravenglass ..6	Egremont ...7	Gosforth ...3	265	....
15	Seasoncote	Gloucester..	Mo.in theMa.2	S.on theWold4	Winchcomb.10	84	51
22	Seathwaite	Lancaster...	Hawkshead..8	Broughton ..6	Ambleside..12	275	....
9	Seaton.....to	Cumberland	Workington .2	Maryport....4	Cockermouth 8	203	745
11	Seaton†	Devon	Colyton ....3	Axminster...7	Sidmouth....9	154	1808
13	Seaton.....to	Durham	Sunderland .5	Durham ....10	Chester le St. 9	264	104
21	Seaton.....ham	Kent	Wingham ...2	Canterbury ..4	Herne Bay...8	59	....
32	Seaton.....pa	Rutland	Uppingham..3	Stamford ...11	Oakham ....8	89	435
46	Seaton.....to	E. R. York .	Beverley ...11	Hornsea ....3	Hull	188	288

SEAFORD.

Fine
flavoured
prawns.National
school.Popish in-
surrection.The Mori-
dunum of
Antoninus.

harbour of this place, empties itself into the sea at Newhaven, about three miles hence. It was formerly a large and flourishing market-town, and contained five churches and a chapel, till it was burnt by the French in one of their descents on this coast. Large and fine flavoured prawns are taken here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Seaford has of late been much resorted to during the bathing-season; several machines are kept, and hot and cold baths have been erected for the accommodation of the visiters. In 1778, in digging up its ancient foundations, two coffin-stones, with handsome crosses carved upon them, were discovered in the chancel, and a third close to the outer wall of the church; the latter enclosed sixteen skulls, but had no aperture till broken open; it is fixed in the north wall, and one of the others in the south wall of the church. A national school for 100 boys and 50 girls is supported by the representatives of the borough. On the beach is a fort for the protection of the coast; and on the cliff, a little to the west of the town, is a signal-station, which have been put into a good state of defence; and in time of war here is a small garrison.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 13 and July 25, for pedlery.

* SEAMER. In the reign of Edward VI., 1549, an insurrection, headed by the parish-clerk, took place here, under the pretence of restoring the ancient religion, and abolishing all ranks in society: the instigators, collecting a rabble of 3,000 persons, murdered several of their neighbours; a sudden stop was, however, put to their proceedings by the king's offer of pardon, which was accepted by the greater number, but the leaders were soon after apprehended, and deservedly executed.

Fair, July 15, for boots, shoes, and horses, cattle and sheep considerable.

† SEASALTER. Here is an oyster-fishery belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who let it to four dredgermen. In December, 1763, a live whale, about fifty-six feet long, was driven on shore on the flats in this parish.

‡ SEATON, a parish in the hundred of Colyton, situated on the sea-coast; supposed to be the Moridunum of Antoninus. The place has latterly been greatly improved; and in 1820 the harbour was made much more commodious than it had previously been, and the lord of the manor authorised to take its dues. It is much frequented during the sea-bathing season.

Fair, Whit-Tuesday, for toys, &c.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
13	Seaton, Carew ....to } & cha }	Durham	Stockton ...10	Hartlepool...5	Durham ....20	251	333
29	Seaton Delaval* ....to	Northumb ..	N. Shields ...6	Blyth .....4	Newcastle..10	283	271
29	Seaton House .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ....6	Lesbury .....2	Houghton ...3	314	114
29	Seaton, North .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ....7	Blyth .....4	Alnwick ...20	292	150
46	Seaton, Ross .....pa	E. R. York..	Mt Weighton 7	Pocklington .6	Howden.....9	189	436
29	Seaton Sluice† ....ham	Northumb ..	N. Shields ...5	Blyth .....5	Morpeth....12	283	....
34	Seavington, St. Mary. pa	Somerset....	Ilminster ....3	Yeovil.....10	S. Petherton .3	133	366
34	Seavington, St. Mi- } chael .....pa }	Somerset ...	..... 4	.....10	.....2	133	397
9	Seburgham, Castle ..to	Cumberland	Wigton ....7	Hesket New. 4	Carlisle ....11	300	494
9	Seburgham, Church } pa & to }	Cumberland	..... 9	..... 2	.....11	297	346
39	Seckington† .....pa	Warwick ..	Tamworth ..4	Atherstone ..7	Lichfield ...11	115	129
44	Sedbergh§ .m t pa & to	W. R. York.	Kendal.....9	Hawes .....14	KirbyLonds.11	262	2214
42	Sedgeberrow .....pa	Worcester ..	Evesham ....4	Tewkesbury .9	Pershore ....8	96	224

* SEATON DELAVAL. Here are the ruins of Seaton Delaval Hall, which, previous to its being destroyed by fire on the 3d of January, 1822, was one of the most noble and elegant mansions in the north of England; it was built of beautiful stone, by Admiral Delaval, in 1707, from a design by Sir John Vanburgh. A little to the south-west of this mansion stood the original castle of Seaton Delaval, but its walls have been razed to the ground, and nothing now remains of the ancient structure except the chapel, which is one of the purest and most perfect specimens of Norman architecture in the kingdom; it contains two ancient monuments, one representing a Knight Templar, and the other a female, each having a dog at their feet, as an emblem of faithfulness. Near the chapel stands a mausoleum, built by the late Lord Delaval, in memory of his son, who died in about his twentieth year. It is much admired for its elegance and simplicity.

Pure
specimen of
Norman
architec-
ture.

† SEATON SLUICE, or Hartley Pans, a small seaport, situated at the mouth of a rivulet called Seatonburn, in which Ralph Delaval formed a haven; and to prevent it being choked with sand, constructed a sluice, with flood-gates, to retain the water from the flow till the ebb of the tide. Improvements were subsequently made by Lord Delaval, by means of a second entrance, over which there is a drawbridge, 900 feet long. About fifteen vessels of 300 tons burden can now ride here in safety, and come in or go out with any wind. Coals are exported to different parts of the county, in large quantities from the neighbouring collieries. There are extensive glass-bottle works, malt-kilns, and a brewery. During the late war a block-house and battlements were erected for the defence of the port. In 1766 a large whale was taken on this coast. Here is a Presbyterian chapel.

Glass-
bottle
works, malt-
kilns, &c.

‡ SECKINGTON, or Sekindon. On a hill, near the church, are vestiges of a circular fort. In the year 757 a battle was fought here between Cuthred, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelwald, King of the Mercians; the latter was slain during the conflict, by a traitor of the name of Beornred, who was shortly after put to death by King Offa, Ethelwald's successor. Here was formerly a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry II.

§ SEDBERGH, a market-town, pleasantly situated in a secluded vale, among bleak and rugged mountains. It contains two cotton manufactories, but the town is chiefly supported by the manufacture of iron articles. Coals are brought here from a mine about two miles hence; the works are nearly disused. The laypayers elect a constable annually, and a court for the recovery of small debts has lately been instituted. A richly-endowed grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Edward VI., by Dr. Lupton, Provost of Eton, which possesses at St. John's

Manufac-
ture of iron
articles.



BIRTH-PLACE OF THE REV. GILBERT WHITT, S.T.D. 1612

1612

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
29	Selby's Forestto	Northumb . .	Wooler5	Coldstream . 9	Berw. on T. 17		326	66
18	Seleham	Herts	Hertford1	Ware2	Hoddesdon . .4		21	....
38	Selhampa	Sussex	Petworth4	Midhurst4	Chichester . .12		53	89
41	Selkham	Wilts	Marlborough .2	Rainsbury . . .5	Swindon . . .10		74	....
17	Selleckpa	Hereford	Ross4	Hereford . . .10	Newent11		124	327
21	Sellindgepa	Kent	Hythe6	Ashford6	Canterbury . .13		59	459
21	Sellingpa	Kent	Canterbury . .7	Faversham . .4	Ashford10		50	539
38	Selmestonpa	Sussex	Hailsham6	Lewes7	Eastbourne . .8		57	189
37	Selsdenham	Surrey	Croydon3	Godstone . . .7	Rigate11		13	....
38	Selseypa	Sussex	Chichester . .7	Bognor8	Haying Island .8		69	821
40	Selsideto & cha	Westmorlnd	Kendal5	Orton9	Ambleside . .12		267	263
30	Selstonpa	Notts	Mansfield . . .8	Alfreton4	Nottingham . .12		136	1580
34	Selworthypa	Somerset	Minehead . . .4	Dunster6	Dulverton . .14		167	558
36	Semerpa	Suffolk	Bildeston . . .2	Hadleigh . . .4	Stowmarket . .9		68	275
41	Semingtoncha	Wilts	Trowbridge . .4	Melksham . . .2	Westbury . . .6		88	319
41	Semleypa	Wilts	Hindon4	Shaftesbury . .4	Mere7		98	700
24	Sempringhampa	Lincoln	Folkingham . .3	Bourne9	Donnington . .8		106	490
8	Senan, St.pa	Cornwall	Penzance9	St. Ives16	Lands End . .1		291	689
37	Sendpa	Surrey	Ripley3	Guildford . . .4	Chertsey9		26	1483
48	Senniham	Brecon	Brecon8	Llandovery . .14	MerthyTyd . .16		179	303
22	Sephtonpa & to	Lancaster	Liverpool . . .7	Ormskirk . . .6	Prescot10		213	4485
30	Serlebyto & cha	Notts	Bawtry3	Blyth2	East Retford .8		149	...
43	Sessaypa & to	N. R. York	Easingwold . .6	Thirsk6	Boroughbrid .7		218	464
27	Setchypa	Norfolk	Lynn5	Downham . . .8	Wisbeach . .14		92	95
9	Setmurthyto & cha	Cumberland	Cockermouth .2	Workington . .6	Maryport . . .6		308	182

Edinburgh, and west bank of the Ouse, which glides by in a deep, broad, and majestic stream, and is crossed by a bridge, constructed of timber, and contrived to open and shut, for the admission of vessels, in the space of one minute. The town is tolerably well built, paved, and lighted, and has a handsome Gothic market-cross. It has latterly been greatly improved by the erection of a new street, called the Crescent. The town-hall, a neat brick edifice, was built by subscription in 1825, the Hon. Edw. R. Petre having given the site for the purpose. It contains manufactories for sail-cloth and leather, an iron-foundry, and a ship-yard, for the building of small vessels, which can now clear out for any part of the kingdom, as a branch custom-house has lately been erected here; by means of the canal from the Ouse, to the Air and Calder navigation, a communication has been opened with Leeds, and Selby has thus become the unloading-post for the West Riding. Ships, of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred tons burden, navigate to Selby. The steam-packets, which now ply from this place to Hull, add much to the briskness of the town. The railway from Selby to Leeds is a great improvement, and adds greatly to the trading facilities of this part of the county. Many of the poorer people are employed in flax-spinning; this article was at one period cultivated here in large quantities, but the trade in it has become now comparatively small; weld for the use of dyers is also produced here, and the chief article exported is stone, sent coastwise. The petty sessions for the wapentake of Barkstown Ash are holden here, and courts-leet and baron twice a-year, by the lord of the manor. In the year 1069, William the Conqueror founded an abbey for Benedictine friars, which he visited in the following year for the purposes of endowment, and being accompanied by his queen Matilda, she was here delivered of a son, who ascended the throne under the title of Henry I.; the remains of the abbey church show it to have been a noble structure, erected at various periods and in different styles of architecture; the west part of the structure and the porch are worthy of particular notice. Selby gave birth to Thomas Johnson, a botanist, who published the first local catalogue of plants in the kingdom; but his great work was an improved edition of Gerard's Herbal; he was killed in a skirmish with the parliamentarians, in 1644, at the siege of Basinghouse, having been raised to the rank of a colonel in the royalist army.

SELBY.

New
branch
custom-
house.

Remains of
the abbey
church.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Easter Tuesday; Monday after June 22; October 10; for cattle, wool, linen, tin, and copper-ware.



SEVEN OAKS, KENT.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Sewerby.....to	E. R. York..	Bridlington ..2	Flamborough 2	Gt. Driffield 15	208	352
23	Sewstern .....cha	Leicester ...	MeltonMow.10	Buckminster 1	Oakham ...10	105	368
45	Sexhow .....to	N. R. York .	Stokesley ...5	Yarm .....5	N. Allerton 12	238	35
5	Shabbington.....pa	Bucks	Thame .....3	Oxford .. .11	Bicester ...12	47	298
36	Shaddingfield .....pa	Suffolk	Beccles .....6	Southwold...7	Halesworth..7	107	198
13	Shadforth .....to	Durham	Durham .....5	Hartlepool..14	Sunderland 12	263	236
21	Shadoxhurst .....pa	Kent	Ashford .....4	Tenterden ...7	Hythe .....13	57	239
45	Shadwell .. .to	W. R. York	Leeds .....6	Wetherby .. 7	Otley.....10	195	248
12	Shaftesbury* .....m t	Dorset.....	Blandford ..12	Salisbury .. 20	Sherborne ..16	101	3061
29	Shaftoe, East .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....11	Hartburn...4	Bellingham .15	293	41
29	Shaftoe, West .....to	Northumb ..	.....12	.....4	.....14	294	68
45	Shafton... ..to	W. R. York	Barnesley...5	Wakefield ...9	Pontefract..10	177	248
23	Shakerstone .....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 4	Ashby de la Z.7	Atherstone ..8	110	432

the styles of different ages, and occupying a space of upwards of five acres ; the most ancient part is supposed to be coeval with the Mareschels and Bigods, and the most modern to be the erection of Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, in the beginning of the reign of James I. ; the buildings form a spacious quadrangle, with smaller ones behind, and are chiefly in the castellated style, with numerous square towers, and two large embattled gateways, Many of the apartments are splendidly furnished, but the chief attraction is the invaluable collection of paintings they contain, which are the best performances of most of the celebrated masters.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 10, October 12, (statute) for hogs and toys ; third Tuesday in every month, for cattle.

* SHAFTESBURY, a borough and market-town, is a place of great antiquity, the origin of which cannot be determined upon ; it is said to have existed long before the Roman invasion, and was by the Britons called *Caer Palladwr*, signifying a steep eminence, rising as the site of this town does nearly to a point. Many historians agree, however, in asserting that it was built by Alfred the Great ; and Camden states, that, in the time of William of Malmsbury, a stone was removed from a wall of the old chapter-house, with a Latin inscription to that effect. This may, however, be a mistake resulting from the great improvements effected in this as well as in many other towns by that monarch ; the latter opinion is strengthened by the word *fecit* having been made use of in the inscription. The town, though irregular in arrangement, is well built, and a large proportion of the houses are constructed of freestone ; from its high situation, it commands some very extensive and picturesque views over this and the bordering county of Wilts. The town-hall is a handsome building, recently erected at an expense of £3000. The inhabitants were, until lately, very badly supplied with water, trusting to the accommodation of an adjoining parish ; to remedy this inconvenience, some deep wells have been formed, which are constantly worked by horses, and many of the poor obtain a livelihood by selling the water from door to door. Shaftesbury is a place of very little trade ; although at one period it had a considerable manufacture of shirt-buttons, which gave employment to numbers of women and children. The churches, although of a very remote date, present nothing particularly worthy of remark, with the exception of St. James's, which has a curious old font and a monument of great antiquity, supposed to have been removed from the abbey of St. Edward. The town, anciently, had twelve churches, which having gone to decay, the livings were consolidated with those at present existing. The abbey, or nunnery of the Benedictine order, long flourished in this town, and was an establishment in the possession of a very large revenue, and much resorted to by pilgrims. The abbess was one of the four who held of the king a whole barony, and was therefore liable to be called to Parliament. The church is supposed to have been a magnificent pile, and contained eleven chantries. Here Canute, the Dane, died, and Edward the Martyr was brought to be buried, after his murder at Corfe Castle.

SEVEN OAKS.

Its antiquity.

Churches.

Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
37	Shakleford.....ham	Surrey.....	Godalming...3	Guildford...5	Farnham....7	34	....
4	Shalbourn.....pa	Berks.....	Hungerford..4	Newbury..12	Andover...14	68	922
41	Shalbourn, West...to	Wilts.....	.....5	.....13	.....13	69	410
16	Shalden.....pa	Hants.....	Alton.....3	Basingstoke..8	Alresford..11	48	167
11	Shaldon.....ham	Devon.....	NewtonBush.6	Torquay...6	Teignmouth..1	179	....
16	Shallfleet.....pa	Hants.....	Yarmouth...4	Newport....6	Cowes.....8	90	1049
14	Shalford.....pa	Essex.....	Braintree...5	Halstead....7	Thaxted....8	85	701
37	Shalford.....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford...1	Godalming..3	Bramley....2	30	910
21	Shalmsford Street.ham	Kent.....	Canterbury..5	Feversham..7	Ashford....9	53	...
5	Shalstone.....pa	Bucks....	Buckingham 4	Brackley...4	Bicester...10	59	198
38	Shalstrowe.....ham	Sussex.....	E Grinstead 0	Cuckfield...11	Crawley....9	28	....
16	Shamblehurst.....tit	Hants.....	Bp. Waltham 5	Botley.....2	Southampton 7	70	912
37	Shamley.....ham	Surrey.....	Guildford...5	Bramley....2	Godalming...5	34	....
16	Shanklin*.....pa	Hants.....	Newport...10	Ryde.....8	Niton.....7	85	255
23	Shankton.....pa	Leicester...	Mt. Harboro' 6	Leicester...10	Uppingham 12	89	39
49	Shap†.....pa	Westmorlnd	Orton.....7	Appleby....9	Penrith....10	277	1084
12	Shapwick.....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford..5	Wimborne...5	Poole.....9	105	462
34	Shapwick.....pa	Somerset....	Glastonbury .6	Somerton..9	Bridgewater .9	130	452
10	Shardlow.....to	Derby.....	Derby.....7	Loughboro'.11	Ashb. de laZ.11	119	....
35	Shareshill.....pa	Stafford....	Wolverhamp.6	Penkridge...6	Cannock...4	127	520
27	Sharlington.....pa	Norfolk....	Holt.....4	Wells.....9	Fakenham...10	119	252
45	Sharleston.....to	W. R. York.	Wakefield...4	Pontefract..6	Barnesley...10	182	243
SHAFTESBURY.		Camden attributes its foundation to Elgiva, wife of Edmund, great-grandson to Alfred, whilst others make that king himself to have been the founder. The charitable institutions are, a freeschool for educating and clothing twenty poor boys, founded and endowed by William Lush, in 1719; an hospital, founded and endowed for ten poor men in 1646, by Sir Henry Spiller; and an almshouse for sixteen poor women, founded and endowed by Matthew Chubb; the latter has also received subsequent endowments. In the vicinity is an ancient intrenchment, said to be of Roman origin, surrounded by a ditch; the site is called Castle Green. The Rev. James Granger, author of the "Biographical History of England," who died 1776, was a native of Shaftesbury.					
Birth place of James Granger.		Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Palm-Saturday, June 24, and November 23, for all sorts of cattle.					
		* SHANKLIN, a parish in the hundred of East Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight, situated on the English Channel. In the church is an oak chest, curiously carved, with a Latin inscription, and the arms of the see; it bears date 1512, and was the gift of Thomas Silkstead, prior of Winchester. Shanklin Chine is one of those chasms common on this part of the coast; it commences about half a mile from the shore, and gradually increasing in breadth and depth, becomes, where it opens to the sea, nearly sixty yards wide and ninety deep.					
Ruins of Shap Abbey.		† SHAP, or HEPPE, is situated near the source of the Leeth rivulet; the river Lowther also runs through the parish, and to the west is the lake Hawswater. It consists of one street of detached houses extending about a mile in length, and formerly had a market which has long been discontinued. In the deep vale of the Lowther, about a mile distant, are the venerable and beautiful ruins of Shap Abbey, which was founded about the year 1150, for Premonstratensian canons; the abbey church appears to have been a spacious edifice, but the great tower is the only part now standing. Here is a stupendous monument of antiquity, supposed to have been erected by the Druids, called Karl Lofts, composed of two lines of immense obelisks of unhewn granite, enclosing an area of more than half a mile long, and from twenty to thirty yards broad, having at the south end a circle of similar stones eighteen feet in diameter, and near the north end a square plat of stones partly covered with earth, above which, on Skellaw Hill, is a small tumulus. Within the limits of the parish are quarries of limestone and blue slate.					
		Fairs, May 4, for horned cattle; April 23, August 1, and September 17. (Three last fairs disused.)					

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
3	Sharnbrook pa	Bedford	Bedford 8	Harrold 4	Higham Fer. 7	58	754
23	Sharnford pa	Leicester . . .	Hinckley . . . 4	Lutterworth . 7	Leicester . . 12	96	545
12	Sharnhull ham	Dorset	Dorchester . 10	Sturminster . 10	Cerne Abbas . 3	119	....
29	Sharperton to	Northumb . .	Alnwick . . . 17	Rothbury . . 7	Alvinston . . 3	311	105
22	Sharples to	Lancaster . . .	Bolton 2	Blackburn . . 11	Bury 7	199	2589
43	Sharrow to	W. R. York	Ripon 2	Thirsk 10	Masham . . . 10	214	103
34	Shascombe ham	Somerset . . .	Bath 7	Pensford . . . 8	Frome 8	111	....
34	Shaston ham	Somerset . . .	..... 4	Bradford . . . 4	..... 9	107	....
11	Shatcomb tit	Devon	Honiton . . . 4	Axminster . 11	Taunton . . . 13	152	....
11	Shattern ham	Devon	Teignmouth . 3	Chudleigh . . 6	Exeter . . . 10	174	....
10	Shatton ham	Derby	Hope 2	Tideswell . . 6	Sheffield . . 10	167	....
11	Shaugh pa	Devon	Plympton . . . 5	Tavistock . . . 9	Modbury . . 12	207	570
7	Shavington pa	Chester	Nantwich . . . 4	Betley 5	Sandbach . . . 7	162	320
4	Shaw* pa	Berks	Newbury . . . 1	East Ilsley . . 9	Thatcham . . 3	56	920
22	Shaw cha	Lancaster . . .	Rochdale . . . 5	Oldham 3	Middleton . . 5	194	....
41	Shaw to	Wilts	Marlborough . 5	Devizes . . . 10	Calne 11	79	....
33	Shawbury pa	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 7	Wem 6	Wellington . 10	160	615
29	Shawdon to	Northumb . .	Alnwick . . . 7	Rothbury . . 10	Wooler . . . 12	311	80
23	Shawell pa	Leicester . . .	Lutterworth . 3	Rugby 5	Mt. Harboro' . 15	88	216
23	Shearsby cha	Leicester . . .	..... 7	Leicester . . 10	..... 8	91	354
11	Shebbear pa	Devon	Hatherleigh . 8	Torrington . . 8	Holsworthy . . 8	208	1179
35	Sheen pa	Stafford	Leek 10	Longnor . . . 3	Ashbourn . . 12	151	366
37	Sheen, East ham	Surrey	Richmond . . 2	Wandsworth . 3	Brentford . . 3	7	....
37	Sheen, West ham	Surrey . . . . .	..... 2	..... 4	..... 4	8	....
18	Sheephall pa	Herts	Stevenage . . 2	Hertford . . . 9	Buntingford . 9	30	217
23	Sheepshead pa	Leicester . . .	Loughboro' . . 4	Kegworth . . . 5	Ashby de la Z. . 9	114	3714
11	Sheep's Tor pa	Devon	Tavistock . . . 8	Plympton . . . 8	Ashburton . . 14	203	154
11	Sheepwash pa	Devon	Hatherleigh . 4	Torrington . . 9	Holsworthy . . 10	205	446
29	Sheepwash to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 4	Blyth 5	Bothall 2	288	....
23	Sheepy, Magna pa	Leicester . . .	Atherstone . . 3	Mt. Bosworth . 6	Ashb. de la Z. . 11	109	627
23	Sheepy, Parva pa	Leicester . . .	..... 3	..... 5	..... 10	110	87
21	Sheerness† m t	Kent	Chatham . . . 18	Gravesend . . 20	Canterbury . . 25	48	....
16	Sheet tit	Hants	Petersfield . . 1	Midhurst . . . 9	Haslemere . . 12	53	380

* SHAW, a parish in the hundred of Faircross, through which runs the river Lambourn. In 1618 Sir Richard Abberbury, Knt., founded almshouses for twelve poor persons. In 1664 one of Cromwell's soldiers attempted to assassinate Charles I. at the mansion-house. The same place was garrisoned for the king in the second battle of Newbury.

Attempt to
assassinate
Charles I.

† SHEERNESS, a scaport and market-town. It stands at the north-west point of the Isle of Sheppey, on low ground, at the confluence of the Medway, or West Swale, with the Thames. An ancient fort, at Queenborough, higher up the river, having been demolished, a new one was commenced at this place, by order of Charles II., in 1667, and on the 11th of July the same year, a Dutch fleet having sailed up the Medway, destroyed a great part of the English shipping lying there, and levelled the unfinished works; but a regular fortification was afterwards constructed, and forts built on both sides of the Medway for the defence of the river. A garrison was established here, and the town, which is entirely of modern origin, gradually rose in its vicinity. During the alarming mutiny of the sailors on board the fleet at the Nore, in 1798, this place was exposed to some danger; and in 1827, a fire took place, which occasioned the destruction of fifty houses, with property to a great amount; but these buildings have been re-erected, in a more secure and substantial manner than before. This place comprises the two districts of Blue-town and Mile-town. Additions have been made to the town by the erection of a large and handsome hotel, and other buildings, forming new streets; yet many of the poorer residents have floating habitations, on board the hulks of old vessels. The dock yard, which is sixty acres in extent, and encompassed by a strong wall of brick, is considered as the finest in Europe, having been much enlarged and improved since 1815, at the expense of nearly £3,000,000. The docks are on a scale of magnitude to admit men of war of the first class, without previously discharging the guns, stores, or any part of their equipment; and the water can be drawn off by means of steam engines erected for the purpose. There is a basin with twenty-six feet depth of water, which will contain six ships of the first

Mutiny at
the Nore.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>	
3	Shefford* . . . m t & cha	Bedford	Bedford	10	Hitchin	7	Biggleswade 5	41	763
3	Shefford Hardwick }	Bedford . . . .	.....	10	Shefford	1	..... 6	42	16
	..... ex pa }								
4	Shefford, East pa	Berks	Hungerford . 6		Lambourn . . . 6		Newbury . . . 7	63	67
4	Shefford, West pa	Berks . . . . .	..... 6		..... 5		..... 8	64	559
33	Shelderton ham	Salop	Ludlow	8	Clunbury . . . 4		Knighton . . 10	151	....
42	Sheldesley, Beau- }	Worcester ..	Worcester ..	10	Bewdley	9	Bromyard . . 10	121	598
	champ pa }								
42	Sheldesley, King's . ham	Worcester ..	Sheldesley . .	1	Worcester . .	10	Bewdley . . . 8	121	290
42	Sheldesley, Walsh . . pa	Worcester ..	Worcester . .	10	Bewdley	9	Bromyard . . . 9	121	62
44	Shelding to	W. R. York	Ripon	7	Pateley Brid. 5		Ripley	219	49
10	Sheldon cha	Derby	Bakewell . . .	4	Tideswell . . .	5	Buxton	157	148
11	Sheldon pa	Devon	Collumpton . 7		Honiton	7	Wellington . 8	150	185

stamped in London, an assay office was established in Sheffield, which was opened on the 20th of September, 1773. This town boasts several handsome churches, other public buildings appropriated to trade and the municipal affairs of the town; institutions, scholastic and other charitable establishments, &c. The parish church, called St. Peter's, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, erected in the time of Henry I., the interior rendered comfortable and convenient by many recent repairs, highly creditable to those connected with the management; many persons of distinction lie interred in it, amongst which are, Mary, Countess of Northumberland, Lady Elizabeth Butler, Elizabeth, Countess of Lennox, mother to the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart, four earls of Shrewsbury, and Peter Roflet, the French Secretary to Mary Queen of Scots. St. Paul's, situated in Norfolk-street, is a handsome Grecian structure, erected in 1720. St. James's church, in Vicar's-croft, was built in 1788, and is admired for its general accommodation. St. George's is situated at Portobello; St. Philip's, at Shales Moor; and St. Mary's, at Little Sheffield. There is also a chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk's hospital; and upwards of fifteen places of worship for dissenters. Charity, the attribute of feeling minds, displays itself in almost every varied form throughout the town; and schools for imparting knowledge and instruction to the young are every where discernible. An infirmary, situated near, and free from the smoke and noise of the town, yields assistance to those afflicted with the double evil of poverty and disease; this truly laudable institution, a lasting monument of the goodness of the more fortunate part of the community of Sheffield, was raised by a subscription, amounting to about £20,000, in the year 1793, and continues to be supported by voluntary contributions, with a spirit of laudable charity truly praiseworthy. Several ancient endowed hospitals give shelter to the aged and infirm, and affords a home to them in an age of life when the want of mental energy could not supply it for themselves. Amusement appears to be a secondary consideration, as scarcely any town equal in extent possesses fewer resorts for the votaries of fashion and gaiety. The theatre is large, but seldom well attended, especially by the genteeler classes of society. The assembly-room, in Norfolk-street, is very handsome, and constitutes the principal fashionable place of recreation. The town-hall is neat and commodious, and in which are held all meetings, sessions, &c., connected with the magistracy and civil government of the town; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding five pounds, weekly.

SHEFFIELD.

Its
excellent
infirmary.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and 28th of November, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

* SHEFFORD was formerly a market-town, but the market has long since been disused. A canal has recently been cut in order to make the river Ivel navigable to Biggleswade. Robert Bloomfield, the poet, died here in 1823.

Robert
Bloomfield,
the poet.

Fairs, January 23, Old Lady-day, May 19, for cattle; and October 11, a holiday fair.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
39	Sheldon .....pa	Warwick...	Coleshill....5	Birmingham .6	Coventry ...12	104	422
21	Sheldwick.....pa	Kent	Canterbury..9	Faversham...3	Ashford ....9	49	497
27	Shelfanger.....pa	Norfolk	Diss .....3	N. Buckenba. 5	Kenninghall .6	89	435
45	Shelfe .. .. .to	W. R. York.	Halifax ... 3	Bradford ....4	Huddersfield.9	198	2614
39	Shelfhull .. . .ham	Warwick ..	Alcester ...5	Henley in A. 3	Stratford onA.8	104	....
30	Shelford* .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .7	Bingham ....4	Radcliffe ...3	127	704
6	Shelford, Great .. .pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge ..5	Linton .....8	Royston ...11	49	872
6	Shelford, Little ....pa	Cambridge..	.....5	.....8	.....10	48	483
30	Shelford Manor ...ham	Notts	Nottingham .8	Bingham ....3	Shelford ... .1	127	....
42	Shell .. . . .ham	Worcester ..	Droitwich...4	Worcester...6	Alcester....12	117	43
36	Shelland .....pa	Suffolk	Stow Market 4	Bury St. Ed. 10	Sudbury....16	70	126
14	Shelley .....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .2	Chelmsford .11	Epping .....7	22	163
36	Shelley .....pa	Suffolk	Neyland ....5	Hadleigh ....3	Manningtree .8	62	142
45	Shelley .... .to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 6	Wakefield .11	Penistone....6	181	1319
14	Shellow Bowells...pa	Essex	Chip Ongar .6	Chelmsford .17	Dunmow ...10	26	143
31	Shelswell .....pa	Oxford	Bicester ....6	Buckingham .7	Brackley ...5	56	49
3	Shelton .....pa	Bedford.....	Kimbolton...5	Higham Fer. 6	Bedford ...15	65	132
27	Shelton.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...13	Harlestone...6	Bungay.....8	100	253
33	Shelton.....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury..2	Wem .....11	Cardeston ...5	155	....
33	Shelton.....ham	Salop .....	.....1	.....11	Much Wenl. 12	153	....
35	Shelton† .....cha	Stafford	Newc. un. L. 2	Stoke on Tre. 1	Burslem ... .2	149	9271
30	Shelton in the Vale }pa }	Notts.....	Newark ....6	Bingham.....6	Southwell ...8	121	113
35	Shelton under Harley }ham }	Stafford....	Stone .....8	Newc.und.L. 5	Eccleshall...8	149	....
3	Shelton, Nether ..ham	Bedford.....	Amphill ...5	Bedford .....7	Woburn.....8	49	....
3	Shelton End ....ham	Bedford.....	.....3	.....6	.....8	49	....
3	Shelton Green ...ham	Bedford.....	.....5	.....6	.....8	49	....
3	Shelton, Upper ...ham	Bedford.....	.....5	.....7	.....8	49	....
33	Shelve .....pa	Salop	Bis. Castle .7	Montgomery .8	Shrewsbury.14	166	71
17	Shelwick Court ...ham	Hereford....	Hereford ...3	Leominster .11	Ledbury ...14	137	....
17	Shelwick, Upper ...to	Hereford ...	.....3	.....11	.....15	137	....
14	Shenfield .. . . .pa	Essex	Brentwood ..1	Ingatestone .5	Billericay...5	19	665
31	Shenington .....pa	Gloucester..	Banbury....6	Chip. Norton 12	Shipston onS. 8	77	433
18	Shenley .....pa	Herts.....	Barnet .....5	St. Albans ...5	Hatfield ....6	15	1167
5	Shenley, Brook End }ham }	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 4	Stony Stratf. 4	Buckingham 10	48	....
5	Shenley, Church End .pa	Bucks .....	.....4	.....5	.....10	47	484
18	Shenley Bury ....ham	Herts.....	Barnet .....6	St. Albans...5	Watford....6	16	....
18	Shenley Hill .....ham	Herts.....	.....5	.....5	.....7	16	....
35	Shenstone† .....pa	Stafford....	Lichfield ...3	Walsall .....8	Sutton Coldf. 6	118	1827
35	Shenstone Hall...ham	Stafford ....	.....3	.....8	.....6	118	....
23	Shenton ...ham & cha	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 3	Hinckley ...5	Atherstone .6	105	200
15	Sheperdine .....ham	Gloucester..	Berkeley ....5	Thornbury...4	Wotton onE 10	119	....

Burial-
place of
Lord
Chesterfield

* SHELFORD is the burial-place of the Stanhope family, and contains the remains of Philip, the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, who died in 1773. Here was an ancient mansion, which was burnt down in the civil wars, having been garrisoned for King Charles I. William Stanhope, in 1694, founded an almshouse for four poor men, who have each a house, garden and orchard, an allowance of coals, two shillings a-week, and a cap and coat every year.

Fenton,
the poet.

† SHELTON, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, through which passes the Trent and Mersey Canal, affording great facility for the transport of the staple articles of the whole of this vicinity, namely, porcelain, china, and earthenware. There are upwards of thirty manufactories, which give employment to between two and three thousand of the inhabitants. The village is well paved, and lighted with gas. At a short distance hence is the North Staffordshire Infirmary. Fenton, the poet, was born and lived in this village.

Anonymous
bequest.

‡ SHENSTONE, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence and surrounded by an expansive vale. The church is a very ancient structure in the form of a cross, but much altered from its original condition by successive repairs; it consists of a north aisle and three chancels, and the body is supported by a variety of strong pillars. A small school is supported by subscription; the school-room was built with £27 left by an unknown person.

Fair, last Monday in February, for cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
25	Shepperton pa	Middlesex ..	Chertsey ....3	Walton .....1	Staines .....5	18	847
25	Shepherd's Bush....pa	Middlesex ..	Hammersmi. 1	Brentford....4	Acton .....2	3	....
45	Shepley to	W. R. York.	Huddersfield.6	Penistone...6	Wakefield .12	181	892
6	Shepreth pa	Cambridge ..	Royston .....7	Cambridge...8	Lincoln....12	45	....
15	Shepscom cha	Gloucester..	Painswick ...3	Cheltenham.11	Stroud .....6	107	798
34	Shepton Beauchamp.pa	Somerset....	Ilminster ....4	Yeovil.....10	S. Petherton 3	133	623
12	Shepton, Georges ...pa	Dorset.....	Bridport.....3	Dorchester..14	Abbotsbury..7	134	316
34	Shepton Mallet* .m t }	Somerset....	Wells ... ..5	Glastonbury .9	Bath .....17	116	5330
	.....& pa }						
34	Shepton Montacute..pa	Somerset....	Bruton .....3	Castle Carey.3	Yeovil.....14	112	452
21	Shepway Cross...ham	Kent	Hythe .....3	Ashford .....9	New Romney 9	62	....
13	Sheraton to	Durham	Stockton ...12	Hartlepool...6	Durham ....12	262	110
13	Sheraton Grange .ham	Durham ....	.....10	.....6	.....12	262	....
12	Sherborne† ...m t & pa	Dorset	Yeovil .....6	Dorchester..18	Salisbury ..36	117	4075
15	Sherborne pa	Gloucester..	Burford .....7	Northleach . 5	Stow ontheW 8	80	767
34	Sherborne ham	Somerset ...	Wells .....7	Pensford ...7	Bath... ..14	120	....

* SHEPTON MALLET is situated among several small hills, through which passes the Roman fosse-way to Ilchester; it consists of about twenty narrow streets and lanes well paved and lighted; near the centre of the town stands the market-cross, a very curious structure, erected in the year 1500, and consisting of five arches, supported by pentagonal pillars; in the centre, a flat roof is supported by a large hexagonal pillar, standing on two rows of steps, over which is a lofty pyramidal spire, crowned with an oblong entablature, on which is represented our Saviour on the cross, between the two malefactors, and some figures of saints. The place has lately been considerably improved by the erection of a new bridge, over a stream which runs through a part of it, and the opening of a new road. The manor of Shepton having for many generations been in the possession of the Mallet family, took the additional name of Mallet, but is now attached to the Duchy of Cornwall. In this town is the county bridewell, and the petty sessions are holden here. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains some ancient monuments. Thirteen persons were executed in this town for participating in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

Roman fosse-way to Ilchester.

Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.--Fairs. Easter-Monday, June 18, and August 8, for all sorts of cattle and cheese.

† SHERBORNE is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, near the border of the White Hart Forest. It is divided into two parts, called Sherborne and Castleton, by the river Ivel. It is a place of considerable antiquity. This town was anciently a bishopric, but in the year 1075, the see being removed to Salisbury, the cathedral was converted into an abbey; it was originally a noble structure, but great part of it was burnt in the reign of Henry VI.; at the dissolution of monasteries it was made parochial, and is now one of the finest churches in the west of England; it is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains specimens of different styles of architecture. Kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and several other distinguished personages of the Saxon era, have been interred here. The tower is upwards of 150 feet high, and contains six bells, the largest of which, weighing more than three tons, was the gift of Cardinal Wolsey. The parish authorities have the privilege of sending three boys to Christ Church Hospital, London, for the support of whom Giles Russell left lands in 1670. The almshouse, originally an hospital of the order of St. Augustin, was refounded by Henry VI. for twenty brethren, twelve men, four women, and a chaplain. It is now governed by a master and nineteen brethren, and receives twenty-four inmates, sixteen males and eight females. There is a chapel attached to the premises, in which service is performed every day. Robert Neville, Bishop of Salisbury, left lands and houses in 1448, for the relief of the poor; and Agnes Broughton, in 1633, left an annual sum for apprenticing children, both under the management

Relief of the poor.



NORTH SHIELDS, ON THE TYNE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Sherrards .....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester .. 6	Gt. Malvern .. 4	Upton 7	118	....
5	Sherrington .....pa	Bucks	Newport Pag. 2	Olney 3	Bedford 11	52	804
41	Sherston Magna .....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury .. 6	Wotton un. E. 8	Sodbury 9	100	1361
41	Sherston Parva .....pa	Wilts .....	..... 5	..... 9	..... 10	99	122
11	Sherwell pa	Devon	Barnstaple... 4	Ilfracombe... 6	South Molton 12	190	688
22	Shevington .....to	Lancaster ...	Wigan 5	Ormskirk ... 8	Chorley 7	205	899
8	Sheviock .....pa	Cornwall ...	St. German's 2	Devonport .. 6	Liskeard ... 11	227	453
16	Shidfield .....ham	Hants	Bis. Waltham 3	Wickham ... 3	Droxford ... 5	63	....
16	Shide .....ham	Hants	Newport 1	Niton 7	Shanklin 8	85	....
29	Shields, North* . . m t }	Northumb ..	Newc. on T. 8	Morpeth ... 17	Durham ... 20	277	6744
	.....to & cha }						
13	Shields, South† . . m t }	Durham ....	..... 9	Sunderland . 8	..... 19	276	9074
	.....to & cha }						
33	Shiffnall‡ m t & pa	Salop	Broseley 7	Newport 8	Shrewsbury. 20	135	4779
31	Shifford .....to & cha	Oxford	Witney 6	Bampton ... 4	Oxford 10	64	46
29	Shilbottle .....pa & to	Northumb ..	Rothbury... 11	Alnwick ... 4	Morpeth 15	304	1195
13	Shildon .....to	Durham	Bis. Auckland 3	Darlington.. 10	Durham 12	251	867
31	Shillingford .....ham	Oxford	Wallingford . 3	Oxford 11	Abingdon... 9	48	....
4	Shillingford .....pa	Berks	Faringdon .. 3	Wantage 7	..... 13	67	246

* SHIELDS, NORTH, is situated on the north side of the Tyne, at its junction with the German Ocean. It is a place of some antiquity, but has risen in modern times from a small village, containing a few fishermen's huts, to a populous, well built, and thriving seaport-town, containing many wide and airy streets, several handsome squares, and a new market-place on the side of the river. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the exportation of coals, and in the various trades connected with shipping, in respect to which it may vie even with Newcastle, upwards of four hundred vessels being annually laden at this port. At the foot of the town are two lighthouses, maintained by the Trinity-house of Newcastle, and near them Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all vessels entering the river.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, last Friday in April, first Friday in November, for cattle and all other goods.

Its extensive trade.

† SHIELDS, SOUTH. Though this place, like North Shields, has risen in modern times from a small village to an important and flourishing sea-port, it was anciently a Roman station, as is proved by the antiquities found on the hill at the entrance to the harbour. The town consists principally of one narrow, crooked, and inconvenient street, extending nearly two miles in length; the higher parts of the town are, however, commodious, well built, and lighted with gas. This town had the honour of the invention of the life-boat, which originated with Mr. Greathead, and a few others, to whom a parliamentary grant of £1200 was awarded; and Mr. Marshall, a native of this place, invented the floating-light off Newark Sand, on the Norfolk coast.

Mr. Greathead, inventor of the life-boat.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, last Wednesday in April, first Wednesday in May, last Wednesday in October, and first Wednesday in November.

‡ SHIFFNALL is situated on the high road from London to Holyhead. The coal and iron mines with which this district abounds are worked on an extensive scale by a company. Here are also two paper manufactories. The church is a large and interesting cruciform edifice, with a square tower in the centre; it contains a fine altar, several ancient monuments, and a remarkable inscription to the memory of William Wakeley, who was baptized here May 1, 1591, and buried at Adbaston, Nov. 28, 1714; his age was upwards of 124, and he lived in the reigns of eight kings and queens. This town gave birth to Thomas Beddoes, M.D., a man eminent for literary talent, and for skill in his profession. He was born in 1754 or 1755. His father was a tanner, who determined his son should receive an excellent education; accordingly, after passing a few years at a provincial school, he was conducted to Oxford by an uncle, who, unacquainted with the mode of admission to the seat of learning, knocked at the gate of St. John's, the first college which presented itself. Here the young

Dr. Beddoes.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Shillingfordham	Devon	Bampton2	Wivelscombe 8	Dulverton6	159	....
11	Shillingford, Abbots } ham }	Devon	Exeter3	Topsham4	Chudleigh7	167	...
11	Shillingford, St. } Georgepa }	Devon	4	4	6	168	89
12	Shillingstonepa	Dorset	Blandford6	Sturminster3	Shaftesbury9	109	473
31	Shiltonpa	Berks and } Oxford	Burford3	Bampton5	Witney6	71	290
39	Shiltonpa	Warwick	Coventry6	Nuneaton6	Rugby9	92	460
29	Shilvingtonto	Northumb	Morpeth4	Newcastle13	Hartburn6	288	101
27	Shimplingpa	Norfolk	Diss4	Harleston7	Eye8	89	227
36	Shimplingpa	Suffolk	Sudbury7	Clare8	Bury St. Ed.10	61	496
13	Shincliffto & cha	Durham	Durham2	B Auckland10	Stockton18	256	302
4	Shinfieldpa	Berks	Reading4	Oakingham5	Twyford7	41	1100
6	Shingaypa	Cambridge	Royston6	Cambridge13	Potton7	44	112
27	Shinghampa	Norfolk	Swaffham6	Downham11	Stoke Ferry6	94	61
33	Shintonpa	Salop	M. Wenlock3	Colebrook Da.4	Broseley4	150	133
21	Shinglewellham	Kent	Gravesend2	Strood6	Dartford7	23	....
21	Shipbornepa	Kent	Tunbridge4	Seven Oaks5	Maidstone12	18	470
7	Shipbrookto	Chester	Northwich2	Middlewich4	Knutsford8	171	82
27	Shipdampa	Norfolk	East Dereham5	Swaffham10	Watton6	97	1839
27	Shipdenpa	Norfolk	Cromer1	Aylsham11	Holt10	129	....
34	Shiphampa	Somerset	Axbridge3	Bristol14	W. sup. Mare10	130	691
34	Shipladeham	Somerset	6	Bridgewater15	5	136	....
31	Shiplakepa	Oxford	Henley3	Reading6	Nettlebed8	38	515
31	Shiplake Rowham	Oxford	3	6	7	38	....
10	Shipleyto	Derby	Derby9	Nottingham10	Alfreton9	135	632
29	Shipleyto	Northumb	Alnwick5	Wooler11	Belford11	313	95
35	Shipleyto	Salop and } Stafford	Wolverhamp6	Bridgenorth8	Dudley10	129	....
38	Shipleypa	Sussex	Horsham6	Steyning8	Petworth11	42	1180
45	Shipleyto	W. R. York	Bradford4	Bingley3	Leeds12	200	1926
36	Shipmeadowpa	Suffolk	Beccles3	Bungay3	London5	108	133
4	Shipponham	Berks	Abingdon1	Oxford6	Faringdon14	57	151
39	Shipston upon Stour* } m t & pa }	Worcester	Stratf. on A.11	Warwick17	Banbury14	83	1632
5	Shiptonham	Bucks	Winslow1	Fenny Stratf.9	Aylesbury10	50	....
33	Shiptonpa	Salop	M. Wenlock7	Ludlow14	Church Stret.8	146	154
16	Shiptonpa	Hants	Ludgershall5	Andover10	Amesbury7	74	287
46	Shiptonto & cha	E. R. York	Mt. Weighton2	Pocklington5	Gt. Driffield15	194	348
43	Shiptonto	N. R. York	York6	Easingwold8	Boroughbrid12	205	364
31	Shipton upon Char- } wellpa }	Oxford	Woodstock2	Oxford7	Bicester8	61	148
5	Shipton Leeham	Bucks	Winslow6	Aylesbury8	Buckingham10	48	104
15	Shipton, Moignepa	Gloucester	Tetbury3	Malmsbury4	Wotton un E.10	102	389
15	Shipton, Olyffepa	Gloucester	Northleach6	Cheltenham7	Winchcomb8	86	229
15	Shipton, Solerspa	Gloucester	6	7	9	86	98
31	Shiptonunder } Whichwoodpa }	Oxford	Burford4	Chip. Norton7	Witney8	73	2457
34	Shipwayham	Somerset	Bristol7	Clevedon7	Wrinton9	125	2495
31	Shirbournepa	Oxford	Tetsworth5	Watlington1	Thame8	46	325
37	Shier, or Sherepa	Surrey	Guildford6	Dorking7	Leatherhead9	28	1177
10	Shirebrookham	Derby	Mansfield5	Chesterfield10	Worksop10	142	....
15	Shirehamptoncha	Gloucester	Bristol6	New Passage7	Old Passage9	124	420
22	Shireheadcha	Lancaster	Garstang4	Lancaster8	Poulton11	233	....

SHIFFNALL.

student's name was actually registered on the books, and the usual fees paid, when the master, finding that the two strangers had letters of recommendation to Dr. Surgrove, politely returned the money, and directed them to Pembroke College, where young Beddoes was matriculated in due form.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, first Monday in April, August 5, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine; November 22, for ditto and hogs.

ts national school.

* SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR derives its name from its situation on the river Stour, and from having been formerly noted as one of the largest sheep-markets in the kingdom. The town has no trade of any consequence. In 1706 John Pittway endowed a school, the funds of which were augmented by George Marshall in 1747. A national school is likewise well supported and attended. The poor and aged have not been forgotten by the beneficent of the town, there being several bequests for their succour. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester, as lords of the manor, hold a court here annually, at which a constable is chosen.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, third Tuesday in April, June 22, last Tuesday in August, and Tuesday after October 10, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
26	Shire Newton .....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow ...4	Usk .....10	Black R. Inn.5	137	791
30	Shire Oaks.....ham	Notts.....	Worksop ...3	Blythe .....7	Chesterfield.14	149	....
39	Shirford.....vil	Warwick...	Nuneaton ...5	Hinckley .. .4	Coventry ....9	95	....
10	Shirland... ..pa	Derby	Alfreton ...2	Chesterfield .8	Wirksworth .9	143	1212
10	Shirley	Derby	Ashborne...4	Derby .....10	Uttoxeter ..10	136	602
16	Shirley	Hants	Southampton 2	Romsey .....6	Winchester.12	75	....
37	Shirley	Surrey.....	Croydon ...2	Addington ..2	Beckenham..3	12	....
3	Shitlington	Bedford.....	Silsoe .....4	Shefford ....4	Hitchin.....6	40	1307
29	Shitlington	Northumb ..	Hexham ...13	Haltwhistle.14	Bellingham ..3	292	168
45	Shitlington.....to	W. R. York	Wakefield...5	Huddersfield .9	Barnesley ..10	182	1893
12	Shitterton	Dorset.....	Wareham ...7	Dorchester..10	Blandford ..12	115	....
17	Shobdon	Hereford....	Leominster .7	Pembridge...3	Presteign ...7	144	536
11	Shobrooke.....pa	Devon.....	Crediton ...2	Exeter .....7	Tiverton...11	171	644
23	Shoby.....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 5	Loughboro' .11	Leicester ...14	110	15
34	Shockerwick.....ham	Somerset....	Bath .....5	Marshfield ..4	Bradford ....6	102	....
7	Shocklach, Church }	Chester.....	Whitchurch 10	Chester....12	Malpas .....5	168	431
	.....pa & to }						
7	Shocklach, Oviat...to	Chester ....	.....10	.....13	.....4	167	....
14	Shoebury, North...pa	Essex	South End ..3	Rochford ...5	Raleigh .....9	41	226
14	Shoebury, South...pa	Essex .....	.....3	.....6	.....9	41	202
21	Sholden	Kent	Deal .....2	Sandwich ...4	Canterbury .14	69	356
16	Sholling	Hants	Southampton 4	Hoand.....1	Hamble .....2	79	....
53	Sholton	Flint	Hawarden ..2	Flint.....7	Mold.....5	197	186
21	Shooter's Hill*....ham	Kent	Woolwich ..2	Dartford....8	Eltham.....2	9	....
14	Shotland	Essex	South End ..3	Rochford ...2	Raleigh .....7	39	48
21	Shoreham†	Kent	Seven Oaks ..5	Dartford....8	Westerham .7	18	1015
38	Shoreham, New† }	Sussex	Brighton....6	Worthing ...5	Horsham ...17	56	1503
	.....m t & pa }						
38	Shoreham, Old§... pa	Sussex .....	.....6	.....5	N. Shoreham.1	55	231

* SHOOTER'S HILL is situated on the road to Dover, and supposed to have derived its name from the exercise of archery, which formerly took place in the neighbouring woods. On May-day, 1511, Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine of Arragon, came with great pomp from Greenwich to this place, and were received by 200 archers, clad in green, with a captain at their head, personating Robin Hood. On the summit of this hill, which commands a most extensive prospect over Kent and the adjoining counties, are some pleasant houses, and a handsome inn with gardens, for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. This neighbourhood was formerly notorious for robberies, till the road was widened, and much of the coppice wood cut down. Near the road on the top of the hill stands Severndroog Castle, which is 482 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen at a great distance from almost every part of the adjacent country; it is a triangular building, with turrets at each angle, and was built in 1784 by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction of Severndroog in 1756, a strong fort which belonged to Angria, the pirate, on an island near Bombay; to the taking of which, her husband, then Captain James, had been highly instrumental.

Visit of
Henry VIII
in 1511.

† SHOREHAM. Fair, May 1, for toys.

‡ SHOREHAM, NEW, a seaport, situated on the east side of the mouth of the Adur. It has risen into importance on the ruins of Old Shoreham, owing to its more convenient situation for trade. The town, which stands about a mile within the haven, is singularly built, and near the centre is the market-house, supported by Doric pillars. Although it is only a tide harbour, yet, as it is the best on this part of the coast, it is frequented by ships of considerable burden; in spring tides it has about eighteen feet water, about twelve in common, and not more than three feet at the ebb.

Its import-
ance as a
harbour.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, July 25, for pedlery.

§ SHOREHAM, OLD, was formerly a town of some importance, and is said to have been the spot where Ella landed with his three sons in the year 477, when he defeated the Britons, and founded the kingdom of the South Saxons.

Ella, the
Saxon.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Shoreswood.....to	Durham....	Berwick on T.6	Coldstream .8	Wooler.....13	333	279
20	Shorewell.....pa	Hants.....	Newport....5	Yarmouth...8	Niton.....6	89	699
41	Shorncott.....pa	Wilts.....	Cricklade...6	Cirencester .4	Malmsbury .9	89	29
21	Shorne.....pa	Kent.....	Gravesend..4	Strood.....4	Malling....10	26	730
21	Shorne Ifield.....ham	Kent.....	.....4	Maidstone..11	Dartford....10	25	....
21	Shorne Ridgway..ham	Kent.....	.....5	.....10	Rochester...4	26	....
29	Short Flatt.....to	Northumb..	Bolam.....1	Newcastle..15	Morpeth.....9	290	22
3	Shortgrave.....ham	Bedford....	Market Street3	Dunstable...3	Luton.....6	32	....
31	Short Hampton...cha	Oxford.....	Chip Norton5	Burford.....7	Witney.....7	72	....
29	Shoston.....to	Northumb..	Belford.....6	Alnwick....15	Wooler.....15	322	89
39	Shotery.....ham	Warwick..	Stratf. on A. 1	Alcester...7	Henley in A. 8	97	....
27	Shotford.....ham	Norfolk....	Harleston...1	Diss.....9	NewBucken13	100	....
29	Shothaugh.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick.....8	Rothbury...8	Morpeth...9	298	....
29	Shotley.....pa & to	Northumb..	Hexham....10	Gateshead..15	He.on the W 10	269	1104
36	Shotley.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....8	Harwich....3	Harkstead...3	74	410
13	Shotley Bridge...ham	Durham....	Durham....15	Gateshead..13	Hexham....14	273	....
29	Shotley Field....ham	Northumb..	.....18	.....14	.....12	275	....
31	Shotover.....ex p to	Oxford.....	Oxford.....4	Thame.....9	Bicester....11	54	149
39	Shotswell.....pa	Warwick...	Kineton.....8	Banbury...4	Southam....11	75	302
4	Shottesbrook*.....pa	Berks.....	Reading...9	Maidenhead.4	Windsor...9	31	138
27	Shottesham.....vil	Norfolk....	Bungay.....9	Norwich...7	Loddon.....8	103	958
36	Shottesham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Woodbridge.5	Aldborough.13	Orford.....8	82	287
10	Shottle.....to	Derby.....	Derby.....8	Belper.....3	Wirksworth.5	134	556
13	Shotton.....to	Durham....	Barnard Cast 5	B. Aucland.10	Wolsingham14	251	....
13	Shotton.....to	Durham....	Durham....10	Hartlepool..9	Sunderland.13	253	272
29	Shotton.....to	Northumb..	Morpeth...6	Newcastle..9	Blyth.....7	284	....
7	Shotwick.....pa & to	Chester....	Chester.....6	Great Neston5	Mold.....8	189	744
7	Shotwick Park...ext }p dis }	Chester....	.....5	.....6	.....9	188	18
7	Shotwick Rough...to	Chester....	.....7	.....5	.....10	190	....
27	Shouldham†.....pa	Norfolk....	Downham Mt.7	Lynn.....9	Swaffham..10	91	725
27	Shouldham Thorpe..pa	Norfolk....	.....6	.....9	.....12	90	300
31	Showell.....cha	Oxford.....	Chip. Norton.4	Banbury...10	Deddington..8	71	....
33	Shrawardine.....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..7	Oswestry..13	Ellesmere..13	160	189
33	Shrawardine Castle }ham }	Salop.....	.....8	.....12	.....13	161	....
42	Shrawley.....pa	Worcester..	Worcester...8	Bewdley...8	Droitwich...7	119	497
5	Shredding Green..ham	Bucks.....	Colnbrook..3	Uxbridge...3	Slough.....5	18	....
39	Shrewley.....ham	Warwick...	Warwick...5	Coventry...11	Henley in Ar.6	95	264
33	Shrewsbury†..bo & in t	Salop.....	Birmingham 43	Stafford....31	Newc.undL.32	153	21227

Hunting-seat of Prince Arthur.

* SHOTTESBROOK. The church is a small but elegant structure in the decorated style, with a tower and spire, built in 1337. It contains three stalls under trefoil arches, a piscina, and font. In the chancel lie the remains of Henry Dodwell, the historical chronologist, who was some time Camden professor of history at Oxford. Here was formerly a chantry. A farm-house in this village was a hunting-seat of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII.

† SHOULDHAM. *Fairs*, September 19, and October 10, for cattle and toys.

Its charming vistas.

‡ SHREWSBURY is an ancient borough, and capital of the county of Shropshire, and situated on two hills insulated by the river Severn. Although no doubt can be entertained of the high antiquity of Shrewsbury, it being frequently mentioned by our earliest historians, there is no authentic record of its origin. Probable conjecture, however, has assigned that event to the fifth century, when the Britons were forced by the Saxons to abandon all the country to the eastward of the river Severn. Shrewsbury, from its lofty and peninsular situation, presents, at every approach, a pleasing variety of views; and the noble sweep of the river, which seems to embrace it, heightens, at every turn, the charms of the scene, except on the north and west sides, where the streets approach close to its banks—a narrow margin of meadow, or of garden ground, interposes between the houses and the river. The exterior circle of the town is lined with an unbroken range of well built houses, most of which command beautiful views over the adjacent country. On its western side is a public field, called the Quarry, which occupies about twenty acres of ground, and is adorned with avenues of trees. At one extremity of this field are the remains of a rural amphitheatre, where the Augustine friars of the adjoin-

ing convent were probably wont to exhibit those ancient and sacred dramas, called mysteries, or Whitsun-plays, which were acted here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Shrewsbury being esteemed the most important town and fortress on the marches of Wales, continued, during several centuries, to be one of the principal places of rendezvous for the English armies, and hence it was often visited by its several monarchs. Numerous conflicts took place in its immediate vicinity, and its inhabitants frequently suffered the evils incident to sieges. Through the eventful period which marked the contentions of the houses of York and Lancaster; and when the parliamentary war broke out, the king came hither and was cordially welcomed by the inhabitants. After the king left Shrewsbury it was garrisoned in his cause; but subsequently fell to the parliamentary army in February, 1645. In Cromwell's life-time, and also immediately after his death, two attempts were made to gain possession of Shrewsbury, in favour of Charles II., but both of them were frustrated. The last circumstance which history records worthy of notice, occurred in August, 1687, when James II. held his court here. On this occasion the sentiments of loyal attachment, for which Shrewsbury has ever been conspicuous, burst forth with chivalrous enthusiasm. Shrewsbury is a corporation, both by charter and prescription. Four general quarter sessions are held in the course of the year; and the mayor and some of the aldermen, who are magistrates, hold a court every Wednesday, which is a court of requests; and the assizes for the county are held in the months of March and August. The chartered companies, besides the general corporations, are sixteen in number, of which those of the drapers and mercers are the most considerable. This town has sent members to parliament from its earliest establishment. The public buildings of Shrewsbury, besides the churches and chapels, are, the castle, the town-hall, the charitable institutions, the town and county gaol and bridewell, the market-house, the cross, the theatre, the bridges, and the splendid column in honour of Lord Hill. The castle stands on a narrow neck of land, and was founded by Roger de Montgomery. This structure is so greatly dilapidated, that it is difficult to form any probable idea of its ancient state. The buildings of it now remaining consist of the keep, the mount, the walls of the inner court, and the great arch of the interior gateway. The town-hall is a modern structure, finished in 1786; here are held all meetings of the corporations and grand juries, likewise the courts of justice for the town and county. The town and county gaol and bridewell, which now form one building, stands near the castle. Its situation is at once beautiful and salubrious; and though it cannot boast much elegance of exterior appearance, it is spacious and airy, and possesses every convenience requisite for its different purposes. The market-house is one of the largest and most magnificent buildings of its kind in England. Adjoining this building is a conduit, which supplies a great part of the town with water. A new cheese and butter market has been erected at the Welsh Bridge; also a new circus. The two bridges over the Severn at this town are called the Welsh Bridge and the East Bridge, both new structures. The splendid column, in honour of Gen. Lord Hill, was completed in June, 1816, the anniversary of the glorious battle of Waterloo. The height of the pedestal is 13 feet 6 inches; the shaft and capital 91 feet 6 inches; the pedestal for the figure 11 feet 6 inches; the colossal statue of his lordship 17 feet; the extreme height 133 feet 6 inches; total expense, including the cottage, was £5973 13s. 2d. One of the principal ornaments of Shrewsbury is the royal free school of Edward VI., erected in 1630, and in which upwards of 300 young gentlemen from all parts of the kingdom are here prepared for the university. In its manufactures, the town of Shrewsbury is by no means prominent or noted; at one time its trade was very great with the Welsh, in flannel, but, from causes variously assigned, it has fallen nearly to decay, and not likely to be recovered. Here are two considerable thread

SHREWS-
BURY.Loyalty
of the
inhabitants.Public
buildings.Supply of
water.Decay of it
flannel
trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
41	Shrewton pa	Wilts	Amesbury ...6	Wilton.....9	Salisbury .. 11	83	491
7	Shrigley Pott .....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield .5	Stockport ...8	Chapel le F. 8	172	....
41	Shripple .....tit	Wilts	Salisbury ...7	Ludgershall.11	Amesbury ...6	77	56
4	Shrivenham .....pa	Berks.....	Faringdon ...6	Swindon.....8	Highworth ...4	71	2113
34	Shrole .....ham	Somerset....	Wells .....7	Bristol ...12	Bath .....13	119	....
27	Shropham .....pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling.4	Attleborough 5	Watton .....8	90	507
34	Shropshire*.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	222503
39	Shuckburgh, Lower .pa	Warwick...	Southam....5	Daventry ...6	Rugby .....9	78	165
39	Shuckburgh, Upper .pa	Warwick...	.....6	.....5	.....10	77	40
6	Shudy Camps.....pa	Cambridge..	Linton .....5	Haverhill ...4	Cambridge..16	45	366
15	Shurdington .....pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham.4	Gloucester..7	Stroud .....13	101	99
7	Shurlach.....to	Chester.....	Northwich .2	Middlewich .5	Knutsford ...7	172	98
34	Shurton .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .9	Watchet ...9	Taunton...14	148	....
39	Shustock .. .....pa	Warwick...	Coleshill....3	Atherstone ..7	Coventry ...10	101	634
11	Shute .....pa	Devon	Colyton ....2	Axminster...3	Honiton .....7	150	617
31	Shutford, East.....pa	Oxford	Banbury ....5	Shipston onS.9	Chip.Norton11	76	31
31	Shutford, West .....to	Oxford .....	.....6	.....9	.....10	77	431
39	Shuttington .....pa	Warwick...	Tamworth...4	Atherstone ..6	Lichfield ...10	113	147
28	Shuttlehanger ....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester ..3	Northampton 8	Stony Stratf. 8	60	325

SHREWS-
BURY.

its eminent
men.

Its position
and
dimensions.

Ecclesi-
astical
division.

factories; and the extensive iron foundry has brought the town into notice, as from these works the Menai bridge was constructed, and other similar undertakings. This town has been long famous for the making a delicate article of pastry, called “Shrewsbury cake,” and the brawn also made here is in very high repute; but the chief support of the town is on the custom of the country people, who resort to it for many miles round, for the purchase of their various domestic necessities. The neighbourhood of Shrewsbury is highly respectable, the country beautifully picturesque; studded with gentlemen’s seats, and for fertility not to be surpassed, if equalled, in England. The chief market is on Saturday, but there is another on Wednesday; and every second Wednesday in the month a fair is held, which is attended by great numbers of people, when the produce of the rich and fertile country around is disposed of. Among the eminent individuals to whom this town has given birth, are Richard and George Plantagenet, sons of Edward IV., Ralph of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Thomas Bower, and John Thomas, Bishops of Salisbury, Edward Wooley, Bishop of Clonfert, George Costard, the mathematician, Thomas Churchyard, the poet, Dr. John Taylor, the editor of Demosthenes Ordericus Vitalis, the early English historian, Vice-Admiral Benbow, and many others.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 28, for horned cattle, horses, &c.; if it fall on Sunday, held a day before; Saturday after March 15; Wednesday after Easter-week; Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, cheese, and linen cloth; July 3 and August 12, for horned cattle, horses, pigs, cheese, linen, sheep, and lamb’s wool; October 2 and December 12, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, butter, cheese, and linen; and second Tuesday and Wednesday in every month.

* SHROPSHIRE is bounded on the north by Cheshire, part of Flintshire, and Derbyshire; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and part of Radnorshire; and on the west by Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire. Its greatest length is nearly fifty miles, being forty miles in breadth, and 160 miles in circumference. It is in the Oxford circuit; the province of Canterbury; the dioceses of Hereford, and Litchfield and Coventry; and pays seven parts of the land-tax. The Rev. Archdeacon Plymley assigns a very satisfactory reason for irregularities in these originally ecclesiastical divisions. He premises, that this county is in part in the three dioceses of Hereford, of Litchfield and Coventry, and of St. Asaph. The detached parish of Hales Owen is in that of Worcester. The Archdeaconry of Salop, in Litchfield and Coventry diocese, is principally within the county; a few of the Shropshire parishes are in the archdeaconry of Stafford, one in that of Hereford, and others in that of St. Asaph, which is co-extensive with the diocese, and the office is there holden by the Bishop. The ecclesiastical deaneries, again, comprehend parts of different counties and of different hundreds. The civil



SHROPSHIRE

SCALE



10 5 30 W. of Greenw. 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20

EXPLANATION

- County Town SHREWSBURY
- Market Towns Bridge-north Woods & Plantations
- Villages Hamlets &c. Chantry Polling Places
- Seeds & Parks Boundary of Boroughs
- Canals Ditto Hamlets
- Thorough Roads County
- Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.



division of manors, though frequently confined to the whole or part of a parish, comprehends, in some instances, parts of two parishes, and has within it parts of different townships; and the jurisdictions of courts-leet, but are not always confined to the hundred in which they are situated. He then observes that the history of that experience, whence our constitution has arisen, points out circumstances from which these various limitations of district have grown. With respect to parishes, they seem to have originated at the introduction and propagation of Christianity in these kingdoms, when lords of manors and persons of extensive landed property erected churches, as religion advanced, for the use of themselves and of their tenants. To these churches they procured the tythes arising from their estates to be paid, which, if not especially appropriated, would have been paid to the bishop of the diocese, for the use of the clergy in general, and for such pious purposes as he deemed necessary. Now the founders of any church would wish that all their lands should pay tythe thereto rather than to any other, and in preference to their tythes being applied at the discretion of the bishop; so that where the estate of any founder of a church was scattered, the districts appropriated to pay tythe to it would be scattered also; and it was from the junction of these circumstances, a church being built and a district appointed to pay tythe to its minister, that parishes had their beginning. Few counties are possessed of a greater variety of soil, or are more diversified in appearance. Divided into nearly two equal parts by the Severn, its south portion assumes the mountainous character peculiar to the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh; whilst the north half approaches more nearly to a level, agreeably relieved by a few single hills, and romantic vallies, finely wooded. The meadows on the side of the Severn are extremely fertile, being frequently enriched by the overflowing of that river. The whole county is in general well cultivated, yielding great quantities of grain; its southern border producing excellent hops, and agreeably varied with fine healthy orchards. Of its farming stock, the breed of cows and sheep deserve peculiar notice; the former giving large quantities of rich milk, and the latter growing some of the finest fleeces in the kingdom. Amongst the mineral productions of the county may be enumerated a vast abundance of coal, iron, and lead; quarries of free stone and lime-stone; and pits of pipe-clay. The principal rivers in this county are, the Severn, Tern, and Rodon; besides several considerable brooks. A modern writer insists, and, we believe, with perfect truth, that "no where can be found a more interesting picture of the genuine English character than that exhibited in the state of society in Salop. Its proximity and relation to Wales probably contribute to preserve the tone and heighten the colouring. The gentry are not, perhaps, wholly free from that species of pride, which, as it consists more in dignity than in haughtiness, may indeed be termed a failing, but can hardly be deemed a vice, especially because it does not tend to impede, but rather to encourage the exercise of those social virtues, which ameliorate the condition of the lower classes. The ladies of Salop rank eminently among the beauties of England, and are equally distinguished for those mental qualities, which give lustre to personal charms. The middling classes partake of the character of the higher orders; they are hospitable and intelligent. Their example and influence operate powerfully in improving the habits of the labouring poor, and in effacing those traces of barbarism and vulgarity, which are but too frequently the reproach of the common people of these kingdoms. The numerous charitable institutions, and the various respectable societies, for the promotion of useful science, established in the county, fully attest the truth of this eulogy; to which we may be justified in adding, that Shropshire, by its inland situation, and the independent spirit of its inhabitants, will, for a long time, present a formidable barrier to the corrupting inroads of foreign manners, and the no less pernicious progress of domestic luxury."

SHROP-
SHIRE.Origin of
parishes.Its soil and
appearanceThe social
virtues of
its gentry.Barriers to
the intro-
duction of
foreign
vices.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
22	Shuttleworth .....to	Lancaster...	Bury .....5	Rochdale ...7	Haslingden ..4	200	....
33	Sibdon pa	Salop	Bishops Cas..8	Ludlow .....9	ChurchStret. 8	152	63
28	Sibertoft pa	Northamp ..	Mt. Harboro' 5	Northampt. 21	Rothwell ..10	87	402
21	Sibertswold pa	Kent	Dover .....6	Deal .....8	Canterbury..10	65	....
21	Sibeton.....ham	Kent	Hythe.....4	Canterbury..11	Dover .....11	66	....
31	Sibford Ferris .....to	Oxford	Banbury ....7	Shipston onS. 8	Chip.Norton.9	79	248
31	Sibford Gower .....to	Oxford .....	.....8	.....7	.....9	80	507
24	Sibsey pa	Lincoln ...	Boston .....5	Spilsby .. ..11	Tattershall .13	122	1364
19	Sibson..... ham	Hunts	Wandsford ..2	Peterborough 8	Oundle ....8	82	456
23	Sibson pa	Leicester ...	Mt.Bosworth 4	Atherstone ..4	Hinckley ...7	106	427
30	Sibthorpe* pa	Notts.....	Newark .. ..6	Bingham.....6	Bottesford ..6	123	144
36	Sibton pa	Suffolk	Yoxford ... ..2	Halesworth..6	Framlingham 7	94	498
45	Sicklinghall.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...3	Harewood ...4	Knaresboro' .7	197	212
11	Sidbury† pa	Devon	Sidmouth ...3	Honiton .....6	Colyton .....7	154	1725
33	Sidbury pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .6	CleoburyMor.7	Bewdley ...10	139	103
7	Siddington ..to & cha	Chester ...	Congleton ...6	Macclesfield .6	Knutsford ...9	168	479
15	Siddington .....vil	Gloucester..	Cirencester ..2	Cricklade ...6	Malmsbury .10	91	409
31	Sidenham pa	Oxford	Tetsworth .. 3	Thame .....4	Watlington..7	42	403
27	Side Strand pa	Norfolk	Cromer.....4	N. Walsham.8	Aylsham ...11	129	160
34	Sidcot.....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge ...2	Winscombe..2	Wroughton ...5	128	....
21	Sidcup ham	Kent	Foot's Cray..1	Eltham.....3	Bromley ...5	11	....
11	Sidford ham	Devon	Sidmouth...2	Sidbury .....2	Colyton .....9	156	....
16	Sidford .....tit	Hants	Romsey .....3	Nursling ...6	Southampton 6	76	....
38	Sidlesham..... pa	Sussex.....	Chichester ..4	Selsea .....5	Bognor .....6	66	1002
16	Sidmanton cha	Hants	Whitchurch 7	Newbury....7	Kingsclere .3	57	156
11	Sidmouth† ...m t & pa	Devon	Exeter .. ..13	Honiton .....9	Colyton .....9	159	3126
44	Siggesson, Kirkby... } pa & to }	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..4	Stokesley...13	Thirsk .....9	226	343
46	Sigglesthorne ..pa & to	E. R. York .	Beverley ...10	Honsea.....4	Hull .....12	186	578
29	Sighill.....to	Northumb ..	NorthShields 7	Newc.on T. .8	Blyth .....6	283	985
31	Signett ham	Oxford	Burford .....1	Lechlade ...7	Bampton ....7	74	....
16	Silchester§ pa	Hants	Basingstoke .8	Reading ...10	Aldermaston. 4	49	414
23	Sileby pa	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 2	Leicester ...8	Mount Sorrel 6	95	1491

Secker,
Archbishop
of Canter-
bury.

Its
picturesque
and
romantic
scenery.

Interesting
remains of
antiquity.

* SIBTHORPE. Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of this place; he was born in 1698, and died in 1768.

† SIDBURY. *Fairs*, Tuesday before Ascension Day, and Michaelmas.

‡ SIDMOUTH is situated on the north of the river Sid, between two steep ranges of hills, nearly enclosing it on all sides, except the south, which lies open to a beautiful bay of the English Channel; it was anciently a considerable seaport, but its harbour has long been choked up with sand, so that pleasure-boats and fishing-smacks are now the only vessels that can approach the shore. Sidmouth, although lying open to the ocean, is at all seasons entirely free from fogs, and is consequently a very healthy as well as pleasant situation, and has of late years been much frequented by visitors during the bathing-season; for whose accommodation and entertainment there are warm baths, an elegant ball-room, billiard-tables, circulating libraries, and commodious public rooms on the beach. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The surrounding scenery has long been celebrated for its picturesque and romantic character, and is esteemed by many the finest on the western shores of Devon. A short distance hence formerly stood a fort, with four pieces of ordnance. In Woolbrook Cottage, in the vicinity, died the late Duke of Kent.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, Tuesday, and third Monday in September, for cattle.

§ SILCHESTER is situated near the borders of the county, adjoining Berks; from its elevated site it commands very extensive prospects over the surrounding country; it was the *Caer Segont* of the Britons, and the *Vindonum* of the Romans, and is one of the most perfect of the ancient stations in the south of England. The foundations of the street may still be traced, running in parallel lines across the area; the four principal streets communicate with the entrances, which were on the north, south, east, and west sides; the walls by which the city was enclosed are exceedingly strong, and are still remaining; that on the south side is the most

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Silfield	div	Norfolk	Wymondham 2	Attleborough 7	Norwich . . . 10	101 593
51	Silian	pa	Cardigan	Lampeter . . . 3	Aberaeron . . 11	Aberystwyth . 20	212 327
45	Silkstone	pa & to	W. R. York	Barnesley . . . 4	Peniston . . . 5	Sheffield . . . 14	176 16561
13	Silksworth	to	Durham	Sunderland . . 4	Chester le St. 8	Durham . . . 10	268 252
43	Silphoe	to	N. R. York	Scarborough . 7	Hackness . . . 2	Whitby . . . 15	225 . . .
45	Silsden-on-the-Moor } to & cha }	W. R. York	Keighley . . . 5	Skipton 5	Otley 11	211 2137	
3	Silsoe*	dis in t & cha	Bedford	Amptill . . . 4	Bedford . . . 10	Shifford 5	41 510
12	Silton	pa	Dorset	Mere 3	Wincanton . . 5	Shaftesbury . . 7	105 396
44	Silton, Nether	to & cha	N. R. York	Thirsk 8	Helmesley . . 13	N. Allerton . . 7	225 179
44	Silton, Over	pa & to	N. R. York	9	13	7	226 263
20	Silverdale	to & cha	Lancaster	Lancaster . . 10	Milnthorpe . . 5	Burton 5	250 240
11	Silverton†	pa	Devon	Collumpton . . 6	Exeter 7	Tiverton 7	164 1389
29	Simonburn‡	pa & to	Northumb	Hexham 9	Bellingham . . 7	Haltwhistle . 12	288 4561
10	Simondley	to	Derby	Chapel le F. . . 9	Sheffield . . . 23	Glossop 3	176 454
22	Simonstone	to	Lancaster	Burnley 5	Clitheroe . . . 6	Blackburn . . . 8	211 440
22	Simon's Wood	to	Lancaster	Ormskirk . . . 5	Liverpool . . . 9	St. Helens . . . 8	203 411
5	Simpson	pa	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. . 2	Woburn 5	Newport Pag. . 5	46 470
44	Sinderby	to	N. R. York	Thirsk 6	Masham 9	Bedale 8	217 93
10	Sinfin	to	Derby	Derby 4	Burton on T. . 8	Ashb. de la Z. . 10	126 . . .
5	Singleborough	ham	Bucks	Winslow 3	Stony Stratfor. 6	Buckingham . . 6	52 110
28	Singlesholt	ham	Northamp	Peterborough . 5	Crowland . . . 5	Whittlesea . . 5	86 . . .
38	Singleton	pa	Sussex	Midhurst . . . 6	Chichester . . 6	Petworth 9	56 563
22	Singleton, Great	to }	Lancaster	Poulton 3	Kirkham 5	Preston 12	229 499
22	Singleton, Little	to }	Lancaster	3	7	13	230 . . .
43	Sinnington	pa & to	N. R. York	Pickering . . . 4	Kirby Moors . . 4	New Malton . . 10	227 584
42	Sinton	ham	Worcester	Worcester . . . 6	Bromyard . . . 9	Gt. Malvern . . 3	117 . . .
15	Sinwell	tit	Gloucester	Wotton un E. . 1	Tetbury 10	Berkeley 8	109 . . .
25	Sion Hill	ham	Middlesex	Isleworth . . . 1	Brentford . . . 1	Hanwell 2	9 . . .
42	Sion Hill	ham	Worcester	Kidderminst. . 2	Bewdley 2	Stourbridge . . 8	128 . . .
25	Sipson	ham	Middlesex	Colnbrook . . . 3	Uxbridge 5	Hounslow . . . 5	15 . . .
36	Sisewell	ham	Suffolk	Aldborough . . 4	Saxmundham . 7	Southwold . . 10	94 . . .
23	Sisonby	pa	Leicester	Melton Mowb. . 1	Leicester . . . 15	Oakham 12	106 73
21	Sissinghurst	ham	Kent	Cranbrook . . . 3	Tenterden . . . 6	Maidstone . . 12	46 . . .
15	Siston	pa	Gloucester	Bristol 8	Bath 8	Chip. Sodbury . 6	114 973
40	Sizergh Fellside	ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal 4	Milnthorpe . . 5	Sedbergh . . . 11	260 . . .
8	Sithney	pa	Cornwall	Helstone 3	Marazion . . . 8	Redruth 10	279 2772
21	Sittingbourn§	pa	Kent	Chatham . . . 10	Canterbury . . 15	Maidstone . . 11	40 2132
24	Sixhills	pa	Lincoln	Market Rasen . 5	Wragby 7	Louth 10	150 169
46	Sieckling	pa	E. R. York	Hedon 3	Patrington . . 7	Hornsea 14	185 . . .
44	Skeby	to	N. R. York	Richmond . . . 3	Bernard Cas. . 14	N. Allerton . . 14	233 183

perfect, being in some places twenty feet high and twenty-four feet thick. About 150 yards from the north-east angle of the wall is an amphitheatre, which is similar in form to that near Dorchester; it has two entrances, and the bank, or wall, is about twenty yards thick at the bottom, but it gradually decreases towards the summit, which is about four yards broad, and now covered with trees; the area is generally covered with water, one part of which appears to have been the *cavea*, or den, where they kept the wild beasts previous to letting them into the arena.

* SILSOE, or SILVISHOE. *Fairs*, May 13 and September 21, for cattle of all sorts.

† SILVERTON. Here is a free-school, founded and endowed by John Richards, in 1724. About seventy boys are at present instructed, and the annual income is £90. Sixty girls are also educated by subscriptions and a small annuity.

Fairs, first Thursday in March and July, for cattle; and September 4, for toys, &c.

‡ SIMONBURN. The remains of Simonburn Castle are situated on an eminence, shaded with tall fir and beech trees. Nunwick Hall, about half a mile distant, is an elegant structure of white free-stone, seated in a spacious lawn; and in an adjoining field were formerly five upright pillars, in circular order, supposed to have been the remains of a Druidical temple. In 1735, a stone, inscribed Valpi Sabi—to Valpias and Sabinus, Roman lieutenants in Britain, was discovered here.

Remains of
Simonburn
Castle.

§ SITTINGBOURN is situated on the high road to Canterbury, and bounded on the north by Milton Creek, containing several excellent inns

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
23	Skeffington*.....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ...11	Mt.Harboro' 11	MeltonMcw.11	94	180
46	Skeffling .....pa	E. R. York .	Patrington ..5	Hedon.....13	Hull... ..19	197	223
30	Skegby .....pa	Notts.....	Mansfield...3	Alfreton....7	Chesterfield 10	141	656
30	Skegby .. ..ham	Notts.....	Tuxford....4	Newark.. 11	E. Retford .10	135	...
24	Skegness .....pa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby ...11	Burgh .....4	Wainfleet ...5	133	185
46	Skelbrook† ...to & cha	W. R. York	Pontefract ..8	Doncaster . 6	Thorne ...11	168	....
44	Skelden .....ham	W. R. York	Ripon... ..7	Pateley Brid.5	Masham ....8	223	....
44	Skellands.....ham	W. R. York	Settle .....5	Skipton ....9	Kettlewell .10	225	....
24	Skellingthorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln .....5	Gainsboro' .13	Newark onT16	136	417
46	Skellowe .....to	W. R. York.	Doncaster ...7	Wakefield ..15	Snaith.....11	169	181
45	Skelmanthorpe ...to	W. R. York.	Huddersfield.8	Penestone ...6	Wakefield...9	181	....
22	Skelmersdale ..to & cha	Lancaster...	Ormskirk ...6	Wigan .....7	St. Helens ...8	203	676
40	Skelsmergh .....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal .....3	Orton .....11	Sedbergh... 9	265	263
9	Skelton.....pa & to	Cumberland	Penrith .....7	Hesket New. 7	Carlisle ....15	290	1127
46	Skelton.....to	E. R. York .	Howden ...3	South Cave .12	Snaith.....9	182	228
43	Skelton .....pa	N. R. York .	York .....4	Easingwold.10	Wetherby...13	203	291
43	Skelton .....pa & to	N. R. York .	Guisborough 4	Egton... ..15	Stockton ...14	249	1241
44	Skelton.....to & cha	W. R. York	Ripon ... ..4	Boroughbrid.3	Knaresboro' .8	210	383
22	Skelwith .....to	Lancaster...	Hawkshead..3	Ambleside. .3	Kendal ...13	270	....
24	Skendleby .....pa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby.....3	Burgh .....6	Alford .....6	135	253
26	Skenfreth§ .....pa	Monmouth ..	Monmouth...7	Abergavenn.12	Usk .....15	136	609

SITTING-BOURN.

Thomas Skeffington, Bishop of Bangor.

Skenfreth Castle.

for the accommodation of travellers. “The inhabitants,” observes Hasted, “boast much of John Northwood, Esq., or Northwood, having entertained King Henry the Fifth, on his triumphant return from France, at the Red Lion Inn, in this town; and, though the entertainment was plentiful, and befitting the royalty of his guest, yet, such was the difference of the times, that the whole expense amounted to only 9s. 9d., wine being then sold at two-pence a pint, and other articles in proportion.” Several others of our kings have also been entertained here; and, at a respectable family house, near the middle of the town, then the property of the Lushingtons, of Rodmersham, George the First, and Second, constantly lodged, during their progress to, and return from, their German dominions.

Fairs, Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for linen and toys; and October 10, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hardware.

* SKEFFINGTON is situated on an eminence near the turnpike-road; the lands are mostly hilly, the soil rich, and many fine sheep and oxen are grazed on it. Skeffington Hall is a spacious mansion, and the south front assumes a castellated appearance; the apartments are numerous and convenient, and many of them adorned with paintings by the first masters. This place gave birth to Thomas Skeffington, who was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in June, 1509, and died in 1533.

† SKELBROOK, or SHELLBROOK. In this village is a part of Barnsdale Forest, said to have been one of the haunts of Robin Hood, whose name is given to a well not far from hence. Here also the meeting between Henry VIII. and the clergy of York took place in 1541, when the latter, headed by the Archbishop of York, on their knees presented the King with £600.

‡ SKELTON. Skelton Castle, the principal feature of attraction here, once the elegant seat of John Hall Stephenson, Esq., the author of “Crazy Tales,” &c., was erected on the site of an ancient fortress, built soon after the conquest, by Robert de Brus, from whom descended some of the Scottish kings, and the present family of Bruce; the existing edifice is situated on the brink of a rivulet, and is a noble embattled mansion, presenting a very extensive front. On the sea-coast, near Hunt Cliff, the seals resort in great numbers to bask upon the sand; one of them keeps watch like a sentinel, and when pursued, they often endeavour to annoy their foes by throwing up the sand or pebbles with their hinder feet.

§ SKENFRETH. Skenfreth Castle is situated on the banks of the Monnow in a sequestered spot, surrounded by hills; this fortress, which

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
46	Skerne pa	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 3	Bridlington.13	Beverley ...11	194	201
22	Skerton to	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ...1	Burton .. .10	Kirby in Lo. 15	241	1351
23	Sketchley ham	Leicester ...	Hinckley ....2	Nuneaton ...5	Coventry ...12	99	....
43	Skewsby to	N. R. York .	Easingwold..7	Helmesley...9	York.....15	214	....
27	Skeyton pa	Norfolk ...	Aylsham ....4	N. Walsham 4	Norwich ...12	120	317
45	Skibden ham	W. R. York	Skipton .....3	Keighley ....8	Otley .....14	214	....
24	Skidbrook pa	Lincoln ...	Louth .....10	Saltfleet .. .1	Gt. Grimsby 16	152	362
46	Skidby pa	E. R. York .	Beverley....4	Hull .....6	South Cave ..7	180	315
34	Skilgate pa	Somerset....	Wiveliscom. 7	Bampton ....4	Dulverton ..5	160	227
24	Skillington pa	Lincoln ...	Colsterworth 3	Grantham ..7	Corby .....8	105	389
9	Skinburness* ham	Cumberland	AbbeyHolme 6	Allonby ....11	Wigton ....11	314	....
24	Skinnand pa	Lincoln ...	Sleaford ....12	Lincoln ....10	Newark ...10	127	24
43	Skinninggrove to	N. R. York .	Guisborough 8	Whitby ....15	Egton .....12	248	63
43	Skiplam to	N. R. York .	Helmsley ...5	KirbyMoorsi. 3	Stokesley...18	231	124
46	Skipsea pa & to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 10	Hornsea .....6	Bridlington .9	193	726
45	Skipton† m t & pa	W. R. York	Leeds .....27	Halifax ....20	Preston....35	216	6193
44	Skipton-upon-Swale to	N. R. York .	Thirsk .....5	Ripon .....8	Masham ....11	216	114
46	Skipwith pa & to	E. R. York .	Selby .....6	York.....10	Howden...13	187	648
24	Skirbeck pa	Lincoln ...	Boston .....1	Wainfleet ..16	Swineshead .8	118	1578
24	Skirbeck Quarter .ham	Lincoln ...	.....0	.....16	.....7	117	323
45	Skircoat to	W. R. York.	Halifax .....2	Huddersfield.6	Leeds .....16	195	4060
44	Skireholme ham	W. R. York.	Skipton .....9	Pateley Brid. 8	Kettlewell .10	219	....
44	Skirethorns ham	W. R. York.	.....9	.....14	.....6	225	....
46	Skirlaugh, North....to	E. R. York .	Beverley ...8	Hornsea .....7	Hull .....9	183	210

is said to be the most ancient in the county, is of the simplest construction; its area, which forms a trapezium, is 160 feet long, by 174 in the broadest, and 84 feet in the narrowest part, and is merely surrounded by a strong curtain wall, flanked with a circular tower at each angle, and one of inferior dimensions on the side facing Skenfreth; in these towers the apertures are only œillets for the discharge of arrows; on a small artificial mount near the centre of the area stands another circular tower; the entrance is broken away, but the remaining windows exhibit circular heads. Skenfreth Castle was intended for the defence of the river, or to secure the defiles of the adjacent mountains. A bridge was built over the river here in 1825 at the expense of the county, which saved seven miles in the distance from London to Milford Haven.

SKEN-FRETH.

* SKINBURNESS is a pleasant and fashionable sea-bathing place, situated near Grune Point, and commanding an extensive view of Solway Frith and the Scottish hills; it was anciently a large market-town, but was washed away by a sudden encroachment of the sea, and its market and fair removed to Abbey Holme. Here is a good inn, which affords every accommodation to its numerous visitors; and a passage-boat plies daily to Annan. Considerable quantities of herrings are taken here.

Bridge built in 1825.

† SKIPTON, or SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, is situated in the midst of the rough mountainous district of Craven, on the banks of the river Aire; it is entirely built of stone, and consists principally of one spacious street, which serves for the market-place. The trade, which has much increased of late years, has been greatly facilitated by the proximity of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; vast quantities of corn are brought to the market, chiefly from Knaresborough Forest; this is also a great cattle and sheep mart; and has a paper-mill, a glazing-mill, a mill for silk twist, and cotton manufactories. On an eminence near the church stands the ancient castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror by Robert de Romille. In the time of the civil wars this fortress, as well as the town, was garrisoned for the king; and in the year 1645 withstood a vigorous siege, but was at length obliged to surrender to the parliament, and in the following year was rendered untenable as a fortress, but has ever since constituted a family residence.

Ancient castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 25, for horned cattle and sheep; Palm-Sunday-eve, for horses; Easter-eve, for cattle and sheep; first, second, and third Tuesday after Easter, for horned cattle; Whitsun-eve, for linen cloth and mercery; August 5, for horses and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; November 23, for horses, broad cloth, and pedlery.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
46	Skirlaugh, South . . . to } & cha }	E. R. York..	Beverley ....8	Hornsea.... .8	Hull .....8	182	228
46	Skirlington to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 12	4	Beverley....15	193	....
43	Skirpenbeck pa	E. R. York..	Pocklington .7	York11	New Malton11	210	214
9	Skirwith to	Cumberland	Penrith8	Appleby . . .10	Kirk Oswald 8	280	296
57	Skokam Isle ex pa	Pembroke...	Dale5	Milford....12	St. David's..14	270	....
57	Skomar Isle isle	Pembroke...	6	15	11	273	....
46	Skyehouse to	W. R. York.	Thorne5	Snaith5	Doncaster .10	171	617
16	Slackstead tit	Hants	Winchester..7	Romsey4	Stockbridge .7	71	....
45	Slaidburn pa & to	W. R. York.	Clitheroe . .9	Lancaster ..16	Settle12	226	2409
45	Slaithwaite... to & cha	W. R. York.	Huddersfield 6	Halifax.... .8	Oldham . . .12	192	2892
29	Slaley pa	Northumb..	Hexham . . .6	Allendale . .9	Corbridge . .5	276	616
5	Slapton pa	Bucks	Ivinghoe....4	LeightonBuz.3	Dunstable...6	37	360
11	Slapton pa	Devon	Dartmouth .6	Kingsbridge .6	Totness . . .11	207	665
28	Slapton pa	Northamp..	Towcester...4	Buckingham10	Daventry . .13	63	197
34	Slatterford ham	Somerset....	Wincanton .4	Sherborne . .6	Stalbridge...6	113	....
38	Slaugham pa	Sussex.....	Cuckfield....4	Horsham . . .6	Reigate . . .14	35	740
15	Slaughter, Lower . . . pa	Gloucester..	Sto. on theW.3	Northleach .7	Burford . . .10	80	258
15	Slaughter, Upper . . . pa	Gloucester..	3	7	11	81	260
41	Slaughterford pa	Wilts	Chippenham.6	Corsham . . .4	Marshfield...4	99	115
23	Slawston pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 6	Rockingham 7	Uppingham . 7	86	243
24	Sleaford, New*. . . m t } & pa }	Lincoln	Lincoln ....18	Boston ....18	Grantham ..13	115	2587
24	Sleaford, Old pa	Lincoln	19	17	Sleaford1	116	272
40	Sleagill pa	Westmorlnd	Orton8	Shap4	Appleby....6	281	184
33	Sleap to	Salop.....	Wem3	Ellesmere . .8	Shrewsbury.10	163	....
57	Slebeck pa	Pembroke ..	Narberth . .5	HaverfordW.7	Tenby12	245	353
49	Sleddale, Long to	Westmorlnd	Kendal7	Ambleside . .9	Orton10	269	....
49	Sleddale, Wet ham	Westmorlnd	Shap4	Orton7	Kendal13	175	....
43	Sledmere pa	E. R. York..	Gt. Driffield.8	New Malton11	Pocklington 15	204	480
29	Sleekburn, East . . . to	Durham	Morpeth....7	Blyth3	Newcastle..13	288	..
29	Sleekburn, West . . . to	Durham	6	4	15	290	....
18	Sleepe ham	Herts.....	St. Alban's..1	Hatfield . . .6	Luton9	21	772
44	Sleningford to	W. R. York	Ripon5	Thirsk11	Masham4	217	....
12	Slepe ham	Dorset.....	Wareham . .4	Blandford . .9	Poole8	108	....
15	Slimbridge pa	Gloucester..	Dursley . . .5	Berkeley . . .6	Stroud9	111	923
35	Slindon to	Stafford	Eccleshall . 3	Stone6	Newcastle..10	146	135
38	Slindont pa	Sussex.....	Arundel . . .4	Chichester...7	Petworth . . .8	57	537

Its advantages as a thoroughfare.

New Gothic sessions-house.

* SLEAFORD, NEW, is seated on a small rivulet, called the Sleas, which rises in the vicinity, and runs to Chapel-hill, where it augments the waters of the river Witham. The town is respectable in its appearance, populous and lively, continually improving in its buildings and trade, which is advantaged by its thoroughfare situation,—being on the main road from Lincoln to the metropolis; as well as by the canal, which opens, by means of Witham, a communication with Boston, Lincoln, and the river Trent. The church is a handsome, spacious structure, and, from a manuscript found in the parish chest, appears to have been built in the year 1271, by Roger Blunt and Roger Brickham, of Sleaford, merchants. It consists of a chancel, nave, transept, and two aisles, with a tower, crowned by a spire, which rises to the height of 144 feet. The windows, pinnacles and ornaments are all greatly diversified, and some of them particularly elegant. In the chancel are several monuments in memory of the Carr family; by one of whom a free-school was erected and liberally endowed, as well as an hospital for twelve poor men. The Bishop of Lincoln formerly had a magnificent palace here, but it has been entirely levelled to the ground. The petty sessions are holden here. A new Gothic sessions-house has lately been erected from a design by — Kendal, Esq., forming one side of the market-place, which has been enclosed with handsome cast-iron railings. The inhabitants have, also, by a spirited subscription, paved and drained the town, and lowered and widened the bridges; improvements which have considerably added to the convenience and beauty of the place.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Plow-Monday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; August 13, for provisions; October 20, for horned cattle and sheep.

† SLINDON. This place was formerly distinguished as one of the residences of the archbishops of Canterbury. The manor-house is a

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
38	Slinfold .....pa	Sussex	Horsham ....4	Guildford ..14	Dorking ....12	35	682
13	Slingley .....to	Durham	Sunderland ..6	Durham ....10	Seaham.....2	263	....
43	Slingsby.....pa	N. R. York .	New Malton.9	Helmsley ....7	KirbyMoorsi. 7	216	562
28	Slipton.....pa	Northamp ..	Thrapston ...3	Kettering ....6	Higham Fer. 8	73	155
27	Sloley.....pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall....4	N. Walsham.4	Worstead ...2	119	267
30	Sloswicks.....ham	Notts	Worksop ...3	Ollerton ...8	Mansfield ..10	145	....
5	Slough* .....m t & to	Bucks	Windsor ....2	Maidenhead .4	Colnbrook ..3	20	....
39	Slowley Hill .....ham	Warwick...	Coleshill ....5	Nuneaton ...6	Atherstone ..5	106	....
22	Slyne†.....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...3	Burton in K. .9	Milnthorpe .10	243	....
29	Smalesmouth.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham ....21	Bellingham ..8	Haltwhistle.14	302	173
27	Smallburgh.....pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall....5	N. Walsham.6	Norwich ...13	121	699
25	Smallbury Green..ham	Middlesex ..	Hounslow ...1	Brentford....2	Isleworth....2	9	....
10	Smalley .....to & cha	Derby	Derby .....7	Nottingham 12	Belper .....5	133	792
18	Smallford .....ward	Herts.....	St. Alban's...1	Dunstable ..12	Hemel Hemp. 6	21	....
21	Small-Hythe ....cha	Kent	Tenterden ...3	Rye.....7	Cranbrook ..9	58	....
22	Smallshaw.....ham	Lancaster...	Ashton und L.1	Manchester .7	Oldham .....4	186	....
40	Smardale .....to	Westmorlnd	KirbyStephen3	Ravenstoned.3	Appleby ...9	269	52
21	Smarden .....m t & pa	Kent	Maidstone ..13	Ashford .....9	Canterbury 17	56	1177
44	Smeaton, Great....pa	N. R. York .	N. Allerton .7	Darlington..8	Yarm .....8	232	510
46	Smeaton, Kirk.....pa	W. R. York .	Pontefract...6	Doncaster ..10	Wakefield..14	172	351
44	Smeaton, Little ....to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton .7	Richmond ..13	Stokesley ..14	231	67
46	Smeaton, Little ....to	W. R. York .	Pontefract...7	Doncaster ..10	Snaith .....9	172	222
12	Smedmore .....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .4	Wareham ...6	Swanage....7	121	....
21	Smeeth.....pa	Kent	Ashford .....5	Hythe ....7	Canterbury .13	58	497
23	Smeeton Westerby.to } & cha }	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 6	Leicester ...10	Lutterworth 11	90	475
39	Smercote Magna ..ham	Warwick...	Coventry ....5	Nuneaton ...4	Coleshill....10	96	....
33	Smethcott .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury.10	Ch. Stretton .4	Much Wenl. 13	161	366
7	Smethwick .....to	Chester.....	Sandbach....4	Congleton ...4	Middlewich..7	166	....
10	Smirhill .....to	Derby	Bakewell ...5	Winster ...4	Ashborne ..10	150	....
10	Smithsby .....pa	Derby	Ashby de la Z.2	Derby .....11	Burton on Tr. 8	118	324
35	Smithwick.....to	Stafford....	Birmingham .4	Bilston .....8	Dudley .....6	114	2676
23	Smockington .....ham	Leicester ...	Hinckley ....5	Lutterworth 6	Leicester ...13	95	....
42	Smyte .....ham	Worcester..	Worcester...3	Droitwich ...4	Bewdley ...14	114	....
6	Snailwell.....pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket .4	Mildenhall ..8	Ely .....13	70	236
43	Snainton.....to & cha	N. R. York .	Scarborough.10	Pickering ...9	New Malton 12	216	636
46	Snaith†.....m t pa & to	W. R. York .	Manchester.60	Selby.....7	York .....20	175	8530
36	Snape§.....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Aldborough .5	Woodbridge 12	89	514

noble old mansion, delightfully situated at the upper end of a well-wooded park, and commands a magnificent view of the sea to the south, and of Chichester Cathedral and other interesting objects.

SLINDON.

* SLOUGH contains several inns, and is rendered interesting from having long been the residence of the celebrated Dr. Herschell, where he pursued his astronomical researches, assisted by a royal pension.

Dr. Herschell.

Market, Tuesday, cattle market.

† SLYNE. A breakwater was erected in 1820, at Hest Bank in this township, along the side of which vessels from Glasgow and Liverpool unload, and a considerable trade is carried on with Kendal and other places by canal. The road across the sands to Ulverstone commences at Hest.

‡ SNAITH is a small market town. It stands on a gentle declivity on the southern bank of the river Aire, five miles from its confluence with the Ouse, before the united rivers take the name of the Humber; and the canal from Knottingley to Goole passes it on the south. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. Flax is much cultivated in this neighbourhood, and the Aire affords it a ready conveyance to the Leeds market.

Its trade in flax.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, last Thursday in April; August 10, for cattle, horses, and pedlery; first Friday in September, for cattle and horses.

§ SNAPE. This church contains a very ancient and highly ornamented stone font, of an hexagonal form, with a pillar at each angle; between the pillars are figures, the alternate ones of which are crowned, the others are in priest's habits, and each of them bears a scroll, the characters of which are illegible. Here was founded a monastery of Black Friars, founded about the year 1099.

Curious ancient relics.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
44	Snapeto	N. R. York.	Bedale3	Masham4	Ripon10	220	656
14	Snaresbrookham	Essex	Wanstead2	WalthamAb.8	Romford8	8	....
22	Snarestonham & cha	Leicester	Mt. Bosworth7	Ashby de laZ.6	Atherstone8	113	353
24	Snarfordpa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen6	Lincoln9	Wragby7	142	61
21	Snargatepa	Kent	New Romney 6	Tenterden8	Hythe12	63	85
21	Snaevpa	Kent . . . . .	..... 5	..... 9	.....10	62	91
35	Sneadham	Stafford	Newc.und.L. 3	Burslem1	Hanley1	151	....
42	Sneadeto	Worcester	Bewdley6	Tenbury9	Worcester15	126	....
43	Sneatonpa	N. R. York	Whitby3	Pickering18	Egton7	234	230
24	Snellandpa	Lincoln	Wragby4	Lincoln10	Mt. Rasen7	143	105
5	Snelleshallpre	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 5	Winslow7	Stony Stratfo 5	49	....
5	Snellsonham	Bucks	Olney3	Bedford9	NewportPag. 7	57	....
10	Snelstonpa	Derby	Ashborne3	Cheadle9	Derby14	139	484
7	Snelstoneto	Chester	Knutsford5	Altrencham 5	Macclesfield 10	177	136
4	Snelsmoretit	Berks	Newbury4	E. Illsley6	Lambourn10	160	....
27	Snettertonpa	Norfolk	East Harling.3	Kenninghall5	Watton9	92	247
27	Snetteshampa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 7	Burnham12	Fakenham17	107	926
56	Sneydpa	Montgomery	Bish. Castle2	Montgomery6	New Town13	159	57
30	Sneynton*to & cha	Notts	Nottingham1	Bingham8	Southwold13	124	3605
23	Snibstonham & cha	Leicester	Ashby de laZ 5	Mt. Bosworth7	Loughboro'10	110	....
29	Snitterto	Northumb	Alnwick13	Rothbury2	Bellingham18	306	165
24	Snitterbypa	Lincoln	MarketRasen 9	Kirton5	Brigg9	148	182
39	Snitterfieldpa	Warwick	Stratford onA.4	Warwick6	Henley in Ar. 6	96	770
10	Snittertonham	Derby	Matlock2	Winster3	Wirksworth 5	145	....
9	Snittlegarthto	Cumberland	Wigton8	Ireby2	Allonby10	306	....
21	Snodlandpa	Kent	Aylesford2	Maidstone5	Chatham5	32	518
14	Snorehampa	Essex	Maldon5	Chelmsford13	Raleigh8	42	....
27	Snoring, Greatpa	Norfolk	NewWalsing.2	Fakenham4	Burnham10	111	437
27	Snoring, Littlepa	Norfolk . . . . .	..... 4	..... 4	.....11	109	287
28	Snoscombeham	Northamp	Daventry4	Towcester9	Northampt. 11	69	....
17	Snowdhillcha	Hereford	Hay7	Hereford13	Kington11	147	....
15	Snowshillpa	Gloucester	Winchcombe 7	Chi. Campden 7	Stow on theW9	93	292
45	Snydallto	W. R. York	Pontefract4	Wakefield4	Leeds11	181	114
16	Sobertonpa	Hants	Bis. Waltham 4	Fareham8	Hambledon3	64	931
40	Sockbridgeto	Westmorlnd	Penrith3	Shap9	Appleby13	286	....
13	Sockburnpa	Durham	Darlington7	Stockton10	Yarm7	235	191
15	Sodbury, Chipping†	Gloucester	Bristol13	Bath13	Stroud20	108	1306
15	Sodbury, Littlepa	Gloucester . . . . .	.....18	.....14	Chip Sodbury3	107	126
15	Sodbury, Oldpa	Gloucester . . . . .	.....15	.....13	..... 2	106	729
13	Softleyto	Durham	BarnardCast. 8	Bis. Auckland 8	Wolsingham 7	254	....
6	Soham†m t & pa	Cambridge	Ely7	Newmarket8	Cambridge15	67	3667
36	Soham, Earl's§pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 4	Debenham5	Eye10	85	750
36	Soham, Monk'spa	Suffolk . . . . .	..... 6	..... 3	..... 8	85	496

Habitations
excavated
in the solid
rock.

Its cheese
somewhat
similar in
quality to
that of
Stilton.

* SNEYNTON has long been famous for a kind of soft summer cheese. A great number of the habitations are dug out of a rock, many of which have staircases that lead up to gardens on the top, and some of them hanging on shelves on its side; the coffee-house is very pleasant, and extremely curious from its great extent into the body of the rock, where visitors may almost choose their degree of temperature on the hottest day in summer. The chapel stands on the summit of the excavated rock, is partly in the Gothic style, and commands a most extensive prospect over the vale of Belvoir. The county asylum for lunatics is in this parish.

† SODBURY, CHIPPING, is situated in a bottom near the Downs, on the south side of a small stream, which falls into the Frome. The market for cheese is one of the greatest in the kingdom, except Atherstone-on-Stour.
Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 23; June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlery.

‡ SOHAM, or SOHAM MONKS, is situated near the fens; and it formerly had a dangerous meer or lake of nearly 1400 acres, which has been drained and cultivated, and the soil is very prolific. The town is large and irregularly built, and in the time of the Anglo-Saxons was a place of some importance, and it appears to have been the seat of the East-Anglian bishops. The chief produce of the place is from the dairies; and cheese, in quality like that of Stilton, is made here.
Fair, May 7, for cows and horses.

§ SOHAM, EARL'S. Soham Lodge is an old irregular brick building, standing in a park surrounded by a brick wall and large moat.
Fair, August 4, for lambs.



A. H. Wray Del.

J. Dore Sc.

THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM

Sharneshbrook.

F. S. S. X.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGLASS, ENGLAND & WALES. Delineated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
35	Soho* .....ham	Stafford.....	Birmingham .2	Wednesbury.6	Walsall.....8	112	....
30	Sokeholme.....to	Notts.....	Mansfield...4	Warsop.....2	Worksop....9	142	....
57	Solfach, or Solva.sea- .....port }	Pembroke ..	St. David's...4	Fishguard ..15	Haverford W13	262	....
39	Solihull† .....m t & pa	Warwick ..	Birmingham .7	Coventry...12	Coleshill .. 8	103	2378
9	Solport .....to	Cumberland	Longtown ..10	Brampton ...8	GretnaGreen14	319	169
18	Sombourne, King's ..pa	Hants	Stockbridge .3	Romsey .....7	Winchester..9	69	1046
16	Sombourne, Little ..pa	Hants .....	.....2	.....8	.....7	68	84
16	Sombourne, Upper.ham	Hants .....	.....4	.....9	.....7	66	....
23	Somerby .....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 7	Oakham .....6	Uppingham 10	99	377
24	Somerby .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...4	Folkingham..8	Sleaford ....11	110	282
24	Somerby .....cha	Lincoln	Gainsborough3	Lincoln ....15	Kirton .....9	148	....
24	Somerby .....pa	Lincoln	Brigg.....4	Caistor .....6	Barton .....11	159	21
24	Somercotes, North ..pa	Lincoln	Louth.....10	Saltfleet ... .3	Gt. Grimsby 14	158	753
24	Somercotes, South ..pa	Lincoln ....	.....8	.....3	.....15	156	320
7	Somerford .....to	Chester.....	Congleton ...3	Macclesfield .8	Meddlewich.9	164	297
41	Somerford, Keynes ..pa	Wilts	Cricklade ...6	Cirencester..5	Tetbury.....9	88	327
41	Somerford, Magna...pa	Wilts	Malmsbury .4	Wootton Bas.7	Chippenham 7	97	500
41	Somerford, Parva ...pa	Wilts .....	.....3	.....7	.....9	97	376
3	Somerles.....ham	Bedford	Luton.....2	Hitchin .....8	Market St. .5	30	....
36	Somerleyton .....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft ...5	Loddon... ..9	Yarmouth. .7	119	419
10	Somersall Church .ham	Derby	Uttoxeter ...4	Ashborne ...9	Burton ....10	135	....
10	Somersall, Herbert..pa	Derby .....	.....4	.....8	.....10	136	117
24	Somersby.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby .....6	Horncastle...6	Louth.....10	138	69
34	Somerset† .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	403908

* SOHO, a hamlet in the parish of Handsworth. Here is the manufactory of Messrs. Boulton and Watts. See *Birmingham*.

† SOLIHULL. The town consists principally of one street, the houses in which have a modern appearance. The lower part of the town-hall, a neat building of bricks, is used for the market-place; and in the upper part a court-leet is held for the transaction of the public business, and petty sessions every alternate Wednesday. There is an annual income of upwards of £300 for the support of a school for the poor children of this parish, arising from several donations. The present number of the scholars is about sixty, and the head master, who must be a graduate of one of the universities, has a salary of £100 per annum for teaching the classics, and a second master £60 for the English department; Shenstone, the poet, was educated in this establishment. There is also another, supported by a bequest of £8 a-year, in which fifteen girls are instructed. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery.

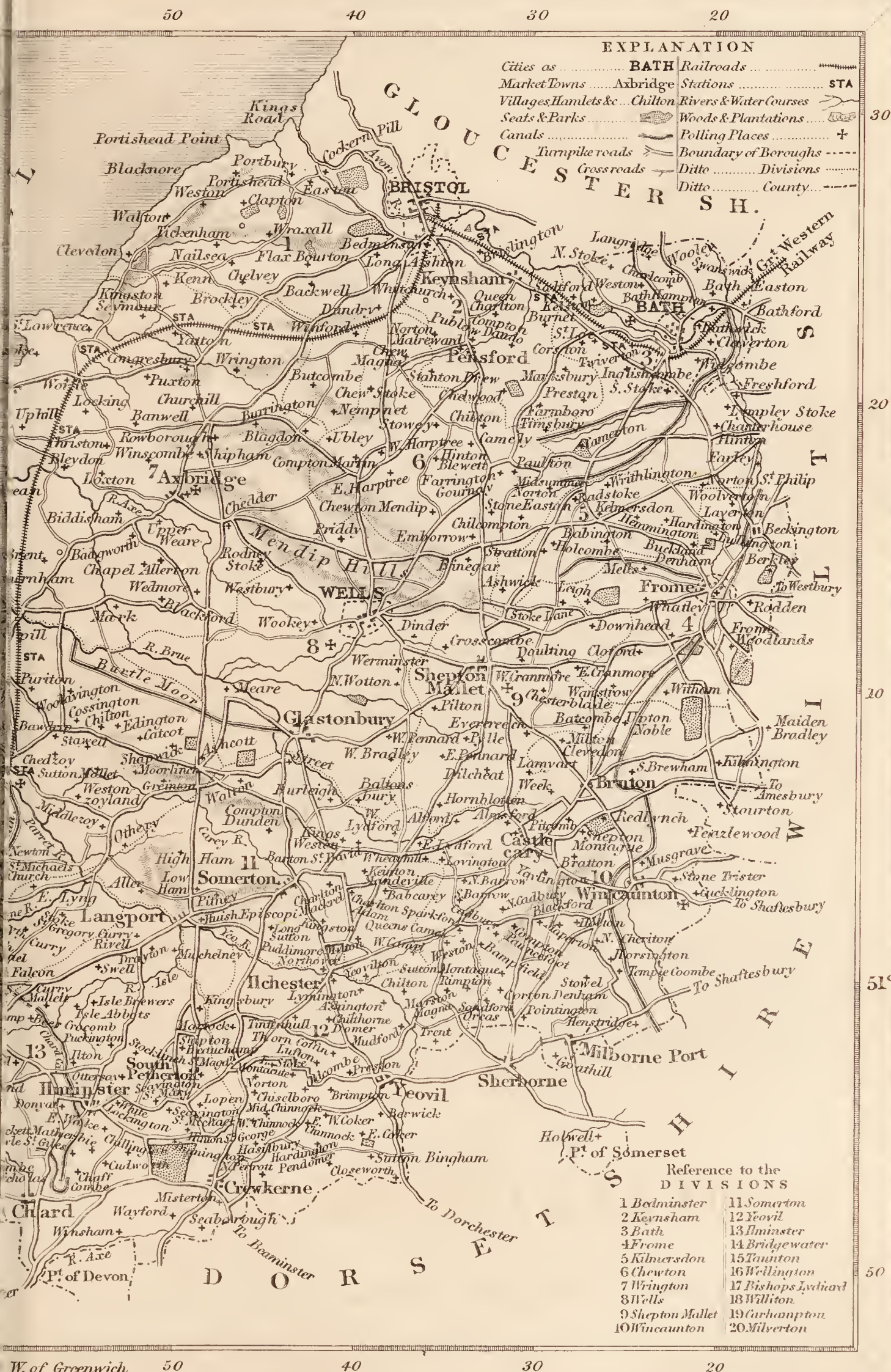
Place where
Shenstone,
the poet,
was
educated.

Market, Wednesday (disused).—*Fairs*, May 10 and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses; April 29, Friday after September 11, and October 12, for cheese, hops, and cattle.

‡ SOMERSETSHIRE is a maritime county in the south-west part of England, having the Bristol Channel on the west, Gloucestershire on the north, Wiltshire on the east, Dorsetshire on the south-east, and Devonshire on the south and south-west; its form is oblong, being in length from north-east to south-west upwards of eighty, in breadth from east to west between thirty and forty, and in circumference 200 miles. In vegetable and animal productions, this county is by no means deficient; the hills, plains, valleys, rivers, and seas, abounding in commodities useful to its inhabitants, and adequate to the necessary wants of life. Few counties contain a greater variety of soil and situation than this; the north-east quarter is in general stony; towards its centre are fens and marshy moors of great extent; on the west side, are hills, downs, and open heaths; and in the north-west corner lies the barren region of Exmoor; and the south part, towards Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated. The valleys are in general very rich; and many of the hills, a few years since undisturbed by the plough, are now, by the improvements in agriculture, brought to such a state of cultivation as to produce large crops of grain. Hemp, flax, teazel, and woad, are cultivated in considerable quantities. The whole of the northern district is full of orchards. The favourite apple, both as a table and a cider fruit, is the Court of Wick

Its soil and
situation.





EXPLANATION

Cities as	BATH	Railroads	STA
Market Towns	Axbridge	Stations	STA
Villages Hamlets &c	Chilton	Rivers & Water Courses	
Seats & Parks		Woods & Plantations	
Canals		Polling Places	+
Turnpike roads		Boundary of Boroughs	---
Crossroads		Ditto Divisions	---
		Ditto County	---

Reference to the DIVISIONS

1	Bedminster	11	Somerton
2	Keynsham	12	Yeovil
3	Bath	13	Ilminster
4	Frome	14	Bridgewater
5	Kilmerston	15	Taunton
6	Cheyton	16	Willington
7	Wroughton	17	Bishops Lydiard
8	Wells	18	Willington
9	Shepton Mallet	19	Carhampton
10	Wincauton	20	Milverton



CHEDDER CLIFFS,

SOMERSET SHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WAITE'S Delimited.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Somerton, Lower ...tit	Somerset...	Somerton ...0	Ilchester ...4	Langport ...6	123	....
38	Sompting.....pa	Sussex	Worthing ...2	Shoreham....3	Steyning ...4	54	519
4	Sonning .....pa	Berks	Reading ...3	Henley .....5	Maidenhead .9	35	2588
45	Soothill.....to	W. R. York.	Wakefield ...6	Dewsbury ...1	Huddersfield 8	188	3849
16	Sopley .....pa	Hants	Christchurch 3	Ringwood ...6	Lymington .11	98	1012
18	Sopwell .....ham	Herts	St. Alban's .2	Watford ...6	Barnet .....9	19	....
41	Sopworth .....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury .8	Wotton un.E.7	Marsfield ...9	101	222
24	Sotby .....pa	Lincoln	Wragby ...5	Horncastle...8	Mt. Rasen ..10	142	157
36	Sotherton .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth .4	Southwold...5	Beccles.....7	104	196
36	Sotterley .....pa	Suffolk	Beccles....5	.....7	Lowestoft ...9	107	243
4	Sotwell .....pa	Berks.....	Wallingford .2	Abingdon ...7	E. Ilsley ...10	48	157
33	Soughton .....to	Salop.....	Oswestry ...4	Welshpool..13	Shrewsbury 20	173	247
5	Soulbury .....pa	Bucks	LeightonBuz. 4	Fenny Stratf. 5	Aylesbury ...10	45	578
9	Soulby.....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....6	Shap .....11	Keswick ...13	288	....
40	Soulby* .....to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kirkby Step. 3	Appleby ...8	Brough ...4	269	256
31	Souldern .....pa	Oxford	Deddington .4	Banbury ...8	Bicester ...8	62	599
3	Souldrop .....pa	Bedford.....	Higham Fer. 5	Harrold ....4	Bedford ....10	60	242
39	Souley, End .....ham	Warwick...	Nuneaton ...4	Astley.....2	Coventry ...6	97	....
35	Soulton .....to	Salop	Wem .....2	Shrewsbury.13	Ellesmere ..10	165	31
7	Sound .....to	Chester	Nantwich ...7	Middlewich.16	Tarporley ..16	169	255
11	Sourton .....pa	Devon	Oakhampton 5	Tavistock...11	Launceston 15	200	625
27	South Acre .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...4	Litcham ....6	Lynn ...15	97	96
25	Southall†...m t & ham	Middlesex ..	Uxbridge ...6	Watford....11	Kingston ...8	9	697
15	Southam.....ham	Gloucester..	Cheltenham .3	Winchcombe 6	Tewkesbury 9	101	223
39	Southam† ...m t & pa	Warwick...	Warwick ...9	Daventry ..10	Coventry ...13	32	1256
16	Southampton\$.bo & m t	Hants	Portsmouth.21	Winchester.12	Salisbury ...22	75	19324
34	Southarp .....tit	Somerset...	S. Petherton .1	Yeovil.....8	Ilchester ...8	129	....

* SOULBY. *Fairs*, Tuesday before Easter, and August 30, for cattle and sheep.

† SOUTHALL is a village pleasantly situated on the road to Uxbridge, from which town it is distant about five and a half miles. An academy is established here for the education of young gentlemen of the Roman Catholic religion. The neighbourhood of Southall is exceedingly respectable; and the village itself is one of considerable thoroughfare, but it possesses no particular trade; there is, however, a large stock market held every Wednesday, which is well attended by purchasers from the metropolis; there are likewise two annual fairs,—one at Easter and one at Michaelmas. A county lunatic asylum is in this place; those of the unfortunate inmates who are capable of application are employed in various trades, and there are at times upwards of 300 on the establishment. The principal house of public accommodation here is the “White Hart.”

Roman Catholic academy.

‡ SOUTHAM is a place of great antiquity, and formerly had a mint. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the east bank of the Stowe, and consists of two well-built streets. The river is crossed by a neat stone bridge. Charles I. and his two sons are said to have slept in an old house in the middle of the town the night before the battle of Edge Hill, in which a son of the Earl of Pembroke was slain, as a monument to his memory in the church records.

The battle of Edge Hill.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, Monday after Holy Thursday, and July 10, for horses, cows, and sheep; first Monday in October, and first Monday in Lent, for cattle and sheep.

§ SOUTHAMPTON is a seaport-town, being a county in itself, and locally situated in the county of the same name. Before the Conquest it suffered severely from incursions of the Danes and Normans at different periods. Canute, on several occasions during his reign, made this town the place of his residence; and it was here that he gave the well-timed reproof to his courtiers for their flattery, recorded in the early history of this country. In the reign of Edward III., the town was invaded and burnt to the ground by a confederation of the French, Spanish, and Genoese; but the marauders were subsequently repulsed with considerable loss. Henry V. assembled his army here for the expedition against France, which resulted in the battle of Azincourt. That monarch, whilst remaining here, discovered the conspiracy of Lords Cambridge and Scroop

The battle of Azincourt

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Southay .....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster...5	Kingsbury..2	Ilchester...7	128	....
21	Southborough.....cha	Kent.....	Tunbridge..3	TunbridgeW.3	Maidstone..14	33	....
12	Southbrook .....ham	Dorset.....	Beer Regis...1	Blandford...8	Dorchester..11	111	....
16	Southbrook .....ham	Hants.....	Whitchurch..6	Mitcheldwer1	Winchester..7	58	....
46	South Burn .....to	E. R. York..	Gt. Driffield.4	Beverley...10	M. Weighton12	193	107
13	South Church .....to	Durham.....	Bis. Auckland1	Durham ....10	Darlington..11	248	....
14	South Church .....pa	Essex.....	South End...1	Rochford...4	Raleigh ....8	40	401
46	South Coates .....to	E. R. York..	Hull .....2	Beverley....8	Hedon.....5	176	1114
4	Southcot .....tit	Berks.....	Reading ....2	Pangbourn..5	Theale .....3	41	84
12	South Division .....tit	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle.1	Wareham...5	Swanage.....6	117	316
14	Southend*.....ham	Essex.....	Rochford...4	Rayleigh....7	Chelmsford.20	39	....
21	South End, Eltham.}	Kent.....	Eltham.....1	Dartford...8	Woolwich..4	10	....
	.....ham}						
21	South End, Lewisham}						
	.....ham}						
.9	Southernby Bound..to	Cumberland	Penrith.....11	HesketNewt.4	Keswick...12	294	162
54	Southerndown...ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...9	Cardiff ....21	Llandaff....20	182	340
21	South Fleet .....pa	Kent.....	Gravesend..4	Dartford...5	Seven Oaks.13	20	624
54	South Gate .....ham	Glamorgan..	Swansea ....9	Cas. Llwhwr7	Llanelly....12	215	....
25	Southgate† .....cha	Middlesex..	Highgate...4	Chip. Barnet.4	Enfield .....3	9	....

SOUTH-AMPTON.

Its extensive maritime trade.

Spot where Dr. Isaac Watts was educated.

Its repute as a bathing-place.

and Sir Thomas Grey, for which they were executed. During the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, it was the theatre of much civil strife and bloodshed; and at the termination of that war, many of the latter were here executed. Southampton is situated on a pleasant peninsula, which gently slopes down to the north-eastern shore of the Southampton Water, which at the entrance is about two miles broad, and extends to the north-west for seven miles. The town consists of one principal street, which is handsome, running from the ancient entrance, called Bar Gate, to the quay, about half a mile long; and many smaller ones branch from it. The advantages of situation, and the attractions of this part of a fine and highly picturesque county, have been the means of making Southampton a place of fashionable resort during the bathing season. Baths of every description are here provided for the recreation of the healthy, and the benefit of the invalid visitors who annually attend the town. A large trade is carried on in this port with Russia, Portugal, Sweden, and different parts of the Baltic, and with Guernsey, Jersey, &c. The chief articles of import are wines, fruits, iron, hemp, pitch, tar, and timber. There is also a trade with Newcastle for coals, and with Wales for iron and slates. Wool, shipped from any other port to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, must be reloaded here or pay the duty at the custom-house, according to an act passed in the reign of Edward III. During the busy season of the year at Southampton, steam-packets are constantly communicating with Havre, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and other places; and common sailing-vessels are leaving daily for destinations in all parts of the country. Southampton has the advantage of one of the many grammar-schools founded by Edward VI. The premises have been rebuilt on the site of the ancient institution, which was called Westhall. The most eminent individual educated at this establishment was Dr. Isaac Watts, who was a native of the town, and whose father kept a boarding-school here.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Fairs, February 17, and May 6, for cattle and cheese; and Trinity Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cattle, and leather.

* SOUTHEND is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite to Sheerness; it has of late years obtained some repute as a bathing-place, and greatly risen in importance; the air is dry and salubrious, and the water, notwithstanding its mixture with the Thames, is clear and salt. The surrounding country, which is very beautiful and fertile, abounds with game, and agriculture is carried on with great success.

† SOUTH-GATE, or SOUTH-STREET, is in the parish and hundred of Edmonton, situated on the borders of Enfield Chase, and contains

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	South Hamletham	Gloucester..	Gloucester .. 2	Micheldean .10	Newent9	107	834
3	Southillpa	Bedford	Biggleswade .4	Shefford2	Bedford9	43	1267
8	South Hillpa	Cornwall	Callington . .4	Launceston . .9	Liskeard8	217	530
16	Southingtonham	Hants	Whitchurch .4	Overton1	Basingstoke . .8	54	....
15	South Meadex pa ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester . .1	Newent10	Cheltenham 10	105	....
4	South Moorman	Berks	Wantage6	Longworth . .2	Faringdon . . .8	63	....
19	Southoepa	Hunts	St Neot's . . .3	Kimbolton . .7	Huntingdon . .7	59	283
36	Southoltpa	Suffolk	Eye5	Debenham . . .4	Framlingham 8	87	193
24	Southorpeex pa & to	Lincoln	Gainsborough 7	Kirton4	Epworth11	150	36
28	Southorpeham	Northamp	Wandsford . .3	Peterborough 8	Stamford5	89	137
31	Southorpeto	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Deddington . .8	Banbury9	77	....
38	Southoverpa	Sussex	Lewes1	Brighton8	Newhaven . . .7	51	760
27	Southreypa	Norfolk	Downham . . .6	Ely13	Brandon14	80	739
4	Southridgeham	Berks	Streatley . . .2	Reading10	Wallingford . .9	49	....
16	Southroptit	Hants	Alton5	Lasham2	Basingstoke . .6	48	....
15	Southroppa	Gloucester	Lechlade3	Burford7	Fairford4	80	350
11	South Teigntit	Devon	Oakhampton .9	Chagford1	MoretonHam .5	190	....
11	South Townham	Devon	Exeter8	Kenton1	Dawlish4	172	....
36	South Townpa	Suffolk	Yarmouth . . .1	Lowestoft . . .9	Loddon14	123	1304
37	Southwarkbo & m t	Surrey	Croydon10	Kingston13	Woolwich . . .9	1	91501
10	Southwellham	Derby	Chesterfield .9	Beighton1	Sheffield8	155	....
30	Southwell*m t & pa	Notts	Nottingham .14	Newark7	Ollerton9	132	3384

many good mansions and beautiful villas and cottages. The country here is most delightful, and for many miles round affords excellent game for the sportsman. In a field called Campfield, in the vicinity, were discovered several pieces of cannon and a gorget with the initials of Oliver Cromwell inlaid with jewels; it is at present in the British Museum.

* SOUTHWELL is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills, which are fertile, well wooded and picturesque. The town takes its name from a well on the south side of it; and by some it is supposed to be the *Adpontem* of the Romans. The church, which is both parochial and collegiate,—the only one that is so in England, except that of Ripon,—is called a minster, and is supposed to have been founded in the year 630, by Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, and is undoubtedly one of the finest in the county; and, from the endless mixture of its architecture, together with its immense size, it is truly deserving the attention of the antiquary. The part devoted to divine service, at the present time, reflects the greatest credit on the clergy, &c., from its excellent condition and repair, and its extreme cleanliness; an entire new window of stained glass has been put into the communion, under the inspection of Mr. Richard Ingleman, architect; and from the excellency of the design and execution, it is not surpassed by any in the kingdom. There belongs to this cathedral sixteen prebends or canons, and six vicars, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, besides six boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides others in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Here are visitations twice a-year, and two yearly synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend. The *custos rotulorum* and justices of the peace, who are nominated by the Archbishop of York, and constituted under the great seal, hold their sessions both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts distinct from the county. Near the church are the ruins of an ancient palace, which was demolished in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. Near to this ruin are several wells, or fine springs of water, two of which are called “Holy Well” and “Lady Well.” The remains of several chapels and other religious foundations are also to be found in this town. The palace, which was situated near the south side of the church, although now in ruins, retains much of its ancient grandeur, and from which may be discovered how spacious and magnificent it must have been, when in its complete state. There are several excellent charitable institutions in this town, particularly a good free-school, under the

SOUTH-GATE.

The Roman Adpontem.

The Cathedral.

Ruins of an ancient palace.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Sowerby .....to & cha	N. R. York.	Thirsk.....1	Easingwold 11	Ripon .....11	216	....
45	Sowerby .....to & cha	W. R. York.	Halifax.....4	Rochdale .. 12	Huddersfield.9	198	6457	
45	Sowerby Bridge* ..cha	W. R. York.	.....3	.....16	.....5	194	....
9	Sowerby Castlet... pa	Cumberland	Penrith.....12	Hesket New. 4	Keswick ...13	293	961	
44	Sowerby under Cot- liffe .....to }	N. R. York.	N. Allerton..4	Thirsk.....8	Stokesley .. 14	225	67	
11	Sowton.....pa	Devon	Exeter .....4	Topsham ...4	Ottery St. M. 9	161	391	
45	Soyland.....to	W. R. York	Halifax.....6	Rochdale .. 11	Huddersfield.9	198	3589	
30	Spaldford	Notts.....	Tuxford ...7	Newark ....11	Lincoln.....12	135	....
24	Spalding†.....m t & pa	Lincoln	Peterboro' .20	Lincoln ...38	Boston.....16	103	6497	
46	Spaldington .....to	E. R. York.	Howden ...4	Mt. Weighton 9	York .....18	184	352	
19	Spaldwick .....pa	Hunts	Kimbolton ..4	Huntingdon..8	St. Neot's ...9	65	388	
24	Spanby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Folkingham..4	Sleaford ....6	Donnington..9	110	84	
27	Sparham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Reepham ...4	Foulsham....5	Norwich ...14	108	555	
34	Sparkford .....pa	Somerset....	Castle Cary..5	Ilchester ....6	Yeovil.....8	117	257	
16	Sparkford, Bishop's .tit	Hants	Winchester..0	Southampt. 12	Basingstoke 18	63	....
16	Sparkford, West....tit	Hants .....	.....0	.....12	.....18	63	....
34	Sparkhays .....tit	Somerset....	Porlock ....1	Minehead...7	Dulverton ..13	169	....
14	Sparrow End.....ham	sex	Saff. Walden 4	Newport ...1	Bis Stortford10	40	....
4	Sparsholt .....pa	Berks	Faringdon ...7	Lambourne ..7	Wantage ....4	64	874	

* SOWERBY BRIDGE is a populous village, in the township of Warley and parish of Halifax, rather more than two miles distant from that town. Nearly the whole of this place may be said to have been created within the last thirty years; for, previous to that period, there were only a few scattered houses, some of which were called "Sowerby Bridge Houses," and others the "Old Causey," or causeway. It now boasts a good trade; the manufacture of woollen cloth is extensive, and the cotton trade has been introduced with success; there are also several iron foundries, and it is remarkable for the number of corn mills, at which corn is ground in great quantities, and conveyed into different parts of Lancashire. Stone is obtained in the neighbourhood to an important extent, and the advantages enjoyed by this place for the transmission of its several articles of trade are very great. The river Calder passes under Sowerby Bridge, and the Rochdale canal affords a communication with Manchester, and thence to other great manufacturing towns.

Its trade.

† SOWERBY CASTLE. The parish of Sowerby, or Castle-Sowerby, lies wholly within the forest of Inglewood. The manor, which takes its name from the remains of an old fortress on a lofty eminence, called Castle Hill, belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, who purchased it from the Duke of Portland. The customs are singular: the copyhold lands do not descend to the heir male, but are inherited by females as coparceners; and the wife of a copyholder cannot be divested of her contingent right of dower without her consent. On change of tenant, by descent, the Lord of the Manor is entitled to what is called a God's penny fine (silver penny); but on change by alienation, to a year's rent additional. This, we understand, is the custom of the whole Forest of Inglewood. The ten principal estates in Castle Sowerby were formerly called Red-spears; from titles of their owners, obtained from the curious tenure of riding through the town of Penrith every Whit-Tuesday, brandishing their spears. These Red-spear Knights seem to have been regarded as sureties to the sheriff for the peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants. Spacious roads have been cut in the rock called Castle Hill, which lead to the summit, on which is a large circular cavity eighteen yards in diameter, and having a narrow entrance, which from certain iron crooks appears to have been shut up in times of danger, probably to secure the cattle against the borderers.

Singular customs.

Red-spear Knights.

‡ SPALDING is in the midst of a fenny district, and almost encompassed by the river Welland, and an ancient drain, called the Westlode; and, having numerous other drains in the vicinity, Spalding has been, with some degree of propriety, compared to a Dutch town. Its claim to antiquity is testified by many remains discovered in and about the town;

Compared to a Dutch town

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
16	Sparsholt pa	Hants	Winchester . 4	Romsey 9	Stockbridge . 6	67	357
43	Spaunton to	N. R. York .	Pickering . . . 6	Kirby Moors . 5	Lastingham . 1	232	138
34	Spaxton pa	Somerset . . .	Bridgewater . 5	Taunton . . . 9	Watchet . . . 12	144	963
4	Speen Church pa	Berks	Newbury . . . 1	Hungerford . 8	Kentbury . . . 5	57	3044
4	Speen Wood to	Berks . . . . .	..... 2	..... 8	..... 5	58	....
4	Speenhamland to	Berks . . . . .	..... 0	Reading . . . 17	Hungerford . 9	56	....
9	Speer Sykes ham	Cumberland .	Longtown . . 1	Arthuret . . . 1	Carlisle 8	308	....
43	Speeton to & cha	E. R. York . .	Bridlington . 5	Flamborough . 6	Gt. Driffield . 16	212	111
22	Speke* to	Lancaster . .	Prescot 7	Liverpool . . . 6	Warrington . 13	198	514
21	Speldhurst pa	Kent	Tunbridge W. 3	Tunbridge . . . 5	E. Grinstead . 11	33	2640
31	Spelsbury pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton . 5	Woodstock . . 7	Witney 8	69	609
44	Spennithorne pa & to	N. R. York .	Middleham . . 1	Leyburn 2	Bedale 10	233	848
39	Spernal pa	Warwick . . .	Alcester 3	Henley in Ar. 5	Stratford on A . 9	105	95
42	Spetchley pa	Worcester . .	Worcester . . 4	Pershore 7	Alcester 14	109	117
12	Spetisbury pa	Dorset	Blandford . . 4	Poole 11	Wimborne . . . 7	105	667
36	Spexhall pa	Suffolk	Halesworth . 3	Bungay 7	Harleston . . 10	103	197
24	Spilsby† m t & pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . 10	Boston 16	Louth 16	132	1384

SPALDING.

Antiquarian society.

Steam applied to drainage of fens.

and that it existed before the foundation of Croyland Abbey, is evinced by Ethelbald's charter to that monastery. The church is an ancient light structure, built in the year 1284; its beautiful porch, however, appears to have been added about the end of the fifteenth century. A free grammar-school was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by the will of John Blanch. Another, called the petty school, was founded in 1682, by Thomas Wellesley; here is also a blue-coat charity school. An almshouse, for twenty-two persons, was founded in 1590; and another, for eight widows, in 1709. In 1710 a literary, scientific, and antiquarian society, called "the gentlemen's society," was established, and held in very high repute, but it has for many years lost particular claim to notice; there are, however, still preserved to the existing members many valuable books, manuscripts, antiquities, and natural curiosities; the divinity portion of the library is deposited in the vestry room of the church, and the classical volumes in the grammar school room. At Pode Hill, two miles from the town, steam-engines have been erected, for 'the more effectual drainage of the fens; the application of this description of power to such a purpose has been found to justify expectation, and proved highly beneficial to the agriculturist. Spalding, since the river Welland has been made navigable to the town, has a good carrying and coasting trade, barges of about forty tons burthen coming up to the centre of the town, where are quays and spacious storehouses; but vessels requiring a large draught come only to Boston scalp, nine miles distant. Attempts have been made to introduce manufactures into this place, but without success; the town derives its chief support from agriculture and the extensive grazing carried on in its neighbourhood. Wool consequently forms a very prominent article in its trade; and some of the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Norfolk are supplied from hence.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, April 27, for hemp and flax; June 30, for horses and beasts; August 28, for horses; September 25, and Wednesday before December 6, for cattle, hemp, and flax

Speke Hall.

Curious specimen of old carving.

* SPEKE. Speke Hall is a curious and interesting object of antiquity; it is built of timber and plaster, with a stone porch bearing the date of 1598, and when entire enclosed a square area or court, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, over the remains of which is a bridge. It came into the possession of the Norris family, by a marriage with that of Molyneaux. Sir Edward Norris particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Flodden Field. A mutilated pedigree of this family, painted on canvas, is attached to an ancient carved mantel-piece in one of the rooms. This mantel-piece is esteemed a curious specimen of old carving, and is traditionally, though perhaps erroneously, said to have been brought from Edinburgh Castle, after the battle of Flodden, in 1513.

† SPILSBY is situated on an eminence, overlooking to the south a

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Spindlestone to	Northumb . .	Belford 3	Bamborough . 3	Alnwick . . . 14	316	101	
57	Spittal pa	Pembroke . .	HaverfordW. 6	Fishguard . . 10	Narberth . . 11	246	452	
24	Spittal on the Street. } cha }	Lincoln	Gainsboro' . 10	Brigg 12	Lincoln . . . 12	145	....
7	Spittle to	Chester	Gt. Neston . . 5	Liverpool . . 7	Chester . . . 12	195	131	
13	Spittle to	Durham	Berwick on T. 2	Coldstream . 13	Belford . . . 14	336	....
29	Spittle to	Northumb . .	Newc on T. 12	Hexham . . . 10	Ovingham . . 2	287	7	
46	Spittle to	E. R. York .	Pocklington . 3	Fangfoss . . . 1	York 11	210	....
24	Spittlegate ham	Lincoln	Grantham . . 1	Folkingham. 11	Corby 9	110	1063	
29	Spittle-hill to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 2	Mitford 2	Rothbury . . 13	291	11	
27	Spixworth pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 5	N. Walsham 10	Aylsham . . . 9	113	54	
34	Splat ham	Somerset	Bridgewater . 5	Spaxton 1	Taunton . . . 9	144	....
45	Spofforth* pa & to	W. R. York	Wetherby . . 4	Ripley 8	Knaresboro' . 5	198	3233	
10	Spondon pa	Derby	Derby 3	Belper 9	Nottingham 12	124	1867	
15	Spoonbed tit	Gloucester .	Painswick . . 1	Gloucester . . 8	Stroud 4	106	899	
27	Sporle pa	Norfolk	Swaffham . . 3	Litcham 6	E. Dereham 10	96	746	
22	Spotland to & cha	Lancaster . . .	Bury 6	Haslingden . 9	Rochdale . . . 2	200	15325	
28	Spratton pa	Northamp . .	Northampton 7	Mt. Harboro' 13	Kettering . . 13	73	1012	
11	Spreyton pa	Devon	Oakhampton. 8	Crediton . . . 10	MoretonHam. 9	180	423	
24	Spridlington pa	Lincoln	MarketRasen 8	Lincoln 9	Gainsboro' . 14	142	250	
14	Springfield† pa	Essex	Chelmsford . 1	Witham 9	Maldon 9	30	1851	
24	Springthorpe pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 5	Lincoln 14	Brigg 16	147	194	
46	Sproatley pa	E. R. York .	Hull 8	Hornsea . . . 9	Hedon 5	182	366	
7	Sproston to	Chester	Middlewich . 2	Knutsford . . 8	Sandbach . . . 5	167	128	
46	Sprotborough . pa & to	W. R. York	Doncaster . . 3	Rotherham . 10	Barnesley . . 14	162	500	
36	Sproughton pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 3	NeedhamMt. 8	Hadleigh . . . 8	68	524	
27	Sprouston† pa	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 3	N. Allerton 13	Aylsham . . . 12	111	1179	
23	Sproxton pa	Leicester . . .	MeltonMowb. 8	Grantham . . . 8	Oakham . . . 11	106	378	
43	Sproxton to	N. R. York .	Helmsley . . . 2	Easingwold 11	New Malton 14	220	195	

large tract of marsh and fen land, which is bounded by Boston Deepes and the German Ocean. The town consists chiefly of four streets, uniting at the market-place, which forms a spacious square intersected in the centre by a row of houses, with the market-cross at the east and the town-hall at the west end. This is the chief town in the southern part of Lindsey division, and the general quarter-sessions have been held here for upwards of a century. The church is an irregular structure, consisting of north and south aisles, and at the end of the latter, which is of much greater extent than the rest of the church, stands the altar; at the west end is a handsome embattled tower, of more modern date than the other parts of the edifice, and said to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII.; the interior contains several ancient monuments, the chief of which is to the memory of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was sent to the aid of Henry IV. of France, with 4000 troops.

SPILSBY.

Monument
to Lord
Willoughby
d'Eresby.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Monday before Whit-Monday; Monday after Whit-Monday, if it falls in May, if not there is no fair; second Monday in July.

* SPOFFORTH. This place is noted for having been the principal seat of the Percies in the reign of Edward III. The remains of the castle, extending 135 feet in length, and fifty-one in width, evince its original grandeur, particularly the great hall, which appears to be of the age of Edward III.; after the battle of Towton, 1461, in which its owner, the Earl of Northumberland, and his brother, Sir Richard Percy, were slain, this castle was dismantled, but appears to have been again made tenable, and to have continued so till the general demolition of most of the fortresses during the Parliamentary war. This place gave birth to Lawrence Eusden, poet-laureat to George I.

Birthplace
of Lawrence
Eusden,
poet-laureat
to George I.

† SPRINGFIELD. The name is derived from the number of springs in this parish. Dr. Goldsmith wrote his "Deserted Village" at a farmhouse in this parish; and Joseph Strutt, the engraver and antiquary, was born here in 1749, and died in 1802.

‡ SPROUSTON contains a mural marble monument, with figures of Miles Corbet, Esq., his two wives, &c. He was one of the judges who signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
46	Spurn Head.....ham	E. R. York .	Hull by Wat.25	Patrington..12	Barton by W30	204	....
16	Spurshot .....tit	Hants	Romsey .....2	Winchester.13	Lyndhurst ..10	75	....
7	Spurstow .....to	Chester	Tarporley ...4	Malpas .....9	Nantwich ...8	172	588
44	Stackhouse .. ....vil	W. R. York.	Settle .....2	Giggleswick .1	Hawes .....18	237	....
57	Stackpool, or Cheri- } ton* .....pa }	Pembroke...	Pembroke ...4	Milford .. ..10	Tenby .....10	254	410
10	Staden .....ham	Derby	Bakewell ...1	Sheffield....15	Chesterfield.12	153	....
31	Stadhampton† .....pa	Oxford	Oxford .....8	Wallingford .7	Thame .....9	48	313
46	Stadlethorpe .....ham	E. R. York .	Howden ....7	Blacktoft ....1	South Cave .7	187	....
34	Staeth .....ham	Somerset....	Langport ...4	StokeSt.Greg.2	Bridgewater .8	130	....
9	Staffield .....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....9	Kirk Oswald.2	Carlisle.....14	292	265
35	Stafford† .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	410485

* STACKPOOL, or CHERITON, is situated upon the estuary. There are some ancient monuments in the church. The effigy of a cross-legged knight here is attributed, by Cambrensis, to a person named Elidyr. Here is Stackpool Court, the noble demesne of Lord Cawdor, encompassed by an estate of 15,000 acres of fertile arable land.

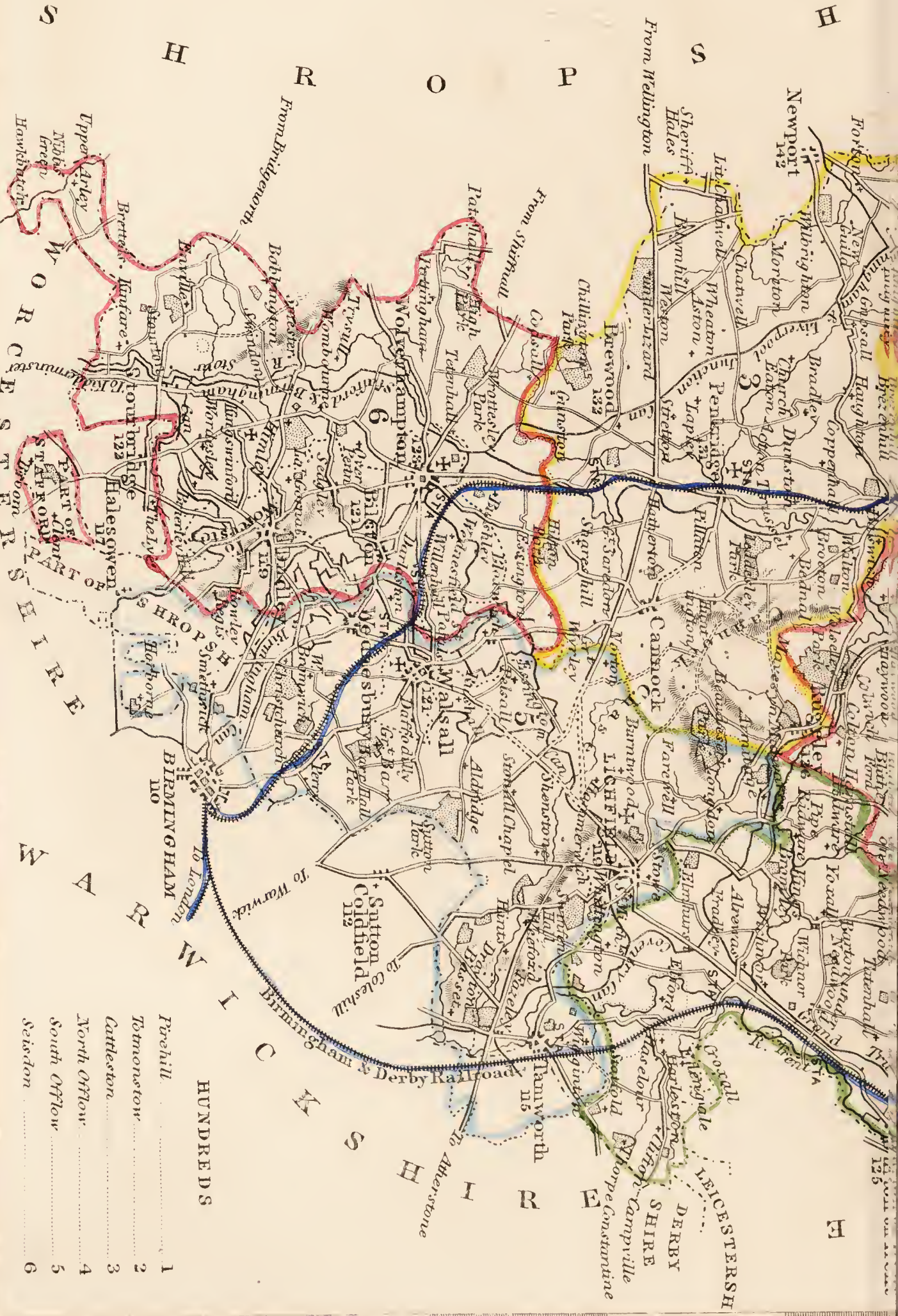
Birthplace
of the cele-
brated John
Owen, D.D.

† STADHAMPTON is in the hundred of Dorchester, bounded on the west by the river Thame. The Rev. John Owen, D.D., the celebrated and learned nonconformist in the time of the Commonwealth, was born here 1616; died on Bartholomew day, 24th of August, 1683. He attended Cromwell to Ireland, where he presided in the College, and preached in Dublin more than a year and a half. The House of Commons presented him to the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, and soon after he was made D.D., and chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University, which honourable post he filled with singular wisdom and prudence during five years. After rising to the highest distinction by the learning which his ambition urged him to acquire, he turned it all to religion by meekly laying it at the feet of the despised Nazarene. So that the languages which were consecrated by being inscribed on the cross, were again employed only to proclaim the glory of Him that was crucified. His learned labours procured for him the acquaintance and esteem of many eminent foreigners; some of whom, according to the fashion of former times, took a voyage to England to converse with this distinguished Briton; while others, having read his Latin Treatises, studied and learned the English language in order to be able to read the rest of his works, and which are sufficiently valuable to repay the labour of acquiring the most difficult language spoken since the confusion of tongues. In him, the Independents claim as their own the man who led the way for Locke to propagate the beneficent principle of toleration, which is destined to bless the latter, wiser, and better days of the world.

Its bounda-
ries and
dimensions.

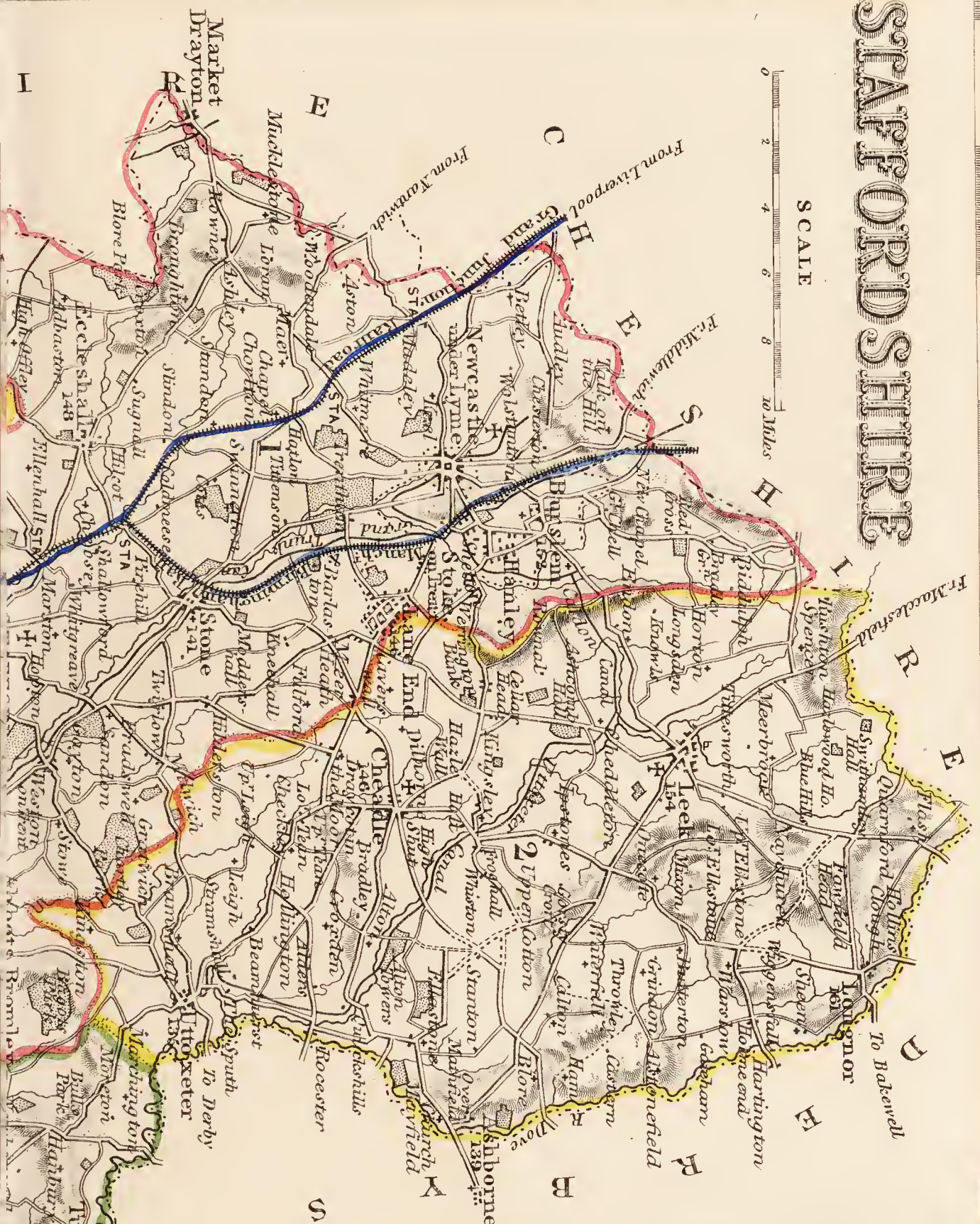
‡ STAFFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north-west and north by Cheshire and Derbyshire; on the east and south-east by Derbyshire and Warwickshire; on the south by Worcestershire; and on the west and west-north-west by Shropshire and Cheshire: in length it is about fifty-five miles; in breadth about twenty-four; and in circumference 143 miles. The northern part of this county is hilly and bleak; the middle and southern parts are in general agreeably diversified with wood, pasture, and arable; and both its agriculture and farming stock are in a progressive state of improvement. On the rich lands bordering the Trent, dairying is successfully pursued, and much good cheese and butter made. Coal in abundance is found in various parts of the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Line, Wolverhampton, Topton, Bilstone, and Wednesbury. The north and south parts contain iron ore; and limestone, fire-stone, free-stone, pipe-clay, ochre, and a valuable clay which bears the fire very well, are found in various parts of the county. Staffordshire is particularly celebrated for its Potteries, now become the general name of a district in which the manufacture of earthenware is

Its trade in
earthen-
ware.



STAFFORD SHIRE

SCALE



EXPLANATION

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| City as | LICHFIELD |
| County Town | STAFFORD |
| Market Towns | Wolverhampton |
| Villages Hamlets &c | Bilston |
| Seats & Parks | |
| Canals | |
| Turnpike Roads | |
| Cross Roads | |
| Rail Roads | |
| Stations | STA |
| Rivers & Watercourses | |
| Woods & Plantations | |
| Polling Places | |
| Boundary of Boroughs | |
| Ditto | Hundred |
| Ditto | County |
- Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London

carried on in the improved manner introduced by the late Mr. Wedgwood; these comprehend Etruria, Cowbridge, Hanley, Smithfield, Newfield, Burslem, Longport, Golden Hill, Lane End, Lane Delft, Lower Lane, Vale Pleasant, Sheldon, and Stoke; most of which have been created or raised from insignificance by this manufacture. They are situated in a country full of coal, and in the heart of England, with every part of which they have a navigable communication. These manufactures give employment to nearly 20,000 people in the county; and the operations of digging and collecting the clay, flint, terra porcellana, &c., in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and conveying them to the different ports, are supposed to employ nearly 40,000 more; besides upwards of 60,000 tons of shipping. In the north-west part of the county, considerable iron-works are established; and its south parts are enlivened by various branches of the hardware. Under the Saxons, Staffordshire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and contained several of its principal towns.—In the neighbourhood of Lichfield, is the forest of Cannock, the favourite chace of the Mercian kings.—During the inroads of the Danes, this county bore a considerable share of the calamities of our island. Several sanguinary battles took place between them and the Saxons, within the limits of Mercia; two in this part of Staffordshire; the one near Tettenhall, in 907, and the other at Wedneshall, in 911; in both of which the Saxons were victorious.—At the time of the partition of England, between Edmund Ironside and Canute, Staffordshire fell to the latter. After the Conquest, the whole estates of the Mercian Earls were divided by William among four of his principal followers, Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, Robert de Stafford, Henry de Ferrars, and William Fitz Ansculph, the last of whom held twenty-five manors in this county. The other landholders besides the King were the Bishop of Chester, the Abbies of Westminster and Burton, the Church of Rheims, the Canons of Stafford and Wolverhampton, Earl Roger, &c.—In the reign of Henry I., Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, ravaged this county in support of the pretensions of Robert Curthose, the king's brother.—During the contentions between the houses of York and Lancaster, a decisive battle was fought at Blore Heath, in this county. The Earl of Salisbury marching to join the Duke of York, who then lay at Ludlow in Shropshire, was intercepted at this place, by the royal army under Lord Audley, who posted himself here for that purpose, by the express orders of Queen Margaret. Lord Audley's forces amounted to 10,000 men, and had besides the advantage of chusing their position, whereas the Yorkist troops did not exceed 5000 men, with all the incumbrances and disadvantages of an army on its march. The Earl of Salisbury, to obviate these difficulties as much as possible, and with the view of separating the royalists, and throwing them off their guard, had recourse to stratagem. Between the two armies ran a rivulet with very steep banks. Feigning therefore a retreat, he induced Lord Audley to order a precipitate pursuit. The consequence was the division of his army by the rivulet; which the Earl no sooner perceived than he ordered his troops to face about, and commence the attack. The vigour of the onset, and the surprise and astonishment of the enemy, soon decided the fortune of the day. Lord Audley himself, and 2400 of the Cheshire gentlemen whose loyalty and ardour had led them into the van, fell in the action. The Queen, who beheld the defeat of her army, from the tower of Muccleston Church, fled to Eccleshall Castle, while Salisbury proceeded, without further opposition, to the place of his destination.—At Tutbury, as well as at Chartley, Mary Queen of Scots resided at different periods during the time of her detention in England. At the latter place her correspondence with the Pope was contrived and carried on.—Staffordshire, during the great rebellion, in general supported the cause of the Parliament. The Dyotts of Lichfield, however, and many of the country

STAFFORD-
SHIRE.Its iron
works.Battle of
BloreHeath.Defeat of
the Royalist
force by
stratagem.



DRAYTON MANOR

STAFFORD SHIRE

The Seat of Sir Robert Peel

Engraved by Messrs. W. & A. Wallcut & Co. for J. & J. Hatchard 1843

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeat.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
18	Stagenhoe ham	Hereford . . .	Stevenage . . . 4	Hitchin 4	St. Alban's . 11	31	....
3	Stagsden pa	Bedford	Bedford 5	Olney 7	Amphill . . . 9	54	597	
29	Stagshaw ham	Northumb . .	Hexham 5	Corbridge . . . 1	Newc. on T. 18	276	...	
45	Stainbrough* . . to & cha	W. R. York	Barnsley 2	Rotherham . 10	Sheffield . . 12	169	304	
9	Stainburn to	Cumberland	Workington . 1	Cockermouth 7	Maryport . . . 6	306	174	
45	Stainburn . . . to & cha	W. R. York	Otley 5	Ripley 9	Leeds 11	200	290	
24	Stainby pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth 2	Stamford . . 14	Grantham . . . 9	103	186	
45	Staincross ham	W. R. York . .	Barnesley . . . 4	Darton 1	Wakefield . . 7	176	....
13	Staindrop† . . . pa & to	Durham	BarnardCast. 6	Bis. Auckland 9	Darlington . 12	248	2395	
25	Staines‡ m t & pa	Middlesex . .	Kingston . . 10	Windsor 7	Hounslow . . 7	17	2486	
24	Stainfield ham	Lincoln	Bourn 4	Folkingham . 6	Corby 6	101	136	
24	Stainfield pa	Lincoln	Wragby 3	Lincoln 10	Horncastle . 11	134	58	
46	Stainforth to	W. R. York	Thorne 4	Doncaster . . 8	Pontefract . 15	166	852	
44	Stainforth, Great . . to	W. R. York	Settle 2	Kettlewell . 12	Sedbergh . . 21	237	263	
44	Stainforth, Little . ham	W. R. York	..... 2	..... 14	..... 21	237	....
45	Stainland . . . to & cha	W. R. York	Halifax 5	Huddersfield . 5	Oldham . . . 15	194	3037	
44	Stainley, North . . . to	W. R. York	Ripon 5	Thirsk 11	Middleham . 14	217	407	
44	Stainley, South . . . to	W. R. York	..... 6	Knaresboro' . 5	Ripley 3	207	243
40	Stainmore . . . to & cha	Westmorlnd	Brough 4	KirbyStephen 5	Appleby . . . 12	271	707	
43	Stains-Acre to	N. R. York . .	Whitby 3	Pickering . . 20	Scarborough 18	236	....
10	Stainsby to	Derby	Chesterfield . 5	Alweton . . . 7	Mansfield . . 7	143	....
9	Stainton to	Cumberland .	Carlisle 2	Longtown . . 8	Brampton . . 10	303	67	
9	Stainton to	Cumberland .	Penrith 3	HesketNew . 12	Shap 11	286	....
22	Stainton to	Lancaster . .	Dalton 2	Ulverstone . . 5	Hawkshead . 20	277	....
24	Stainton pa	Lincoln	Wragby 5	Lincoln 7	MarketRasen 9	148	192	
57	Stainton§ pa	Pembroke . .	Milford 2	HaverfordW. 6	Pembroke . . . 9	256	2605	
40	Stainton to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kendal 5	Milnthorpe . 3	Kirby Lonsd. 8	258	388	
44	Stainton to	N. R. York . .	Richmond . . 6	Reeth 5	Leyburn . . . 5	339	44	
44	Stainton pa & to	N. R. York . .	Stokesley . . 5	Yarm 5	Stockton . . . 5	242	1000	
44	Stainton to	W. R. York . .	Skipton 6	Gargrave . . . 1	Settle 10	222	....
46	Stainton pa	W. R. York . .	Doncaster . . 7	Tickhill . . . 3	Rotherham . . 9	157	254	
43	Stainton Dale pa	N. R. York . .	Scarborough . 8	Whitby . . . 12	Pickering . . 18	226	252	
13	Stainton, Great . pa & to	Durham	Stockton . . . 8	Darlington . 7	B. Auckland 10	248	158	

* STAINBROUGH. Stainbrough Hall, commonly called Wentworth Castle, was built by Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, about the year 1730; it is a large quadrangular building, with a stately portico, and contains a noble collection of pictures and statues. It stands in an extensive park, which commands various picturesque and delightful prospects.

Wentworth Castle.

† STAINDROP. At a short distance stands Raby Castle, one of the most perfect remains of the style of building in feudal times to be found in the kingdom. It was the residence of King Canute. Courts leet and baron are held here annually, and the magistrates hold petty sessions every alternate Saturday.

‡ STAINES is situated on the banks of the Thames. A stone bridge has recently been built, and a new street formed to avoid a sharp and dangerous turning at the foot of the former. Its name is said to have been derived from the Saxon word *stana*, a stone, in allusion to the London mark-stone, which bears the date of 1280, and stands above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, denoting the boundary of jurisdiction possessed by the City of London over the western part of the river. An army of Danes, on their way from Oxford, which they had burnt, to their ships, crossed the river here in 1009, in consequence of the intelligence of an army from London coming to oppose them. The town is principally composed of houses on each side of the high road, forming one wide street; it has been much improved of late years, and the market-house, which formerly stood in the centre, has been removed.

Derivation of its name.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 11, for horses and cattle; September 13, statute, for onions and toys.

§ STAINTON. Here are the ruins of a chapel, near to the village of Pille. Commodore Sir William James was educated at a school in this parish. He was the son of a miller, and by genius and perseverance, unaided by any patronage, became a commodore in the navy, Elder Brother of Trinity House, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Fellow of the Royal Society, and member of Parliament for West Looe.

Commod Sir William James.

long time in their possession. Leland, however, states, that Elfreda, sister of Edward the Elder, rebuilt the castle, on the northern bank of the Welland, in 914. The Danes repossessed themselves of the castle, and held it till the death of their last king, in 1041, when it reverted to the English. At the Conquest, it fell into the hands of the Normans. At the Domesday survey, there were in Stamford 141 mansions or manors, and twelve lagemen, who had within their own houses sac and soc, over their own men, except the tax and heriots, and the forfeiture of their bodies, and felons' goods. In the reign of Stephen, the castle was besieged by Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II.; who took it, and bestowed both that and the town, excepting the barons' and knights' fees, on Richard Humetz, to hold them of the crown. After many grants, and as many reversions, the manor was given by Queen Elizabeth to William Cecil, first Lord Burleigh; and by marriage, it descended to Henry Grey, first Earl of Stamford, in which family it continued for several descents. In the reign of Richard III. the castle was demolished. The hill on which it stood, to the north-west of the town, appears to have been nearly artificial, the various layers of earth lying horizontally; by the side are the small remains of a stone wall.—In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. In the time of Edward IV. it obtained the privilege of sending two members to Parliament; and in the first year of that reign a charter was granted, by virtue of which the aldermen and other officers were incorporated, under the name of the "aldermen and comburgesses of the first and second bench." The town, however, was not governed by a mayor till the reign of Charles II., who, when he recalled the royal charters throughout the kingdom, granted a new one to Stamford, which was confirmed in the reign of James II.—At one period, Stamford had fourteen parish churches, besides chapels. Several of these were burnt by the northern soldiers, in A.D. 1461, and never rebuilt. The number was further diminished at the Dissolution; and, by an act passed in 1547, they were reduced to five, according to the ancient division of the town into five wards, the present number exclusive of St. Martin's, in Stamford Baron. St. Michael's Church, near the centre of the town, is probably the oldest structure, part of it having been built previously to the year 1230. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, choir, with north and south chancels, which extend beyond the aisles. The eastern end of the choir was rebuilt about the year 1705; when, in the wall, were found, thrown in as rubbish, sculptured stones, the fragments of some religious building, which had existed anterior to this. At the west end of the nave was a wooden tower, which was taken down, and replaced by another of stone, in 1761. St. Mary's Church appears to have been built at the latter end of the thirteenth century, and probably on the site of one as early as the Conquest, as the inhabitants consider this the mother-church. The spire is a handsome structure, without battlements, having, at that part where it begins to contract, the figures of the four Evangelists, under elegant canopies, one at each corner. At the upper end of the chancel, is an ancient and curious monument, without arms or inscription. The figure of a man, armed cap-a-pié, is recumbent by a female figure. This tomb is to the memory of Sir David Philips, who distinguished himself at the battle of Bosworth-field. He founded a chantry in this church. St. George's Church, a large plain building, consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with a square embattled tower at the west end. The windows of the aisles are large, with three lights, and pointed flat arches; those of the nave have square heads. It was rebuilt in 1450, at the expense of William Bruges, first Garter King at Arms. In the chancel windows were numerous figures in stained glass. Here are the remains of Davil Cecil, Esq., high-sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 1542, and grandfather of the first Lord Burleigh. All Saints Church, a

STAMFORD.

Capture of
the Castle
by Henry II.St. Michael's
Church.St. George's
Church.

STAMFORD.

Curious
inscription.

large well-proportioned structure, consists of a nave, two aisles, and two chancels ; one at the end of the south aisle, and the other corresponding to the nave. At the west end of the north aisle is the steeple, a lofty, handsome, embattled structure, with octangular turrets, and crowned by a neat octangular spire, crocketed at the angles from the base to the summit. This church, considered one of the principal ornaments of Stamford, was built at the expense of John Brown, merchant of the Staple at Calais, who, with his wife, lie buried at the upper end of the north aisle. In St. Mary's chapel, where formerly stood the altar, are figures in brass, of William Brown, who built and endowed the bead-house, and his wife ; with scrolls over their heads—"X me spede," "dere lady help at nede." Against the east window of this chapel is a white marble monument, in memory of Mr. Thomas Truesdale, who also founded an alms-house here. St. John the Baptist's church, rebuilt about the year 1452, consists of a nave and two aisles, with a chancel at the east end of each, separated from the nave and aisles by elegant screen-work. The roof has been highly decorated with figures, carved both in wood and stone. The windows formerly exhibited some fine stained glass.--Stamford had formerly several foundations devoted to the tuition of youth. In 1109, Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland, deputed three monks from his monastery for this purpose. This was probably the foundation of the university, which has been the subject of much controversy. Camden places the date of the establishment in the reign of Edward III. ; and Anthony Wood, in the year 1292 ; but the foundation was earlier than either of these periods. The Carmelites had a monastery here in the time of Henry III., gave lectures on divinity and the liberal arts, and had disputations against Judaism. Numbers of the clergy and gentry sent their sons hither for instruction. Other religious houses followed the example ; and Stamford soon became celebrated as a place of liberal instruction. Public lectures were appointed, and colleges erected for the reception of students. On a violent altercation taking place in the reign of Edward III., between the northern and southern scholars in the University of Oxford, the former class removed to Stamford ; but they were obliged, by royal proclamation, to return to Oxford ; and it was afterwards made a statute, that no Oxford man should take a degree at Stamford. Here were four colleges :—

Brasen-nose (whence a college at Oxford probably took its name), taken down in 1668, and a charity-school erected out of the materials. Sempringham Hall, which stood on St. Peter's-hill, was intended principally as a seminary for youth destined to profess, agreeably to the order of the Gilbertines. It was founded by Robert Luttrell, rector of Irnham, in 1292. Peterborough Hall, opposite the south door of All Saints church, was pulled down about 1705. Black Hall, a school to prepare the youth for the monastery of Black Friars, to the north-west of All Saints church, was taken down soon after Peterborough Hall. The free-school, in St. Paul's-street, was founded in 1548, by Mr. William Radcliffe ; and further endowed in 1612, by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, who gave the sum of £108 annually, to Clare Hall, in Cambridge, on condition that he and his heirs for ever should have the nomination of eight scholars, and out of them three fellows ; and, when any of the scholarships should become vacant, that preference should be given, in electing, to the youth educated in the free grammar-school of Stamford. In the charity-school, in St. Paul's-street, thirty-six boys are clothed and educated, principally by public contributions. Browne's Hospital was founded in the reign of Richard III., for a warden, confrater, and twelve poor men, and endowed with ample lands for their support. It is a handsome old building, on the north side of the corn-market. The revenues are in a very flourishing state. In 1770, St. Peter's Gate being in a ruinous condition, was taken down ; and near the site was erected St. Peter's Hospital, for the reception of eight poor men and their wives upwards of 60 years of age.—

Brasen-nose
College.Browne's
Hospital.

Stamford Baron, considered part of Stamford, but separated from it by the Welland, over which is a stone bridge, is a distinct liberty and parish in the county of Northampton. It was formerly called Stamford beyond the bridge, or Stamford south of the Welland. In the reign of Athelstan, it enjoyed the privilege of a mint. King Edward the elder fortified the southern banks of the river against the Danes; and built a strong castle to prevent the incursions of that people from the north. The castle stood on the verge of the Roman road, where now is the Nuns' farm. In Domesday book this place is mentioned as the sixth ward belonging to Stamford, and as being situated in Hantunescire. Here was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the honour of God and St. Michael, by William Abbot, of Peterborough, in the reign of Henry II. Its revenues, at the suppression, were £72 18s. 10½d. Here was also an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Ægidius, or St. Giles; a house of regular canons for Knights Hospitallers, but by whom founded is unknown; and an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, erected by Brand de Fossato, for the reception of pilgrims and poor travellers. Upon the site of the last of these, William Lord Burleigh built an hospital, and endowed it for a warden and twelve poor men.—Stamford Baron church, dedicated to St. Martin, was erected by Bishop Russel, in the reign of Edward IV. It is a large handsome building, consisting of a nave, two chancels, north and south aisles, and a square pinnaced tower at the west end of the north aisle. At the upper end of the north chancel is a cenotaph to the memory of Richard Cecil and his wife, the parents of the first Lord Burleigh. The entablature is supported by columns of the Corinthian order, and under a circular canopy are the effigies of both represented before an altar; and on the front of the base, three female figures, in a supplicating posture. On the altar are two inscriptions. A curious monument of various marble, consisting of two circular arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surmounted with an escutcheoned tablet, and which has beneath, on a raised altar tomb, a figure in armour, with a dog lying at the feet, is commemorative of the virtues of William Cecil, Baron of Burleigh, and Lord High Treasurer of England. Against the north wall of the north chancel, is a stately tomb of white and grey marble, to the memory of John, Earl of Exeter; and of his lady, who died in 1709.—“The Earl is represented in a Roman habit, discoursing with his Countess, who has an open book resting on her knee, and a pen in her hand, as ready to take down the purport of his discourse. Below is the figure of Minerva with the gorgon's head; and opposite, the same deity is represented in a mournful attitude, as lamenting the loss of the patron of arts and sciences. A pyramid of grey marble, ascending almost to the roof, is crowned with the figure of Cupid, holding in his hand a snake with the tail in the mouth, emblematical of eternity.”—Against one of the pillars, on the north side of the nave, is a mural monument with a Latin inscription, importing, that it was erected at the expense of John Earl of Exeter, to the memory of William Wissing, an ingenious painter, a native of Amsterdam, and a disciple of the celebrated Peter Lely. He is compared to an early bunch of grapes, because snatched away in the flower of his life, at the age of 39.—The borough of Stamford is distinguished by an almost singular point in the law of inheritance, called Borough English; by which the youngest son, if the father die intestate, inherits the lands and tenements, to the exclusion of the elder branches of the family. This, as well as the law of Gavel kind, which prevails in Kent, was of Saxon origin. Littleton supposes the youngest were preferred, as least able to provide for themselves; Dr. Plot conjectures that it arose from an old barbarous right (which, in point of fact, is now thought never to have existed), assumed by the lord of the manor during the feudal ages, of sleeping the first night after marriage with the vassal's bride; whence the first born was supposed to belong to the lord. This

STAMFORD.

Stamford
Baron
Church.Monument
to the cele-
brated Lord
Burleigh.Singular
point in the
law of
inheritance.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
29	Stamfordham*.....pa	Northumb ..	Newc. on T.13	Hexham....12	Morpeth....13	288	1736
25	Stamford Hill.....cha	Middlesex ..	Edmonton .. 4	Highgate ....4	Hackney ....2	4	....
58	Stanage.....lordsh	Radnor	Knighton ...3	Presteign ...6	Ludlow ....14	157	155
22	Stanall	Lancaster...	Poultou	Garstang ...8	Preston ....16	233	...
3	Stanbridge..ham & cha	Bedford.....	LeightonBuz.3	Dunstable .. 4	Woburn .. .7	37	416
45	Stanbury	W. R. York	Keighley ....5	Bradford ...13	Halifax ...12	209	....
16	Standbridge	Hants	Romsey .....1	Winchester.11	Southampton 8	73	....
20	Standen	Hants	Newport ....2	Newtown ...7	Ryde.....6	84	....
21	Standen	Kent	Cranbrook ...6	Biddenden ..1	Maidstone ..13	47	....
34	Standerwick	Somerset....	Frome.....3	Bradford ...8	Bath .....11	100	97
19	Standground.....pa	Hunts	Peterborough 1	Stilton .....6	Whittlesea ..5	80	1242
31	Standhill	Oxford	Tetsworth ...3	Thame .....6	Watlington..5	45	....
15	Standish	Gloucester..	Stroud .....6	Gloucester...9	Micheldean 12	108	536
22	Standish†	Lancaster ..	Wigan .....4	Chorley .....6	Preston ...13	204	7719
31	Standlake	Oxford	Witney .....6	Oxford .....8	Abingdon....8	62	669
41	Standlinch	Wilts	Salisbury ...5	Fordingbridge7	Romsey ...11	84	31
18	Standon †.....m t & pa	Herts.....	Bis. Stortford 6	Ware .....6	Buntingford..6	26	2772
35	Standon	Stafford	Eccleshall ..4	Mt. Drayton 10	Stone .....6	147	420
24	Stane	Lincoln	Alford .....7	Saltfleet ...8	Louth .....7	145	....
27	Stanfield	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham .6	Fakenham ..8	Foulsham...8	106	234
3	Stanford.....ham	Bedford.....	Biggleswade .3	Baldock .....8	Shefford ...2	43	335
4	Stanford.....ham	Berks	Abingdon....0	Oxford .....6	Wallingford 10	56	....
21	Stanford	Kent	Hythe .....3	Ashford .....9	Canterbury .13	62	243
27	Stanford	Norfolk.....	Watton .....6	Thetford ...8	Stoke Ferry 12	88	153
25	Stanford Brook...ham	Middlesex ...	Chiswick ...1	Brentford...3	Hammersmith2	5	....
28	Stanford-upon-Avon pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ...12	Rugby.....7	Lutterworth 6	84	24
17	Stanford, Bishops...pa	Hereford....	Bromyard ...3	Ledbury....10	Hereford ...14	130	362
4	Stanford, Dingley...pa	Berks	Newbury ...9	Reading ...10	Wallingford 13	49	139
14	Stanford-le-Hope...pa	Essex	Horndon ...1	Gravesend ..5	Romford....12	24	330
17	Stanford, King's ....tit	Hereford....	Bromyard ...4	Ledbury ...9	Hereford ...14	129	....
14	Stanford, Rivers ...pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .2	Epping .....5	Romford ...9	19	905
30	Stanford-upon-Soar .pa	Notts.....	Nottingham 13	Loughboro' .1	Cas. Donningt.8	111	129
42	Stanford-upon-Teame }pa }	Worcester ..	Worcester .12	Bewdley ...9	Tenbury ...9	123	198
4	Stanford-in-the-Vale }pa }	Berks.....	Faringdon..4	Wantage ....5	Oxford ....15	65	1016
9	Stanger	Cumberland	Keswick ....4	Crosthwaite .4	Cockermout.11	295	....
21	Stanham	Kent	Dartford....1	Gravesend ..7	Woolwich...8	15	....
27	Stanhoe	Norfolk.....	Burnham ...4	Castle Rising13	Fakenham .10	113	436
13	Stanhope§.....pa	Durham	B.Auckland 17	St. John's We.7	Wolsingham 6	262	9541

in which Harold lost both his crown and life. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and twelve boys and six girls in a school, erected in 1798, which has an income of about £30 a-year.

STAMFORD
BRIDGE.

Fair, Dec. 1, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, brass, pewter, hardware, and woollen cloth.

* STAMFORDHAM, or STAMFORD HIAM. *Fairs*, second Thursday in April; August 15, if a Thursday, if not, Thursday after, for horned cattle and swine; Thursday before Old May Day; November 14; and last Thursday in February, statute.

† STANDISH has a small manufacture of cottons and coarse linens. The principal grain raised here is oats; and coal is abundant. The church is a handsome edifice with a spire steeple, and was built in 1584. A free grammar-school was founded in 1603, by Mary Langton, which has an endowment producing £100 per annum. There is also a school for clothing and instructing twenty girls; Mary Smalley left £100 for its support in 1794. Two of the twelve castles of Lancashire formerly stood here, namely, Standish and Penwnortham.

Standish
and Penwn-
ortham
castles.

Fairs, June 29; November 22, for horses, horned cattle, toys, &c.

‡ STANDON, or STANELOW, is situated on the river Rib. The church contains many handsome monuments and sepulchral memorials; the chancel is ascended by several steps, and divided by the altar from the more eastern part, which is raised still higher. On an eminence called Haven End, are two large barrows, supposed to have been raised by the Danes. Here is an endowed free-school, and St. Edmund's College, founded when the English Roman Catholics were expelled from the college of Douay, at the commencement of the French Revolution. The ancient Ermin Street runs through this village.

St.
Edmund's
College.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, April 25.

§ STANHOPE is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wear; it is

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Staningfield	pa Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 6	Sudbury . . . 11	Stowmarket 12	65	306
27	Staninghall	pa Norfolk	Norwich . . . 6	Aylsham . . . 8	N. Walsham 10	114	542
28	Stanion	pa Northamp	Rockingham 5	Kettering . . . 7	Thrapston . . 9	81	313
22	Stanke	ham Lancaster	Ulverstone . . 8	Dalton 2	Leece 4	278	....
10	Stanley	to & cha Derby	Derby 5	Nottingham 11	Belper 7	131	391
35	Stanley*	to Stafford	Leek 5	Burslem . . . 5	Hanley 4	157	....
41	Stanley	tit Wilts	Chippenham . 3	Calne 3	Melksham . . . 8	90	....
45	Stanley	to & cha W. R. York.	Wakefield . . 2	Leeds 8	Pontefract . . 8	184	5047
15	Stanley, King's	pa Gloucester	Stroud 3	Minchingham . 4	Dursley 6	103	2469
15	Stanley, St. Leonard†	pa Gloucester	Winchcombe 3	Tewkesbury . 9	Cheltenham . . 8	98	52
7	Stanlow House	ex } Chester	Chester 9	Frodsham . . . 6	Gt. Neston . 10	192	13
	Stanmer	pa Sussex	Lewes 5	Brighton . . . 4	Cuckfield . . 10	48	123
4	Stanmore	ham Berks	East Illsley . 2	Beedon 1	Newbury . . . 8	56	....
25	Stanmore, Great	pa Middlesex	Harrow on H. 4	Watford 5	Barnet 6	11	1144
25	Stanmore, Little	pa Middlesex	5	Barnet 5	Watford 6	9	876
7	Stanney, Great	to Chester	Chester 6	Frodsham . . . 7	Gt. Neston . . 9	189	32
7	Stanney, Little	to Chester	5	8	9	188	201
29	Stannington	pa Northumb	Morpeth 5	Blyth 7	Newcastle . 10	285	1021
36	Stansfield	pa Suffolk	Clare 6	Bury St. Ed. 10	Sudbury . . . 10	62	470
45	Stansfield	to W. R. York.	Halifax . . . 10	Rochdale . . . 9	Burnley . . . 10	207	8262
46	Stansill	to W. R. York.	Bawtry 6	Tickhill . . . 2	Doncaster . . 6	159	58
21	Stanstead	pa Kent	Wrotham . . . 2	Dartford . . . 9	Maidstone . 11	24	262
36	Stansted	pa Suffolk	Clare 6	Sudbury . . . 6	Bury St. Ed. 10	60	353
18	Stansted Abbots†	pa Herts	Hoddesdon . . 3	Ware 4	Bis. Stortford 9	20	966
14	Stansted Mount- fitchet	pa } Essex	Bis. Stortford 3	Dunmow . . . 8	Saffron Wal. 10	32	1560
7	Stanthorne	to Chester	Middlewich . 1	Tarporley . 10	Northwich . . 6	168	149
10	Stanton	to & cha Derby	Bakewell . . . 3	Chesterfield . 11	Wanster . . . 3	149	744
10	Stanton	to & cha Derby	Burton on T. 2	Ashby de la Z. 8	Stapenhill . . 1	124	1182

STANHOPE.

of considerable extent and was anciently a market-town. Many of the inhabitants are employed in some extensive lead-mines, a tenth of the produce of which belongs to the rector, making the living a valuable one; limestone also abounds here. Several altars and other Roman antiquities have been dug up, and at the west end of the parish is a lofty eminence, supposed to be the site of an ancient fortress, which was destroyed by the Scots in one of their incursions; it rises 188 feet above the river Wear, which washes its southern base, and is defended on the north-east by a deep ditch.

Fairs, Wednesday before Easter; second Friday in September; and December 21; the last for cattle.

Scene of one of Robin Hood's exploits.

* STANLEY. According to the old ballad, this was the scene of the battle between Robin Hood, Scarlet, and Little John, and the Pindar of Wakefield.

Remains of an ancient Benedictine monastery

† STANLEY, ST. LEONARD was formerly a market-town of considerable consequence, but was destroyed by fire in the year 1686, since which it has never recovered its former importance. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen cloth manufactories, which, during the war, were carried on to an immense extent, but have now much decreased. The church is an ancient structure, built in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising at the intersection, and very singularly constructed, the walls being double, with a passage and recesses between them. The windows are in general lancet-shaped, but the west window is ornamented with tracery. The interior contains several ancient monuments. Here was formerly a monastery of Benedictine monks, of which the Priory Kitchen, a large square building, and some outhouses, are still standing, but the architecture displays nothing remarkable.

Fairs, St. Swithin's Day, and November 6.

+ STANSTED, ABBOTS. Here is Rye House, which was built in the reign of Henry VI., and celebrated in history for the supposed Ryehouse plot in the reign of Charles II. Some remains of the ancient structure, consisting principally of a gate-house, are still standing, and have for many years been converted into a workhouse for the poor of the parish.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Stanton .....pa	Gloucester..	Monmouth...3	Coleford .. 3	Micheldean 10	125	200
15	Stanton .....pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 5	S. on the W. 11	Evesham ....7	95	293
22	Stanton .....ham	Lancaster...	Ulverstone .5	Dalton .....2	Leece .....2	277	....
29	Stanton .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....6	Rothbury....9	Alnwick ....16	295	135
35	Stanton .....to	Stafford.....	Ashbourn....4	Uttoxeter ...9	Cheadle ....9	143	371
34	Stanton .....ham	Somerset....	Dunster ....2	Minehead....1	Dulverton .13	163	....
36	Stanton, All Saints and St. John's .pa }	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 10	Thetford ...10	Kenninghall 10	81	1035
17	Stanton-upon-Arrow.....pa }	Hereford ...	Kington ....6	Pembridge...2	Presteign ...5	150	393
17	Stanton-Bach .....ham	Hereford ...	..... 5	..... 4	..... 3	152	....
23	Stanton-under-Bar- don .....to & cha }	Leicester ...	Leicester ...9	Ashby de laZ. 9	Thornton ....2	105	295
5	Stanton Barry .....pa	Bucks	Newport Pag. 3	Stony Stratfo. 3	Towcester..10	52	51
41	Stanton, St. Bernard.pa	Wilts	Devizes.....6	Marlborough 8	Kenet .....4	83	319
10	Stanton-by-Bridge .pa	Derby	Derby .....6	Ashby de laZ. 7	Burton on T. 9	123	215
10	Stanton by-Dale ....pa	Derby	Nottingham .8	Derby .....8	Belper .....10	122	740
34	Stanton Drew* .....pa	Somerset....	Pensford ...2	Bristol .....7	Bath .....11	117	731
41	Stanton, Fitzwarren.pa	Wilts	Highworth...3	Cricklade ...6	Swindon....5	79	188
12	Stanton, St. Gabriel.pa	Dorset.....	Bridport....5	Lyme Regis .5	Charmouth .3	139	101
31	Stanton, St. John .pa	Oxford	Oxford .....5	Bicester ...9	Thame .....9	50	470
33	Stanton, Lacy .....pa	Salop	Ludlow .....3	M. Wenlock 16	Church Stret 11	146	1467
33	Stanton, Long .....pa	Salop.....	.....12	.....7	.....9	148	278
26	Stanton, Lower ...ham	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 5	Crickhowel .8	Monmouth..14	146	....
33	Stanton-upon-Nine- heath.....pa & to }	Salop	Wem .....5	Newport ...12	Shrewsbury..9	154	722
34	Stanton, Prior .....pa	Somerset....	Bath .....6	Bristol .....9	Pensford ...4	112	159
41	Stanton, St. Quintin.pa	Wilts	Chippenham 5	Malmsbury .5	Marshfield .10	98	317
23	Stanton, Stony.....pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley ...5	Lutterworth .8	Leicester ...10	97	549
26	Stanton, Upper....ham	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 5	Crickhowel .8	Monmouth..16	146	....
17	Stanton, or Staunton- upon-Wye.....pa }	Hereford....	Hereford ...10	Kington ....10	Weobley ....5	144	544
14	Stanway .....pa	Essex	Colchester ..4	Coggeshall ..6	Halstead ...10	48	665
15	Stanway .....pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 4	Chi. Campden 8	Evesham ....8	90	401
25	Stanwell .....pa	Middlesex ..	Staines .....3	Colnbrook ...3	Hounslow ...6	16	1386
23	Stanwick†.....pa	Northamp ..	Higham Fer. 3	Kimbolton ...9	Thrapston ...5	68	503
44	Stanwick.....pa & to	N. R. York .	Richmond ...8	Barnard Cas. 11	Darlington ..8	241	955
9	Stanwix.....pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle ....1	Longtown ...8	Brampton ...9	302	1788
7	Stapeley.....to	Chester	Nantwich ...2	Betley .....6	Sandbach....9	163	356
16	Stapely	Hants	Hartford Br. 5	Odiham .....3	Farnham ....5	43	....
10	Stapenhill.....pa	Derby	Burton on T. 1	Ashby de laZ. 8	Derby .....11	124	1926
12	Stapes Hill .....ham	Dorset.....	Wimborne ...4	Cranborne .9	Poole .....8	97	....
41	Staple .....tit	Wilts	Hindon.....4	Tisbury .....1	Wilton ....10	94	....
21	Staple	Kent	Wingham ...2	Sandwich...5	Canterbury .8	63	502
16	Staple Cross.....ham	Hants	Christchurch 2	Fordingbrid 13	Ringwood ...7	98	....
34	Staple, Fitzpaine .pa	Somerset....	Taunton ....5	Ilminster ...6	Wellington .9	141	415
6	Stapleford.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge .5	Linton .....8	Royston...12	50	464
12	Stapleford.....ham	Dorset.....	Stallbridge .0	Sturminster .4	Sherborne ...7	112	....
18	Stapleford.....pa	Hertford....	Hertford ...3	Ware .....4	Stevenage ..8	24	237
23	Stapleford†.....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mowb. 5	Oakham ...8	Grantham ..14	103	185
24	Stapleford.....pa	Lincoln	Newark ...6	Lincoln ...11	.....14	124	186
30	Stapleford.....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .6	Derby .....9	C. Donnington7	122	1533
41	Stapleford.....pa	Wilts	Wilton .....4	Amesbury ...7	Salisbury ...7	85	337
14	Stapleford, Abbot's .pa	Essex	Epping .....5	Romford ...5	Chip. Ongar..6	16	507
7	Stapleford, Bruine's to	Chester	Chester.....7	Tarporley ...3	Frodsham ...9	181	288

* STANTON, DREW. Here is a curious monument of antiquity, consisting of the remains of four clusters of huge massive stones, forming two circles, an oblong and an ellipsis; one of the circles is 300 feet in diameter, composed of fourteen immense stones; the other is only eighty feet in diameter, and formed of eight stones; the oblong stands between the circles, and consists of five stones, and at the south-east extremity is the ellipsis, composed of seven stones. The origin of this immense work is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been erected by the Druids.

Druidical
remains.

† STANWICK. This place gave birth to Dr. John Dolben, Archbishop of York; and Richard Cumberland, the dramatist.

Birthplace
of Cumber-
land, the
dramatist.

‡ STAPLEFORD. Stapleford Hall, which stands on the highest ground of an extensive park, was erected at different periods; the most ancient part was built entirely of stone, about the year 1500; on another part a tablet states that it was repaired in 1631, and it supplies a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that period; the windows have square

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Stapleford, Foulk's..to	Chester.....	Chester.....5	Tarporley...5	Frodsham...9	183	283
14	Stapleford, Tawney.pa	Essex.....	Epping.....4	Romford....7	Chip. Ongar .4	17	297
	Staplegate.....ex pa vil	Kent.....	Canterbury..0	Dover.....16	Herne Bay...8	55	247
34	Staplegrove.....pa	Somerset....	Taunton...2	Milverton...6	Bridgewater 9	143	457
21	Staplehurst*.....pa	Kent.....	Cranbrook...5	Maidstone...9	Tenterden...9	43	1484
9	Stapleton.....pa & to	Cumberland	Longtown...10	Brampton...8	Carlisle...13	314	1197
15	Stapleton†.....pa	Gloucester..	Bristol.....3	Chi.Sodbury 10	Marshfield..12	115	2715
17	Stapleton.....to	Hereford....	Presteign...1	Leominster .12	Ludlow....14	152	156
23	Stapleton...ham & cha	Leicester...	Hinckley...3	Mt. Bosworth4	Leicester...12	92	249
33	Stapleton.....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..6	Church Stret. 7	M. Wenlock 11	159	235
44	Stapleton.....to	N. R. York.	Darlington..3	Richmond...10	N. Allerton 14	239	123
46	Stapleton†.....to	W. R. York.	Pontefract..4	Doncaster...12	Selby.....12	174	107
44	Starbottom.....to	W. R. York.	Kettlewell..3	Hawes.....13	Middleham..16	232	....
11	Starcross§.....cha	Devon.....	Exmouth...2	Dawlish...4	Exeter.....9	173	....
9	Stare.....ham	Cumberland	Keswick...5	Crosthwaite .5	Ambleside .14	284	....
27	Starston.....pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston...2	NewBucken.11	Eye.....10	100	449
44	Startforth.....pa	N. R. York.	BarnardCast. 1	Richmond..14	Reeth.....12	246	632
39	Starton.....ham	Warwick...	Coventry...5	Stoneley...1	Southam...8	90	....
35	Statfold.....pa	Stafford....	Tamworth...3	Ashby delaZ11	Lichfield...9	118	41
34	Stath.....tit	Somerset....	Langport...4	Bridgewater 8	Taunton...10	132	287
7	Statham.....ham	Chester.....	Knutsford...8	Limme.....1	Warrington..5	180	....
23	Stathern.....pa	Leicester...	MeltonMowb.9	Bingham...8	Grantham...10	114	481
19	Staughton, Great...pa	Hunts.....	Kimbolton...3	St. Neot's...6	Huntingdon .8	62	1280
3	Staughton, Little...pa	Bedford.....	.....3	.....6	Bedford....10	60	455
13	Staunton.....to	Durham.....	BarnardCast. 2	B. Auckland14	Staindrop...6	248	324
42	Staunton.....pa	Worcester..	Ledbury...7	Gloucester...9	Tewkesbury .9	115	348
31	Staunton Harcourt||.pa	Oxford.....	Witney.....5	Oxford.....7	Bampton...7	61	657
23	Staunton, Harold¶.cha	Leicester...	Ashby delaZ. 4	Burton on Tr. 9	Ca.Donington 7	116	342
30	Staunton in the Vale pa	Notts.....	Newark...7	Grantham...9	Bingham.....7	119	173

STAPLE-
FORD.

heads and are divided by mullions, and it is ornamented with various statues placed in niches. Here is an endowed hospital for poor persons.

* STAPLEHURST is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill, celebrated for the salubrity of the air.

Fair, October 11, for cattle, corn, and hops.

Boiling
Well.

† STAPLETON. Here is a spring called the Boiling Well, the water of which springs up perpendicularly.

‡ STAPLETON. Stapleton Hall is a spacious and noble structure, situated in an extensive and beautiful park, watered by a stream that flows into the river Went.

Landmark
erected by
Lord
Courtenay,
in 1773.

§ STARCROSS, now a small seaport and pleasant watering-place, situated at the mouth of the Exe, opposite Exmouth. The trade consists chiefly in the importation of coals and timber. On an eminence, a short distance hence, is a square tower, erected by Lord Courtenay in 1773, as a landmark; it is called Belvidere, and commands some very fine and extensive views.

Fair, Whitsuntide.

The poet
Pope's
study.

|| STAUNTON HARCOURT is situated near the confluence of the river Windrush with the Thames. Here are some curious remains of an ancient mansion, consisting of the porter's lodge, the kitchen with some few adjoining rooms, and the domestic chapel, which latter has a chamber over part of it, and a tower containing three apartments one above the other, each thirteen feet square; and in the uppermost, which still retains the name of Pope's Study, that poet finished the fifth volume of Homer. This tower is said to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV.; but the arch of the largest window rather resembles the style which prevailed in the time of Henry VII.

¶ STAUNTON, HAROLD. Staunton Hall is a large and handsome edifice, composed of brick and stone, and is situated in an extensive park, in which is a large lake ornamented with a handsome stone bridge; the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
30	Staunton - upon - the - Wolds .....pa }	Notts.....	Nottingham .7	Loughboro' .10	Bingham ....7	117	125
23	Staunton Wyville ...pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' .6	Rockingham .9	Leicester ...12	89	135
10	Staveley* .....pa	Derby	Chesterfield .5	Mansfield ..12	Dronfield ....6	150	2226
22	Staveley.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Ulverstone .9	Cartmel ....6	Kendal ....10	265	380
44	Staveley.....pa	W R. York.	Boroughbridg.4	Ripley .....6	Knaresboro' .5	207	330
40	Staveley Head ....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal .....5	Ambleside...8	Orton .....13	267	....
40	Staveley, Nether ....to	Westmorlnd	.....6	.....8	.....13	268	197
40	Staveley Over.to & cha	Westmorlnd	.....6	.....7	.....14	268	344
11	Staverton .....pa	Devon	Totness ....3	Ashburton...5	Newton Bus. 6	194	1055
15	Staverton .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester .6	Cheltenham .5	Tewkesbury 7	103	245
28	Staverton .....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ..2	Southam ...9	Rugby .....10	74	475
41	Staverton .....cha	Wilts.....	Trowbridge..2	Bradford ...2	Melksham...4	100	....
34	Stavordale .....pri	Somerset....	Wincanton .1	Sherborne ...9	Mere .....7	109	....
34	Stawell .....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .5	Glastonbury .9	Langport ...9	133	214
34	Stawley .....pa	Somerset....	Wellington .6	Bampton ...7	Wivelscombe5	154	180
43	Staxton .....to	E. R. York.	Scarborough .7	Bridlington. 13	Gt. Driffield 14	210	260
7	Stayley Bridge, or Ridghill Lane† ... }	Chester & } Lancaster. }	Manchester .9	Stockport ...8	Ashton und.L3	184	1729
30	Staythorpe .....pa	Notts.....	Newark ...3	Southwell ...3	Bingham ...10	127	61
43	Stearesby .....to	N. R. York.	Easingwold..6	Helmsley ...3	York ...15	214	....
14	Stebbing .....pa	Essex	Dunmow ....3	Braintree ...7	Thaxted ...6	41	1434

interior of the mansion is spacious and handsomely furnished, and decorated with many fine pictures by eminent masters; the library, which extends the whole length of the north-east front, contains some very rare and valuable books.

* STAVELEY is in the hundred of Scarsdale; through which pass the river Rother, the Chesterfield Canal, and rail-roads from the neighbouring collieries. Here is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Judge Rodes, with two scholarships in St. John's, Cambridge, and bequests for the education of girls. An hospital for four aged persons was founded by Sir Peter Frenchville, in 1632, at Woodthorpe. In the reign of Charles I., one of the same family fortified his house with twelve pieces of cannon in favour of the king, but was soon obliged to capitulate. Considerable quantities of iron-ore are melted at two blast-mills in this parish.

† STAYLEY-BRIDGE, or RIDGHILL-LANE. This place, like many others in the populous district in which it is situated, owes its consequence to the extensive manufactories for cotton spinning, and the manufacture of various cotton goods established therein; and its situation for trade partakes of all those advantages which characterise Ashton. Great quantities of fire brick, of a superior quality, are made here; and, as has been stated of Ashton, fuel is abundant in its vicinity. The scenery about here is of a bold character, at one time exceedingly thickly wooded; the progress of machinery, however, and the desolating stroke of the wood-feller, have shorn it materially of its natural beauties; the lovers of the picturesque must therefore take consolation from the circumstance, that science and wealth have increased, in proportion as the charms of rude nature and rural prospects have disappeared. The *Wild Bank*, which is elevated more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea, presents very extensive views combining both grandeur and beauty. A society for mutual instruction was established in 1824, with a library attached, for the use of the members. A news room, well supplied with London and provincial journals, and other literary periodicals, is opened here; and numerous benefit societies, which alleviate miseries attendant upon poverty in age and sickness, do honour to the founders and supporters. Stayley Bridge is governed by the old constitutional authority of the constable, who has a "lock-up," a place of temporary confinement for offenders, within which place is deposited the fire-engines. In 1748 only thirty-four dwellings were in the place. In 1776 the first cotton mill was erected; in 1795 its first steam engine was worked, and lately there were

STAUNTON
HAROLD.

Foundation
of an
hospital for
four aged
persons in
1632.

Deteriora-
tion of its
scenery.

Intellectual
resources.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
22	Stede*.....ex pa cha	Lancaster...	Blackburn...6	Preston ....9	Clitheroe ...8	218	....
38	Stedham .....pa	Sussex.....	Midhurst ...3	Petworth...3	Chichester..11	51	494
16	Steep .....pa	Hants	Petersfield..2	Alresford ..12	Alton .....10	56	835
20	Steephill .....ham	Hants	Newport ....9	Shanklin ...4	Niton .....4	89	....
34	Steepholmes†.....isle	Somerset....	Bristol .....32	Cardiff .....11	W. sup. Mare 7	141	....
24	Steeping, Great ....pa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby.....3	Burgh .. ...5	Wainfleet ...6	134	281
24	Steeping, Little ...pa	Lincoln ...	.....4	.....5	.....5	133	262
12	Steeple .....pa	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .4	Wareham ...5	Dorchester .17	120	237
14	Steeple .....pa	Essex	Bradwell ...6	Maldon.....7	Chelmsford .16	45	497
12	Steepleton, Iwerne..pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...4	Sturminster..6	Shaftesbury..8	105	25
45	Steeton.....to	W. R. York.	Keighley ...3	Skipton.....6	Colne .....11	209	859
46	Steeton .....to	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...3	York .....8	Selby.....10	191	85
13	Stella‡.....to	Durham ...	Gateshead ...6	Heddon on W.4	Newcastle...6	280	482
21	Stelling .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..6	Hythe .....10	Ashford ....10	58	313
29	Stelling.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....9	Heddon on W.5	Gateshead .13	273	17
20	Stenbury .....ham	Hants	Newport ....7	Godshill ...2	Niton .....3	91	....
28	Stene .....pa	Northamp ..	Brackley ...3	Banbury.....7	Deddington .8	66	24
24	Stennigot .....pa	Lincoln ...	Louth .....6	Horncastle .9	Wragby ...9	143	89
10	Stenson.....to	Derby	Derby .....5	Burton on T. 7	Ashby de la Z.9	125	257
8	Stephen, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Saltash .....1	St. Germans .9	Callington ..9	221	3092
8	Stephen, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Austell...5	Bodmin ....12	Grampound..4	246	2474
8	Stephen's, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston .1	Camelford .16	Holsworthy 14	214	1084
18	Stephen, St. ....pa	Herts.....	St. Alban's ..1	Watford ....7	Barnet .....10	20	1746
3	Stepingley.....pa	Bedford....	Ampthill ...3	Woburn ...5	Dunstable ..10	43	348
17	Stepleton .....to	Hereford....	Presteign ...1	Knighton ...5	Pembroke...7	150	160
25	Stepney§ .....pa	Middlesex ..	Stratford ....2	Limehouse...1	Hackney ....2	2	67872
10	Sterndale, Earl..to & } cha }	Derby	Buxton.....6	Leek .....10	Bakewell....8	156	456
10	Sterndale, Kings ..ham	Derby .....	.....3	.....13	.....9	159	....
36	Sternfield .....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham2	Aldborough..6	Framlingham 8	87	203

STAYLEY-
BRIDGE.

in motion twenty-nine steam engines, worked by the power of 773 horses. The new road from Manchester and Sheffield and the Huddersfield Canal pass here, and produce many advantages to the trade of the town.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, March 5, for pedlery.

Grave of
the Roman
Catholic
Bishop
Petre.

* STEDE, or STIDD. Here is a chapel, a small ancient building, said to be of the age of King Stephen, and formerly belonging to a preceptory of the Knights Templars; the windows are lancet-shaped and the doors rather pointed and enriched with Saxon ornaments. In this neglected edifice divine service is performed twice a-year, in order to claim the endowment, the prayers being read from the pulpit, as there is no reading-desk; the floor is strewn with ancient gravestones, and among them is a slab of beautiful white marble which covers the remains of the Catholic Bishop Petre, who died in 1775. The east window having been broken ivy of the most luxuriant growth has made its way through the apertures, and falls in rich festoons over the altar.

† STEEPHOLMES ISLAND. A large rock rising perpendicularly out of the Bristol Channel to the height of 400 feet above the level of the sea, and about a mile and a half in circumference. A house for the accommodation of fishermen was erected here in 1776. A priory is said to have been founded on the same in the reign of Edward II.

‡ STELLA. An English army was defeated here in 1640 by the Scots, who passed the river under cover of some pieces of cannon they had planted in Newburn church.

Parliament
held here by
Edward I.,
in 1299.

§ STEPNEY. Stow, the Annalist, states, that in 1299, Edward I. held a parliament at the mansion of Henry Walleis, Mayor of London, in the village of Stepney, where he confirmed the great charter granted by John and Henry III. The manor, in 1380, was given to the Bishop of London, who had a palace at Bethnal Green called Bishop Hall, which was transferred to the crown after the reformation. The market of Whitechapel originated from a grant of Charles II. in 1664, to the parish of Stepney; and the same grant conferred the right of holding a fair, first kept on Mile-end Green, and subsequently at Bow, but now suppressed.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
41	Stert.....pa	Wilts.....	Devizes.....2	Marlborough13	Mt.Lavington4	87	185
6	Stetchworth.....pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket.3	Linton.....12	Cambridge..14	60	545
46	Steton.....to	W. R. York.	York.....8	Tadcaster...3	Cawood.....5	193	91
18	Stevenage*...m t & pa	Herts.....	Baldock...6	Hitchin.....5	Hertford...11	31	1859
4	Steventon.....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon...5	Wallingford10	Wantage...5	56	691
16	Steventon.....pa	Hants.....	Whitchurch7	Basingstoke..8	PophamLane2	54	197
3	Stevington.....pa	Bedford....	Bedford.....5	Olney.....7	Harrold....4	55	500
5	Stewkley.....pa	Bucks.....	Winslow....6	LeightonBuz.5	Aylesbury...9	46	1053
34	Stewley.....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster...5	Taunton....6	Langport...9	137	....
24	Stewton.....pa	Lincoln....	Louth.....3	Alford.....10	Saltfleet...8	148	69
34	Steyning.....ham	Somerset....	Bridgwater7	Watchet...11	Stoke Courcy1	146	....
38	Steyning†...m t & pa	Sussex.....	Brighton...10	Worthing...6	Horsham...13	50	1436
27	Stibard.....pa	Norfolk....	Fakenham..5	Foulsham...5	Holt.....10	111	505
19	Stibbington.....pa	Hunts.....	Wansford...2	Oundle.....8	Peterborough7	83	410
35	Stichbrook.....ham	Stafford....	Lichfield...2	Rugeley...7	Burton on T.13	121	....
24	Stickford.....pa	Lincoln....	Spilsby...7	N.Bolingbro.6	Boston.....11	124	425
11	Sticklepath.....ham	Devon.....	Oakhampton4	SouthTawton1	MoretonHa.10	184	....
34	Sticklepath.....ham	Somerset....	Chard.....3	Ilminster...4	Taunton...10	140	....
24	Stickney.....pa	Lincoln....	Spilsby.....6	Boston.....9	N.Bolingbro.4	122	809
20	Stickworth.....ham	Hants.....	Newport...4	Ride.....5	Arreton....1	82	....
15	Stidcot.....ham	Gloucester..	Thornbury...3	Chip.Sodbury7	Bristol.....12	115	....
14	Stifford.....pa	Essex.....	GreysThurro.2	Romford....8	Gravesend...6	20	274
46	Stillingfleet....pa & to	E. R. York..	York.....8	Selby.....6	Pocklington16	187	909
13	Stillington.....to	Durham.....	Stockton...6	Darlington...8	Durham....16	247	96
43	Stillington.....pa	N. R. York..	Easingwold..4	York.....12	Helmsley...12	211	717
19	Stilton†...m t & pa	Hunts.....	Peterborough7	Oundle.....8	Huntingdon13	75	793
34	Stilvey.....ham	Somerset....	Glastonbury.3	Mere.....1	Wells.....7	127	....
15	Stinchcombe.....pa	Gloucester..	Dursley.....2	Berkeley...4	WottonundE5	112	352
33	Stirchley.....pa	Salop.....	Shiffhall...4	Colebrook D.3	Broseley....4	139	271
12	Stirthill.....tit	Dorset.....	Bridport...4	Abbotsbury.7	Dorchester.13	133	....
14	Stisted.....pa	Essex.....	Braintree...3	Coggeshall...4	Halstead...5	43	895
8	Stithians, St.....pa	Cornwall...	Penryn.....4	Redruth....4	Truro.....8	263	1874
43	Stittenham.....to	N. R. York..	New Malton.8	York.....13	Easingwold.12	212	86
27	Stivekey§.....pa	Norfolk....	Wells.....4	NewWalsing.5	Holt.....9	216	460
39	Stivichall.....pa	Warwick...	Coventry...2	Warwick....9	Kenilworth..4	91	103
24	Stixwould.....pa	Lincoln....	Horncastle..7	Lincoln....14	Tattershall..7	132	221
42	Stock, or Stoke.to & cha	Worcester..	Droitwich...6	Alcester...7	Evesham...13	109	228
46	Stock, or Stockhill .to	E. R. York..	Hull.....9	Beverley...1	M.Weighton11	182	34
16	Stockbridge||.m t & pa	Hants.....	Winchester..9	Andover...7	Salisbury...15	67	851
46	Stockbridge.....ham	W. R. York..	Doncaster...3	Pontefract.12	Snaith.....12	165	....
21	Stockbury.....pa	Kent.....	Milton.....4	Chatham....7	Maidstone...7	37	618
34	Stock Dennis...tit	Somerset....	Ilchester....2	Yeovil.....5	S. Petherton6	123	11

* STEVENAGE is pleasantly situated on the high north road, and consists of one large street and several smaller ones, the houses of which are indifferently built. The chief trade is that of the carcase butchers, who send considerable quantities of slaughtered beasts and sheep to Hertford and London. The petty sessions for Stevenage division are holden here.

Market, Friday (disused).—*Fairs*, nine days before Whit-Sunday, and September 22, for hawkers, pedlers, and a little cheese; cattle market (the former nearly disused).

† STEYNING is supposed to derive its name from Steyne Street, an ancient road which passed here from Arundel to Dorking. It is situated at the foot of a lofty hill near the river Adur, over which is a bridge, and consists of four transverse streets, the principal of which runs south-west and north-east; great improvements have latterly been effected in the town by the liberality of the Duke of Norfolk.

Improve-
ments
effected by
the Duke of
Norfolk.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, June 9, for cattle and pedlery; September 20 and October 10, for horned cattle; second Wednesday in every month, for cattle.

‡ STILTON is situated on the high north road, and celebrated for the excellence of a peculiar kind of cheese, which has not unfrequently been called the English Parmesan.

Market, Wednesday, for corn.—*Fair*, February 16, for pedlery.

§ STIVEKEY, or STIFFEKEY, is pleasantly situated in a vale near the sea coast. At the bottom of a sequestered vale, surrounded with lofty trees, are the ruins of a castellated mansion, built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In the neighbourhood is an ancient camp.

Mansion
built by Sir
Nicholas
Bacon.

|| STOCKBRIDGE is situated on the east side of the river Test, over

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Stockeld .....to	W. R. York.	Wetherby ...2	Knaresboro' .6	Leeds .....12	196	207
23	Stockerston .....pa	Leicester ...	Rockingham 5	Uppingham..3	Leicester...18	89	60
14	Stock, Herward ....pa	Essex	Billericay ...3	Chelmsford ..6	Ingatestone .3	25	619
7	Stockham .....to	Chester.....	Frodsham ...4	Warrington .7	Northwich ..9	183	52
5	Stockholt, or Stock- well .....tit }	Bucks	Buckingham 3	Brackley ....8	Towcester ..7	58	....
39	Stockinford .. ...ham	Warwick...	Nuneaton ...2	Atherstone ..5	Coventry ....9	100	....
12	Stockland* .....pa	Dorset	Honiton .....6	Chard .. ....6	Axminster...6	145	1640
34	Stockland Bristol ...pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .7	Watchet ...12	Taunton....13	145	202
9	Stockleworth .....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle ....13	Penrith.....10	Keswick ...12	293	260
13	Stockley.....to	Durham	Durham .....5	Bis.Auckland 6	Wolsingham10	254	57
11	Stockley English....pa	Devon	Crediton ....5	Exeter .....11	Tiverton.....9	174	144
11	Stockley Pomeroy...pa	Devon.....	.....4	.....8	.....9	172	238
34	Stocklinch, St. Mary Magdalen .....pa }	Somerset....	Ilminster ...3	Taunton....10	Langport ....8	136	95
34	Stocklinch, Ottersey.pa	Somerset....	.....3	.....11	.....7	135	120
7	Stockport, or Stop- ford†...m t pa & to }	Chester	Manchester..7	Macclesfield 12	Chester ...40	176	66610
29	Stocksfield Hall ...to	Northumb ..	Corbridge ...6	Gateshead ..13	Heddon on W.6	273	35

STOCK-
BRIDGE.

which a new stone bridge has been erected. The Andover Canal runs through it, besides five small streams, which are all crossed by bridges. It consists chiefly of one long range of houses on each side of the high road from London to Exeter. The inns and public houses are numerous, and the inhabitants are principally supported by travellers, it being a considerable thoroughfare.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for sheep; July 10, for ditto and horses; first Thursday in Lent, for cheese; October 7; and last Thursday, for sheep.

* STOCKLAND. Fair, First Wednesday after June 11, for cattle.

Controversy
as to the
derivation of
its name.

† STOCKPORT, or STOPFORD, is a principal manufacturing town. Much controversy has arisen amongst etymologists and antiquarians relative to the derivation of the present accepted name, "Stockport;" the spelling of which is at variance with all the old authorities. Three centuries ago it was written in a deed, *Stopford*; in the civil wars, when occupied by the parliamentary forces from Manchester, it was called *Stopworth*; and in the twelfth century, it was written *Stopport*; probably a corruption from *Stoke-port*. Certain it is that in the survey no mention is made of the town, but its great antiquity is undoubted; and it has been made to appear, that it was the grand centre of many diverging Roman roads. The original manufacture of this town was silk, and the first mills in England for winding and throwing silk upon the Italian principle were established in this town. There are at this period some respectable silk spinning, silk throwing, and manufacturing concerns; but the great staple manufacture of the place is in cotton, which employs in its various processes the estimated machine power, by steam and water, of 1,900 horses, exclusive of the steam power used in calico printing, machine making, and the grinding of corn, besides nearly 6,000 power looms, chiefly worked by steam. The making of hats is also a considerable branch of business here; indeed, Stockport taken as a manufacturing town holds a high rank throughout the country. The conveyance of goods to all parts from this place is facilitated by the canal to Manchester, which, uniting with the Duke of Bridgewater's at that town, communicates with most of the navigable rivers and canals throughout the kingdom. The town of Stockport is most irregularly and closely built, upon ground in some parts precipitous, with an ascent from the north: at a distance, the houses on the higher ground appear to be supported by those below; while the lofty manufactories, rising in amphitheatric tiers, proudly overtop the whole. In the winter evenings, when those buildings are lighted with gas, the effect excited upon the passer through the town is that of astonishment, presenting to his view a wide illumination, grand and imposing. The country in the vicinity of the town is pleasant and pic-

Silk manu-
factures.

Its amphi-
theatric
position.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Stockton to	Chester	Chester 15	Malpas 2	Whitchurch 6	169	30
27	Stockton pa	Norfolk	Becles 4	Bungay 5	Loddon 4	113	110
33	Stockton pa	Salop	Bridgenorth . 5	Broseley 5	Shiffnal 6	144	459
39	Stockton pa	Warwick	Southam 2	Daventry 9	Leamington . . 8	81	380
41	Stockton pa	Wilts	Hindon 6	Heytesbury . . 5	Wilton 9	93	274
43	Stockton - on - the - Moor pa	N. R. York . .	York 5	New Malton 15	Easingwold . 13	204	319
42	Stockton - upon - Teame pa	Worcester . . .	Bewdley 7	Tenbury 9	Worcester . . 12	123	113
13	Stockton-upon-Tees* m t pa & to	Durham	Durham 20	Darlington . . 11	Hartlepool . . 14	241	7991
37	Stockwell cha	Surrey	Clapham 1	Croydon 8	Kingston . . 10	3	....

turesque ; the prospect from some points is bold, and on all sides is rich in wood and water. The Tame and Goit glide through the valley, at the east of the town, to their confluence below Portwood bridge, where, upon their junction, the stream takes the name of the Mersey. The market place, which is on the summit of a hill, and difficult of access, is commodious : greater quantities of corn, oatmeal, cheese, &c. are sold here on the market day, than at any other in the county. In this town and its vicinity are several bridges ; the most ancient crosses the Mersey on the Manchester road and is called the Lancashire bridge ; it stands very high above the water, each end being built upon a rock ; a noble structure called the New Bridge, consisting of one arch seventy yards wide and about thirty-two feet high, was carried away, in 1798, by a sudden and violent swell, to which the Mersey in the upper part of its course is particularly subject. The town has been greatly improved within the last few years, particularly by the construction of a new line of road, and a foot bridge on the Mersey, the former in 1824, the latter in 1828 ; it is also well paved, and lighted with gas. In the civil war this place was garrisoned for the parliament and taken by Prince Rupert, but again fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, who held it until the termination of the war. In 1745 it was twice visited by the troops under the Pretender. In a school established in 1805, for all denominations, 4000 children are instructed, and upwards of 1500 are received in branches of the same institution. In 1826 a national school was founded, in which between two and three thousand boys and girls are educated ; and the established church and dissenting bodies have Sunday-schools.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, March 4, 25 ; May 1 ; October 23 ; for cattle and pedlers' ware.

* STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, a handsome market-town, borough, and river port, pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Tees with the German ocean. Stockton is a place of great antiquity, and the early history of it is involved in great obscurity, nor has any conjecture been hazarded as to the derivation of its name. The ancient castle, which stood here, is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans, but the opinion has only for its foundation the circumstance of a coin of Nero Claudius Cæsar having been found about forty years ago, when digging the foundation of a quay, near the spot where the castle wall joined the river : the demolition of this castle took place about 1652. The borough of Stockton was incorporated by King John, supposed about the second year of his reign. The town hall, a commodious and handsome structure, standing in the centre of High-street, contains an assembly room, court room, news room ; and other suitable apartments for the use of the town : it was built in 1735, and enlarged in 1744, when the old toll booth was taken down. The parish church is a very handsome brick edifice, with a tower at the west end, containing a clock, a peal of six bells, with a set of musical chimes. Roman catholics, quakers, Wesleyan, primitive and independent methodists, baptists and unitarians have their separate places of worship, and some have their Sunday schools ; besides which there are two day schools, for the gratuitous education of the poor ;

STOCKPORT.

New bridge
carried
away, in
1798.

Its great
antiquity.

Town Hall
built in
1735.

Mar.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
24	Stockwith, East *...to	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 4	Epworth ...7	Kirton in Li. 10	152	269
30	Stockwith, West...to } & cha }	Notts.....	..... 5	..... 7	.....11	153	635
12	Stockwood .....pa	Dorset	Sherborne ...8	Yeovil .....6	Dorchester..16	125	33
22	Stodday .....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...2	Garstang ...9	Preston ....20	238	266
21	Stodmarsh .....pa	Kent	Canterbury .5	Sandwich ...8	Margate ....11	60	119
27	Stody .....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt .....3	Wells .....12	Foulsham...8	119	161
34	Stoford .....ham	Somerset ...	Bridgewater 7	Watchet ...12	Taunton....15	146	...
34	Stoford, or Stafford ham	Somerset ...	Yeovil.....3	Sherborne ...7	Crewkherne .8	124	....
34	Stogumber †...m t & pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater14	Watchet ....5	Taunton....13	153	1294
7	Stoke .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...3	Tarporley ...7	Middlewich .9	167	124
7	Stoke .....pa & to	Chester.....	Chester ...5	Frodsham ...7	Gt. Neston .10	158	334
10	Stoke .....to	Derby	Bakewell....6	Tideswell ...7	Sheffield....9	159	60
21	Stoke .....pa	Kent	Rochester ...7	Gravesend .11	Sheerness...6	33	432
27	Stoke .....pa	Norfolk.....	Loddon.....9	Norwich ....6	Wymondham 9	104	350
33	Stoke .....pa	Salop	Ludlow .....7	CleoburyMor.9	Bridgenorth.13	146	597
36	Stoke †.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ....14	Sudbury....9	Neyland....2	59	1447

STOCKTON-
UPON-
TEES.

works.

The river
Tees, the
source of
its growing
prosperity.

Joseph
Reed, the
dramatist.

a charity school, exceedingly well supported by subscriptions and dona-
tions ; and a grammar school belonging to the corporation. The public
institutions and buildings, and other charities in Stockton are, a savings'
bank ; a mechanics' institution, formed in 1825 ; a school of industry, in
Castlegate, founded in 1803 ; the dispensary, established above thirty
years ago ; alms-houses, for the free lodging of thirty-six poor people ;
and the workhouse. The custom-house is situated on the quay, at the
bottom of Finkle-street ; the gas works, at the south end of High-street,
were erected in 1822, at the cost of £5,000. The places of amusement
are the assembly rooms, and the theatre. Races are held on the *carrs*, on
the Yorkshire side of the river, opposite the town : the course, which is
considered a good one, is one mile in circuit ; and the races commence on
the Thursday, in the first week after York August meeting. As a place of
commerce Stockton possesses advantages equal with any, and superior to
some other sea ports on this coast : it has a good trade with Holland and
the ports of the Baltic, &c. Its manufactures consist of damasks,
diapers, towelling, sail cloths and cordage ; there are also ship-building
yards, spinning mills, and the streams of water in the neighbourhood
drive numerous corn mills. The great railway at this place is of vast
advantage to the town ; but the Tees is the great source of its growing
prosperity, abounding with excellent fish, such as flounders, eels, smelts,
&c. ; but the principal fishery is that of salmon. Coal mines are at the
head of the railway ; and about three miles from the town are excellent
quarries of blue stone, well adapted to the repairing of the highways.
Fine views are obtained from many points in the vicinity of the town,
particularly the prospect embracing the Cleveland hills, and the conical
eminence known by the appellation of Roseberry Topping. The surface
of the land is rather flat, but covering a soil fertile and productive, yielding
excellent pasturage, and heavy crops of corn. About five miles to the
northward is Wynyard hall, the noble seat of the Marquis of London-
derry ; and at Eaglescliffe and Norton, as well as nearer to the town, are
numerous handsome habitations and seats. On the north bank of the
river Tees formerly stood a castle, which was so completely dismantled
during the civil wars, that not a stone remains as evidence of its former
splendour. Joseph Reed, the dramatist, and Joseph Riston, the critic,
were natives of Stockton.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday before May 13 and November 23,
general ; and last Wednesday in every month for cattle.

* STOCKWITH, EAST. *Fair*, September 4, for horses and beasts.

† STOGUMBER, or STOKE-GOMER. Market, Saturday (disused).—*Fairs*, May 6 and
August 1, for bullocks and sheep.

‡ STOKE was formerly a market-town. The church is a noble struc-
ture, with a majestic steeple 100 feet high, and contains several ancient
and handsome monuments. Here was formerly a monastery to which

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
35	Stoke.....lib	Stafford.....	Stafford ....1	Penkridge ...6	Rugeley ...9	140	....
36	Stoke.....pa	Suffolk	Clare.....3	Haverhill...5	Sudbury....10	56	792
37	Stoke.....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford...1	Farnham ...11	Ripley .....6	29	1327
39	Stoke.....pa	Warwick...	Coventry ...2	Nuneaton ...8	Rugby .....11	92	848
16	Stoke.....pa	Hants	Whitchurch .5	Hurstborne .2	Andover ...5	61	....
45	Stoke.....ham	W. R. York.	Colne .....7	Clitheroe ...9	Skipton ....10	225	....
41	Stoke, or Limpley } Stoke .....cha }	Wilts	Bradford ....3	Bath .....3	Frome .....9	103	....
12	Stoke, Abbots .....pa	Dorset.....	Beaminster .2	Bridport....6	Crewkherne .6	139	587
28	Stoke, Albany.....pa	Northamp ..	Rockingham 5	Rothwell...6	Mt. Harboro' 6	82	339
36	Stoke, Ash.....pa	Suffolk	Eye .....3	Debenham ..6	Stowmarket .9	85	392
30	Stoke, Bardolph....to	Notts.....	Nottingham .5	Bingham ....4	Southwell ...9	128	181
15	Stoke, Bishop's ...tit	Gloucester..	Bristol .....4	Westbury ...1	Thornbury..12	122	2328
17	Stoke, Bliss .....pa	Hereford & } Worcester }	Bromyard ...6	Tenbury....6	Leominster .12	131	344
34	Stoke, Bottom ....ham	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 4	Frome.....8	Wells ...8	111	....
28	Stoke Bruere .....pa	Northamp ..	Towcester...4	StonyStratfor.8	Northampton 8	60	762
11	Stoke Canon's .....pa	Devon	Exeter .....4	Tiverton....10	Collumpton .9	164	446
16	Stoke Charity .....pa	Hants	Winchester .7	Andover....10	Basingstoke.13	59	135
8	Stoke, Clymesland* .pa	Cornwall ...	Callington ...4	Tavistock ...9	Launceston .8	216	1608
34	Stoke Courcy†.....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .8	Watchet ...10	Taunton....13	147	1496
37	Stoke, D'Abernon ..pa	Surrey.....	Leatherhead .3	Cobham ....2	Kingston ...8	18	289
11	Stoke, Damerell‡....pa	Devon	Devonport ..1	Plymouth ...2	Saltash ....3	219	34883
28	Stoke, Doiley .....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle.....2	Thrapston ..6	Kettering ..13	77	165
32	Stoke, Dry .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham .3	Rockingham .4	Stamford ...15	88	53
12	Stoke, East.....pa	Dorset	Wareham ...4	Corfe Castle .7	Dorchester .13	119	561
30	Stoke, East§.....pa	Notts.....	Newark ...4	Southwell ..4	Bingham ...8	124	320
17	Stoke, Edith .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...7	Bromyard ..10	Ledbury....8	127	505
41	Stoke, Farthing ...ham	Wilts	Wilton.....4	Salisbury ...6	Fordingbrid.10	87	....
27	Stoke, Ferry ||.m t & pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford ..17	Lynn .....16	Ely .....18	88	706
11	Stoke, Fleming.....pa	Devon	Dartmouth ..2	Kingsbridge 10	Totness ....10	104	725

Earl Alfgar and his daughters Æthelfled and Ægelfled made considerable donations, it being the burial-place of the family.

STOKE.

Fairs, February 25; Whit-Monday; May 12; for toys.

* STOKE CLYMESLAND. Fair, May 29, for cattle.

† STOKE COURCY, or STOGURSEY, was formerly a market-town, which once (in the reign of Edward III.) sent members to Parliament. It is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel. Here are the ruins of the ancient mansion of the De Courcys. Near this place a memorable battle was fought in the year 845, between the Saxons under the conduct of Alston, Bishop of Sherborne, and an army of Danish marauders, in which the latter suffered a complete defeat.

The ancient mansion of the De Courcys.

‡ STOKE, DAMERELL, a parish in the hundred of Roborough; adjoining the Borough of Plymouth, and including Devonport and Morice Town; it is one of the most extensive in the county. Here is the great reservoir from which the government establishment are supplied, as well as all the inhabitants of the place. On the west side of Stoneham Creek are the military hospital and block-house. On the east bank of the Hamoaze is Morice Town, consisting of four streets chiefly taken up with wharfs. Here is a large powder-magazine, occupying a space of four acres, which was found insufficient in time of war.

Fair, Whit-Monday.

§ STOKE, EAST, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Trent. In 1487 on Stokefield the battle took place between the armies of Henry VII. and the Earl of Lincoln who had espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, when the Earl, with 4000 of his followers, was slain.

Battle between Henry VII. and the Earl of Lincoln, in 1487.

|| STOKE, FERRY, is situated on the river Wissey, and in the high road from London to Newmarket. Here are extensive malt establishments belonging to Messrs. Whitbread, the brewers, of London.

Market, Friday.—Fair, December 6.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
12	Stokeford .....ham	Dorset.....	Wareham ...4	Corfe Castle .7	Dorchester .14	119	....
11	Stoke Gabriel*.....pa	Devon	Totness ....4	Brixham ....6	Dartmouth ..3	200	718
12	Stoke, Gaylard.....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...7	Sturminster .5	Stallbridge .4	114	69
15	Stoke, Gifford .....pa	Gloucester..	Bristol .....6	Chip.Sodbury8	Thornbury ..8	116	441
23	Stoke, Golding.....cha	Leicester...	Hinckley ....3	Mt. Bosworth4	Atherstone ..6	102	543
5	Stoke, Goldington...pa	Bucks	Olney .....4	NewportPag.4	Stony Stratf. 7	54	912
34	Stoke, St. Gregory ..pa	Somerset....	Langport ....5	Taunton ... .9	Bridgewater 9	133	1507
34	Stoke - under - Ham- den .....pa }	Somerset....	Yeovil .....5	Ilchester ...5	Crewkerne .6	126	1365
5	Stoke, Hammond....pa	Bucks	Fenny Stratf.3	LeightonBuz.4	Winslow ....8	45	323
17	Stoke, Lacy .....pa	Hereford ...	Bromyard ...4	Leominster .11	Hereford ...10	129	381
34	Stoke Lane .....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 4	Wells .....8	Frome .....8	111	980
31	Stoke, Little.....ham	Oxford	Wallingford .3	Reading....12	Henley ....12	47	....
31	Stoke, Lyne .....pa	Oxford	Bicester .. .4	Buckingham10	Deddington..7	58	593
5	Stoke, Mandeville...pa	Bucks	Wendover...3	Aylesbury ..3	Princes Risb.5	38	461
34	Stoke, St. Mary....pa	Somerset....	Taunton....3	Ilminster ...8	Langport ..11	139	275
36	Stoke, St. Mary....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ... .1	Woodbridge .9	Hadleigh ...10	69	827
24	Stoke, North .....pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth3	Grantham ...6	Folkingham 11	104	140
31	Stoke, North .....pa	Oxford	Wallingford 3	Henley ... .11	Reading ...13	46	223
34	Stoke, North .....pa	Somerset....	Bath .....4	Bristol .....8	Keynsham ..4	110	128
38	Stoke, North .....pa	Sussex	Arundel ... .3	Petworth ...8	Chichester..11	57	69
15	Stoke, Orchard ....cha	Gloucester .	Tewkesbury .4	Cheltenham .6	Winchcombe8	103	229
34	Stoke, Pero†.....pa	Somerset....	Minehead...7	Dulverton ..12	Dunster .....9	170	61
5	Stoke Poges†.....pa	Bucks	Colnbrook ...6	Windsor ...4	Maidenhead .6	23	1252
17	Stoke, Prior.....pa & to	Hereford	Leominster .3	Hereford ...11	Bromyard ..10	135	478
42	Stoke Prior .. .....pa	Worcester..	Bromsgrove..2	Droitwich...6	Alcester....12	124	1100
11	Stoke, Rivers .....pa	Devon	Barnstaple .6	Ilfracombe..11	South Molton9	187	270
34	Stoke, Rodney, or } Giffard .....pa }	Somerset....	Wells .....5	Axbridge...5	Glastonbury .8	125	299
42	Stoke-upon-Severn...pa	Worcester..	Upton on Sev.3	Pershore ....7	Worcester ..8	109	745
24	Stoke, South, or } Rochford .....pa }	Lincoln	Colsterworth2	Grantham ...6	Corby .....6	105	470
31	Stoke, South.....pa	Oxford	Wallingford .5	Henley ... .12	Reading ...11	47	812
34	Stoke, South.....pa	Somerset....	Bath .....3	Bradford ...7	Keynsham ..8	109	266
38	Stoke, South .....pa	Sussex	Arundel ... .3	Chichester..12	Petworth...10	59	126
31	Stoke, Talmage ....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth ..2	Watlington..4	Thame .....5	43	107
11	Stoke-in-Teign Head pa	Devon	NewtonBush.4	Teignmouth .3	Torquay ....4	192	621
33	Stoke-upon-Tern...pa }& to }	Salop	Mt.Drayton..5	Shrewsbury 15	Wem.....9	152	1030
35	Stoke-upon-Trent§..pa	Stafford. ...	Newc.und.L.2	Lane End ...3	Burslem ...3	148	37220
34	Stoke, Trister .....pa	Somerset....	Wincanton .3	Mere .....6	Bruton .....6	106	428
12	Stoke, Wake .....pa	Dorset	Blandford ...9	Sturminster..6	Dorchester .12	112	147
38	Stoke, West .....pa	Sussex	Chichester .4	Midhurst ..10	Havant .....6	60	101
30	Stokeham .....pa	Notts	Tuxford ...5	E. Retford ...6	Lincoln ....16	142	48

* STOKES GABRIEL. Capt. Davies, the discoverer of the Straits which bear his name, was a native of this village.

† STOKES, PERO. Dunkry Beacon is partly in this parish; it is a mountain twelve miles round at its base, and 1770 feet high; it is the most lofty eminence in the west of England, and serves as a landmark; but the summit is sometimes obscured with clouds.

‡ STOKES POGES. Gray made the churchyard of this parish the scene of his much-admired elegy; he died in 1771, and was buried here without any memorial, but in 1779 Mr. Penn erected a monument to his memory in a field adjoining the church; it is composed of stone, and consists of a large sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, with inscriptions on each side.

Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

§ STOKES-UPON-TRENT has latterly become a place of considerable trade, owing to the increase of potteries here, and which its situation on the river Trent greatly facilitates. The Trent and Mersey Canal also passes through the town, on the banks of which are numerous factories. The church contains a handsome monument to the memory of the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., who was interred here in 1795. In 1815 a very handsome and commodious national school was erected at this place, at the cost of nearly £1,000, chiefly raised by subscription. The first steam engine for grinding burned flint for the use of the potters was established here.

Market, Saturday.—The Wake is held the first Sunday in August annually.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Stokenburyham	Kent	Tunbridge .. 6	Maidstone .. 7	Sevenoaks .. 8			31	....
31	Stoken Church.....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth .. 6	Thame 8	Gt. Marlow 10			36	1220
11	Stokenhampa	Devon	Kingsbridge .6	Dartmouth .. 8	Totness 12			208	1609
33	Stokesaypa	Salop	Ludlow 7	Bishops Cast. 9	ChurchStret. 8			150	529
27	Stokesbypa	Norfolk	Acle 3	Yarmouth .. 11	Norwich ... 14			122	324
43	Stokesley *.m t pa & to	N. R. York . .	Darlington.. 17	N. Allerton.15	York.....45			238	2376
12	Stolingwayham	Dorset	Dorchester .. 5	Upway..... 1	Melcombe R. 6			125	....
34	Stonage.....ham	Somerset....	Bristol 9	W. superM. 12	Axbridge .. 12			127	....
35	Stonall, Lower ...ham	Stafford.....	Lichfield 5	SuttonColdfi. 6	Walsall 6			118	....
35	Stonall, Over.....ham	Stafford.....	..... 5	..... 6	..... 5			119	....
21	Stonar†.....pa	Kent	Sandwich.... 1	Margate 8	Canterbury 13			68	52
14	Stondon, Massey ....pa	Essex	Chip.Ongar.. 2	Ingatestone . 6	Brēntwood .. 6			21	290
3	Stondon, Nether ..ham	Bedford.....	Silsoe 5	Shefford ... 3	Hitchin 5			39	....
3	Stondon, Upper....pa	Bedford.....	..... 5	..... 3	..... 6			40	37
5	Stonepa	Bucks	Aylesbury .. 3	PrincesRisbo.7	Thame 7			41	773
12	Stone.....ham	Dorset	Wimborne .. 1	Poole 7	Blandford .. 10			100	....
15	Stonecha	Gloucester . .	Berkeley 3	Thornbury... 6	W. under. E. 6			114	903
16	Stonetit	Hants	Southampton 9	Fawley 3	Lymington.. 12			84	...
21	Stone†pa	Kent	Dartford 2	Gravesend ... 5	Maidstone .. 18			17	719
21	Stonepa	Kent	Faversham .. 2	Chatham ... 14	..... 16			44	80
21	Stonepa	Kent	Tenterden .. 6	NewRomney 8	Rye 5			61	410
34	Stone.....ham	Somerset....	Castle Cary . 4	East Pennard 2	Shepton Mal. 6			117	....
35	Stone§.....m t & pa	Stafford.....	Stafford 7	Lane End.... 7	Newc. un. L. 9			141	7808
42	Stonepa	Worcester ..	Kidderminst. 2	Bromsgrove.. 7	Stourbridge.. 7			123	551
46	Stone.....ham	W. R. York	Bawtry 8	Rotherham .. 8	Blyth 8			158	....

* STOKESLEY consists chiefly of one broad street, running from east to west, and washed on the south by a branch of the river Leven. The town is well built, and has a considerable linen manufacture. The petty sessions for this division of the liberty and a court-leet are holden here. The surrounding country is rich and fertile ; and the Cleveland Hills range at a distance from four to six miles, and form a sort of semicircle, with a bold and romantic outline.

Its fertility.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Saturday before Trinity Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and linen cloth ; Saturday before Palm-Sunday ; Saturday before Trinity-Sunday.

† STONAR formerly had a market and fairs, which have long been discontinued. It is a place of some antiquity, and was anciently of considerable importance ; but in the year 1385 the French reduced the town to ashes, since which it has never recovered its former consequence. In the reign of King John, Lewis, the dauphin, landed here with his troops ; and in the year 1359 Edward III., with many of his nobility and principal officers, remained at Stonar for several days, on their way to Calais. Salt works are carried on here.

Salt works.

‡ STONE is bounded on the north by the river Thames. Stone Castle is an ancient castellated building, with a small square tower at the east end, which is the only part that has any appearance of a fortress. It is one of the hundred and fifteen which were not dismantled, according to agreement between King Stephen and Henry II. Twenty-six sermons are preached every year ; one on each Sunday during summer, at Gravesend and Dartford alternately, the expense of which is defrayed by the rent of the lands attached to the above castle, agreeably to the will of Dr. Plume, founder of the Plumian Professorship at Cambridge.

§ STONE is situated on the northern bank of the river Trent, and since the formation of the canal between the Trent and Mersey, called the Grand Trunk, its commercial importance has been greatly increased. The town consists of one principal street, tolerably well built, and several smaller ones branching from it. It is a place of great antiquity, said to owe its origin to the inhumanity of Wulfere, King of Mercia, who slew his two sons for embracing christianity, but afterwards repented, and converted his heathen temples to Christian churches. The Saxons, according to custom, gathered stones and heaped them upon the place where Wulfere had slain his sons, to preserve the memory of the place,

Its great antiquity.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
34	Stone Allerton ...ham	Somerset....	Axbridge ...3	W. super M. 10	Wells ,11	131	....
44	Stone-Beck, Up .....to	W. R. York	Ripon .....16	Pateley Brid. 7	Middleham .12	231	332
44	Stone-Beck, Down...to	W. R. York	.....14	.....5	.....14	229	494
39	Stonebridge .....ham	Warwick ..	Coleshill ...4	Birmingham 10	Coventry ....8	99	....
21	Stonecrouch .....ham	Kent	Goudhurst ..4	Tunb. Wells 10	Cranbrook ..6	46	....
39	Stone-Delph .....to	Warwick ..	Coleshill ...9	Atherstone ..6	Tanworth ..3	113	....
34	Stone-Easton .....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 7	Wells .....7	Frome .....12	115	386
46	Stone-Ferry.....to	E. R. York .	Hull .....2	Beverley ...7	Hedon .....7	176	....
43	Stonegrave.....pa & to	N. R. York .	Helmsley....6	NewMalton 10	Easingwold.10	217	327
16	Stoneham, North...pa	Hants	Southampton 4	Winchester. 8	Botley .....6	71	766
16	Stoneham, South...pa	Hants .....	.....3	.....10	.....5	73	2737
16	Stoneham, Street..ham	Hants .....	.....5	.....9	.....6	72	....
15	Stonehouse*.....pa	Gloucester .	Stroud .....3	Minchingha. 6	Gloucester .11	105	2469
11	Stonehouse, East†...pa	Devon	Plymouth ...1	Devonport ..1	Saltash ....5	220	9571

STONE.

and Queen Erminilda, their mother, erected a church over their tomb. A town was afterwards gradually built at the place, which, in memory of the event, was called ‘Stone.’ The church is a handsome modern structure, built in the Gothic style, with ten windows on each side, and a square tower containing eight bells. The chief article of manufacture here is shoes ; and upon the “Scotch Brook,” a stream tha passes through here, are several flour and flint mills. In this neighbourhood are several seats, belonging to persons of distinction, amongst which are, Trentham-hall, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland; Swinnerton-park, Thomas Fitherbert, Esq. ; Meaford-hall, Viscount St. Vincent, at which seat was born the late gallant Earl St. Vincent, whose remains were interred in the family mausoleum in Stone church-yard. Three miles hence, on the road to Newcastle, is “Spring Vale,” where is a lunatic asylum of the first and most respectable order ; the proprietor, who has laid out the grounds of this establishment with such taste and diversity that the whole has more the appearance of a beautiful retired seat, the residence of some opulent individual, than a receptacle for those labouring under that distressing malady for which it is established : art and nature have here acted in unison, and the boldness of the one has been softened down by the hand of the other ; hill and dale, groves, water and fountains are judiciously intermingled, and perhaps no spot could be found more proper for an asylum of the kind to which it is appropriated than Spring Vale ; having the advantage of overlooking a great thoroughfare road, yet too distant for any annoyance to assail its quietness, from the numerous travellers and carriages which are continually upon it ; while the salubrity of the air and purity of the waters here, have been long proverbial.

Burial place
of Earl St.
Vincent.

SpringVale,
Lunatic
Asylum.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday after Midlent ; Shrove-Tuesday ; Whit-Tuesday ; August 5 ; September 25 ; for cattle.

Stonehouse
Court.

* STONEHOUSE is very pleasantly situated, and has the advantage of the river Troome and Stroudwater Canal passing through it. The inhabitants are principally employed in the clothing manufacture. Stonehouse Court is an ancient mansion, built in the reign of Elizabeth ; the windows contain some fragments of painted glass, and over the principal entrance is a stone tablet, with the letters E. R. 1601 ; the house, which is beautifully mantled with ivy, has greatly fallen to decay, and the grounds are now used as a farm.

Fairs, May 1 ; October 11 ; November 10 ; for cattle and cheese.

The Royal
Naval
Hospital.

† STONEHOUSE, EAST, is situated between Plymouth and Devonport ; it was formerly called Hipperstone, and took its present name from Joel de Stonehouse, whose property it was, in the reign of Henry III. It consists of several well-built streets, lighted with gas. Here are a battery, occupied by the Royal Marine Artillery, and a battery for the protection of the creek. The barracks are a noble and extensive range of buildings, of a quadrangular form, and built of granite. The Royal Naval Hospital for the reception of wounded seamen and marines, was opened

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
8	Stonehouse, West .ham	Cornwall ...	Plymouth ...3	Devonport .. 1	Saltash.....4	221	....
39	Stoneleigh* .....pa	Warwick ..	Warwick ...6	Kenilworth .3	Coventry ...5	91	1298
19	Stonely .....pri	Hunts	Kimbolton...1	St. Neot's .. 7	Huntingdon .9	63	....
31	Stoner .....ham	Oxford	Henley .....5	Watlington..5	Gt. Marlow.. 8	40	....
9	Stoneraise.....to	Cumberland.	Wigton .. .3	Hesket New. 8	Cockermou. 15	304	683
23	Stonesby .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.7	Grantham ..10	Oakham....12	107	287
31	Stonesfield .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock .4	Witney .....6	Chip. Norton 9	66	535
20	Stoney Cross .....ham	Hants	Yarmouth ...5	Newport ...5	Calborne ...1	89	....
36	Stonham, Asphall .pa	Suffolk	NeedhamMt. 5	Debenham ..4	Stowmarket .6	79	612
36	Stonham, Earl's....pa	Suffolk .....	..... 4	..... 5	..... 4	78	757
36	Stonham, Little....pa	Suffolk .....	..... 4	..... 5	..... 5	79	329
22	Stonyhurst .....vil	Lancaster...	Clitheroe ...5	Blackburn... 8	Burnley ....12	220	....
34	Stony Littleton...ham	Somerset....	Bath .....6	Frome .....7	Bradford ...8	110	....
34	Stony Soke .....ham	Somerset....	Wincanton .3	Bruton .....3	Castle Cary..5	112	....
39	Stonythorpe .....ham	Warwick....	Southam ...1	Leamington..6	Kineton ...9	83	....
38	Stopham .....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth...4	Horsham ...12	Steyning ...12	47	129
3	Stoppesley .....ham	Bedford	Luton .....2	Hitchin ....7	Dunstable ...6	33	510
7	Storeton .....to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston .5	Liverpool...5	Chester ....15	198	192
38	Storrington .....pa	Sussex	Worthing ...9	Arundel ..7	Petworth...9	48	916
44	Storriths .....to	W. R. York ..	Skipton ....7	Pateley Br. 10	Ripley .....15	213	229
40	Storrs .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....9	Ambleside...8	Cartmel....11	271	....
40	Storth .....ham	Westmorlnd	KirbyLonsda.9	Milnthorpe .2	Burton .....3	253	....
46	Storthwood .....to	E. R. York..	Pocklington .7	York .....9	Howden....12	192	119
3	Stotfold .....pa	Bedford.....	Baldock....3	Biggleswade 6	Shefford ...6	40	833
45	Stotford .....to	W. R. York ..	Doncaster ...7	Wakefield..14	Pontefract..10	169	9
33	Stottesden .....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .8	Cleobury ...5	Bewdley ...9	138	1579
23	Stoughton ...to & cha	Leicester ...	Leicester ...4	Mt Harboro'12	Uppingham 16	95	139
38	Stoughton .....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester..6	Petersfield...9	Midhurst ...9	59	570
42	Stoulton.....pa	Worcester ..	Pershore ...5	Worcester...5	Upton on Sev.8	107	312
12	Stour, East .....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury.5	Wincanton .8	Stalbridge ...6	106	531
12	Stour Paine .....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford .3	Shaftesbury.9	Sturminster..6	104	539
12	Stour Provost .....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury .5	Wincanton .8	Stalbridge ...5	106	870
12	Stour, West.....pa	Dorset.....	..... 6	..... 7	..... 5	107	219
42	Stourbridge† .m t & pa	Worcester ..	Kidderminst. 6	Wolverham.10	Birmingham 13	126	6148
21	Stourmouth .....pa	Kent 8	Canterbury .8	Margate ...8	Sandwich ...6	63	257

in 1762. It is a grand establishment, possessing every requisite, and accommodation for upwards of 1200 patients. A new victualling establishment is also established at Devil's Point, upon a very large scale. Stonehouse bridge is a neat stone fabric of one arch, and is the principal avenue between Plymouth and Devonport.

STONE-
HOUSE,
EAST.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, first Wednesday in May and second in September.

* STONELEIGH, or STANLEY-IN-ARDEN. Through this village run the rivers Avon and Sow, the former crossed by a well-built stone bridge, and the latter by a very old bridge of eight arches. The church is a spacious and ancient edifice, with an irregular tower mantled with ivy ; it presents some fine specimens of Norman architecture. Within is the recently-erected mausoleum of the Leigh family, and in the church is a handsome monument to the memory of Lady Olive Leigh, Duchess of Dudley. Here is a freeschool, founded and endowed by Lord Thomas Leigh in 1708, the funds of which were subsequently augmented by the Hon. Ann Leigh. The present income is upwards of £100 per annum, by means of which seventy boys and fifty girls are educated in a school-house containing apartments for the master and mistress. A range of almshouses for five men and five women was founded in 1575, by Dame Alice, of the same family. Stoneleigh Abbey is situated on a beautiful spot near the river Avon ; the park is extensive, well stocked with deer, and adorned with a profusion of venerable oaks.

Mausoleum
of the Leigh
family.

† STOURBRIDGE, a populous, wealthy, and flourishing market-town and township, forming the central division of the parish of Old Swinford, in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, is situated at the south-western extremity of the great midland mining and manufacturing district of England, on the south bank of the river Stour, and near to the head of the Staffordshire canal ; by which it enjoys a water communication with all parts of the kingdom. The appellation of 'Stourbridge' was derived from a bridge erected over the river in the reign of Henry VII. previous to

Derivation
of its
present
name.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Stourport*....m t & to	Worcester ..	Bewdley ...4	Kidderminst. 4	Worcester..12	123	...
39	Stourton.....ham	Warwick...	Shipston on S.4	Banbury....11	Whichford ..2	82	197
41	Stourton ... ..pa	Somerset... & Wilts.. }	Mere .....3	Bruton .....6	Frome .....10	103	650
21	Stouting.....pa		Ashford .....8	Hythe .....6	Canterbury 11	61	259
36	Stoven .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..5	Southwold...6	Beccles.....7	105	112

STOUR-BRIDGE.

Roman cement manufactories.

Hagley park.

Modern market-house.

which time the township was known by the name of *Bedcote*, which is still the designation of a contiguous manor. Its vicinity abounds with valuable mines of coal, iron-stone, and clay of a very peculiar quality, calculated for the construction of vessels destined to endure high degrees of heat, without fusion, and for bricks adapted to the building of furnaces. The facility of procuring this useful material for the manufacture of crucibles, together with the plentiful supply of fuel afforded by the neighbouring mines, gave rise probably to the glass works in this vicinity, which were established in 1557, about the time of their introduction into England from Lorrain. Various branches of the iron manufactory are carried on here and in the adjacent villages, which give employment to several thousand hands. There are also two Roman cement manufactories, one in Brettell-lane, and the other at Bedcote Mill. From the advantages which this neighbourhood possesses for the manufacture of this article, it is of a very durable nature, and particularly suitable for aquatic and other purposes. At Bedcote may be seen a layer of this cement, of about a quarter of an inch thick, which has withstood the action and re-action of a fall of three feet of hot water, from an engine, for many years. The church, or rather chapel of ease to Swinford, situate in the Rye-market, was built by voluntary subscription ; it is not consecrated, which gives the inhabitants the privilege of electing a pastor independent of the parish rector. The other places of worship are chapels for the presbyterians, Calvinists, methodists, Roman catholics and quakers. Numerous charity schools abound throughout this populous parish, conducted upon the most liberal system. Here are also alms-houses for the aged and respectable poor ; a bible society, mechanics' institution, and a public library, the members belonging to which are of the first order of respectability. Two miles south of this town, leading to Bromsgrove, is the magnificent and deservedly-admired park of Hagley, once the favourite retreat of the eminent Lord Lyttleton, and deriving an additional lustre and celebrity from the visits and the muse of Pope, as well as other contemporary classic and literary luminaries. Within five miles of Stourbridge are many other fine seats, and elegant mansions ; and, notwithstanding this neighbourhood is the seat of works in which the element of fire is employed to bring to perfection the manufactures upon which the prosperity and trade of Stourbridge are chiefly dependent, yet the general appearance of the country is highly picturesque, fertile and pleasing. The chief market is on Friday, but on Saturday the town is also well supplied with every necessary of life ; which is exposed for sale in a commodious modern market-house, erected on the plan of the new one at Liverpool, and was first opened October 5, 1827.

Market, Friday,—*Fairs*, March 29, celebrated for horses and other cattle ; September 8, for cattle of all sorts, and sheep.

† STOURPORT, a modern market-town, in the chapelry of Lower Mitton and parish of Kidderminster. The name is derived from its situation near to the Stour, which falls into the Severn on the south side of the town, to which is appositely applied *port*, from the Staffordshire and Worcester canal also adjoining the same river, and having extensive basins for the admission of barges, which here unload into numerous warehouses. Since the year 1770, this town might be said to have risen out of the fields, for before that period, a few scattered cottages, upon an unprofitable heath, were the only habitations here ; these have vanished as it were by



STOWN IN THE WORLD.

SCOTLAND 1822

Engraved by J. H. ALLEN, ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Stow .....ham	Lincoln . . .	Folkingham .2	Sleaford.....8	Donington .. 8	108	....
24	Stow*.....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough8	Lincoln ....10	E. Retford .13	143	808
27	Stow, Bardolph†....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham ...2	Stoke Ferry..7	Lynn .....10	86	760
27	Stow, Bydon .....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton .....5	Hingham ....6	Attleborough 6	92	303
36	Stow, Langtoft.....pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 7	Thetford....12	Stowmarket 9	78	204
19	Stow, Long.....pa	Huntingdon..	Kimbolton...2	Huntingdon.10	St. Neot's ..10	65	180
36	Stow, Market‡...m t } & pa }	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 14	Ipswich ....13	Eye .....13	76	2672
36	Stowmarket .....ham	Suffolk	Stow Market 4	Eye .....8	Debenham .. 6	80	....
14	Stow, St. Mary's....pa	Essex .....6	Maldon.....6	Chelmsford .10	Rayleigh ....7	38	242
6	Stow-Cum-Qui .....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge.. 5	Ely .....16	Linton .....11	56	400
36	Stow, Upland .....pa	Suffolk .....1	Stow Market 1	Bury St. Ed. 14	Ipswich ....13	76	826
36	Stow, West .....pa	Suffolk .....6	BurySt.Edm. 6	Mildenhall ..7	Thetford ...10	77	266
15	Stow-on-the-Wold§. } m t & pa }	Gloucester..	Northleach .11	Burford ....10	Chip.Norton.9	82	1810
31	Stow Wood .....pa	Oxford .....5	Oxford .....5	Bicester .....8	Wheatley ...6	54	26
12	Stowborough .....pa	Dorset.....1	Wareham ...1	Corfe Castle .4	Dorchester .17	116	300

magic, and a neatly built bustling mercantile town has succeeded them. The houses are built of brick, and covered with tiles or Welch slate, and the principal streets are well paved. An extensive trade is carried on here in coals, from the Staffordshire and Worcestershire collieries, and it takes the lead of every other in this part of the kingdom, as a market for hops and apples in their seasons. It is beginning to assume considerable importance as a corn-market, and much business is done in the timber trade: indeed the central situation of this place renders it peculiarly advantageous for carrying on an extensive business. It has now also become the principal depôt for iron, there being generally from 10 to 12,000 tons weight of that article on the wharfs, from whence it is supplied to the principal ironfounders in Manchester, and other towns in the north. Over the Severn is an elegant iron bridge, consisting of a single arch 150 feet span and fifty feet in perpendicular height above the surface of the river. The former bridge of stone was swept away by a flood.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, March 31; Easter-Monday; a meeting for horned cattle, hops, &c.; September 15, an annual meeting for cattle, hops, &c., December 18; also a meeting every Thursday for hops.

* STOW. *Fair*, October 10, for horses.

† STOW, BARDOLPH. *Fair*, Saturday after Whit-Sunday, a fair for all sorts of goods and horses.

‡ STOW, MARKET, is situated nearly in the centre of the county, at the junction of the three rivulets which form the river Gipping; it is a thriving town which contains many good houses, particularly about the market-place, and has a navigable canal to Ipswich. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, &c., which has succeeded that of stuffs and bombasins, and considerable business is carried on in the malting trade. The house of industry for the hundred of Stow stands on an eminence about a mile from this town; it was erected at an expense of upwards of £12,000, and has every appearance of a gentleman's seat. The petty sessions, a manorial court, and also the principal county meetings are holden here. Dr. Young, who held the vicarage for twenty-five years, and was tutor to Milton, lies buried here.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, July 10, for shop-goods and toys; August 12, for sheep and cattle, and a cheese fair in September.

§ STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, or STOW ST. EDWARD, is a small market-town, situated on the summit of a high hill, in a very bleak part of the country. The streets are irregularly built and indifferently paved. The manufacture of shoes formerly constituted the principal employment of the inhabitants, but it has declined, and there is now a small branch of the clothing trade carried on. During the civil war a battle took place

STOURPORT.

Depôt for
iron.

Burialplace
of Dr.
Young,
Milton's
tutor.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Stowe* .....pa	Bucks	Buckingham .3	Brackley ....7	Towcester...8	58	490
24	Stowe .....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Deeping 3	Stamford ....5	Bourn .. ....6	93	25
33	Stowe .....pa	Salop	Knighton ...2	Ludlow ....15	Bishops Cas. 11	165	147
35	Stowe .....pa	Stafford	Stafford .....7	Uttoxeter ...7	Stone .. ....8	135	1283
28	Stowe, Nine Churches }pa }	Northamp ..	Daventry ....6	Towcester .. 8	Northampton 9	68	404
15	Stowell .....pa	Gloucester..	Northleach ..3	Cirencester .11	Fairford ....11	83	43
34	Stowell .....pa	Somerset....	Wincanton .5	Stalbridge ...4	Sherborne ...5	114	127
41	Stowell .....tit	Wilts	Mailborough.6	Devizes .....9	Pewsey .....2	81	18

STOW-ON-
THE-WOLD.

nere between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces, which ended in the defeat of the former.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 29 and May 12, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; July 24, for ditto; October 24, for hops, ironmonger's wares, &c.

Improve-
ments
effected by
Earl Temple
and the late
Marquis of
Bucking-
ham.

Manuscript
library.

The
gardens, or
pleasure-
grounds.

* STOWE. Here is situated the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, formerly belonging to that distinguished statesman Earl Temple. Peter Temple, Esq., who settled at Stowe in 1554, erected on his estate a mansion, which was taken down and rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, K.B., who died in 1697. This edifice was enlarged by his son, Lord Cobham, who added wings and a new front; but greater alterations and improvements were made by Richard, Earl Temple, and his nephew, the late Marquis of Buckingham. The entire front of the building consists of a centre with wings connected by apartments, altogether 916 feet in length, the centre being 454 feet. A flight of thirty-one steps leads up to the portico or loggia, which is formed by six Corinthian columns, and is adorned with statues and bas-reliefs. The principal apartments are the saloon, an oval of sixty feet by forty, encircled by Scagliola columns, in imitation of Sicilian jasper, surmounted by a magnificent frieze in alto-relievo, consisting of more than 300 figures, representing the procession of a Roman triumph and sacrifice; the floor is of white Carrara marble in four-feet squares; an entrance-hall, designed and painted by Kent; an Egyptian Hall; a music-room; two libraries, containing about 20,000 volumes of printed books in all departments of literature, and one of the finest and most extensive collections of prints in Europe, including an unrivalled series of portraits illustrative of English history; a chapel, wainscoted throughout with cedar, the carved work by Gibbons; a billiard-room; a large banqueting-room; a drawing-room, and a state bed and dressing-room. The manuscript library is fitted up in the Gothic style, after the designs of Sir John Soane, and contains more than 2000 volumes, including a collection of Saxon and Norman charters, of very ancient and valuable Irish manuscripts, and works relating to Ireland, of original letters, and many other historical, topographical, and heraldical manuscripts, besides some splendidly illuminated books, particularly one adorned with miniature paintings by Guilio Clovio. In this room are also some curiously carved chairs in ebony and ivory, some of which formerly belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and others to Rubens. The apartments are furnished with paintings by the most eminent masters, and many interesting portraits by Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. The gardens, or pleasure-grounds of Stowe are more celebrated than the mansion itself. They comprehend a space of more than 500 acres, presenting a rich variety of surface and scenery, interspersed with architectural ornaments and statues. In a beautiful valley is a broad lake, in one part forming a cascade, and across it is a Palladian bridge. The principal buildings are the Temple of Concord and Victory, the Temple of Friendship, the Temple of Venus, the Temple of British Worthies, the Temple of Ancient Virtue, the Grotto, the Gothic Temple, Lord Cobham's pillar, 115 feet high, and the Bourbon tower, which is so called from its being surrounded by trees planted by Louis XVIII. and the Royal Family of France, as a memorial of their



STRATFORD, SUFFOLK.



STRATFORD-UPON-AVON,

WARWICKSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated



THE BIRTH PLACE OF SHAKESPEARE,

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

WARWICKSHIRE



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
12	Stower Common . . ham	Dorset	Shaftesbury . . 5	Wincanton . . 8	Stalbridge . . 6	106	....
34	Stowey pa	Somerset	Pensford 3	Wells 10	Shepton Mal. 12	116	228
34	Stowe , Nether* m t } & pa }	Somerset	Watchet 9	Bridgewater . 8	Taunton . . . 11	147	843
34	Stowey, Over pa	Somerset	9	8	10	147	637
11	Stowford pa	Devon	Oakhampton 12	Tavistock . . 9	Launceston . 8	207	463
15	Stowick tit	Gloucester	Bristol 7	Thornbury . . 8	Chi. Sodbury 14	122	568
36	Stradbrook † pa	Suffolk	Eye 6	Debenham . . 8	Framlingham 8	91	1527
36	Stradishall pa	Suffolk	Clare 6	Newmarket 11	Bury St. Ed. 12	62	393
27	Stradset pa	Norfolk	Downham . . 5	Stoke Ferry . 5	Swaffham . . 11	89	183
24	Stragglethorpe pa	Lincoln	Newark 8	Sleaford . . . 11	Graham . . 12	122	82
35	Stramshall to	Stafford	Uttoxeter . . 2	Cheadle . . . 8	Ashborne . . 10	137	....
25	Strand-on-the-Green } ham }	Middlesex	Brentford . . . 1	Chiswick . . . 2	Hammersmit. 3	6	....
43	Stranghow to	N. R. York	Guisborough 4	Whitby . . . 18	Stokesley . . 12	249	122
17	Strangward ham	Hereford	Kington 4	Pembroke . . 4	Presteign . . 4	152	....
16	Stranswood ham	Hants	Southampton 8	Lymington . 13	Lyndhurst . 13	83	....
13	Stranton pa & to	Durham	Stockton on T 10	Hartlepool . . 4	Durham . . . 18	251	736
51	Strata-Florida † pa	Cardigan	Tregaron . . . 5	Aberystwyth 16	Rhaydergwy 19	200	779
4	Stratfield-Mortimer § pa	Berks	Reading 8	Basingstoke . 8	Aldermaston 6	47	1208
16	Stratfield, Turges . . pa	Hants	Basingstoke . 7	Reading . . . 9	10	48	232
3	Stratford ham	Bedford	Biggleswade . 2	Potton 3	St. Neot's . . 9	47	....
36	Stratford pa	Suffolk	Dedham 2	Ipswich . . . 10	Hadleigh . . 6	59	675
36	Stratford, St. Andrew } pa }	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Woodbridge 10	Framlingham 6	87	234
39	Stratford - upon - } Avon || . . . m t & pa }	Warwick	Warwick . . . 9	Alcester . . . 8	Shipston on S 11	96	3488

gratitude to the noble owners of Stowe, for the princely hospitality shewn to them while in exile. In the flower-gardens, near the house, is an orangery and conservatory, and a building consisting of a circular room, and two semi-circular colonnades, containing a museum of natural history. The mineralogical and geological collections of the Abbé Haüy are in this building, as well as an immense number of specimens in every branch of natural history collected by the Duke of Buckingham.

STOWE.

STOWEY, NETHER, is situated on a small stream which falls into the Parret. A few of the inhabitants are employed in a small silk manufactory. A part of this parish commands some fine views of the Mendip Hills, and the Channel.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, September 11, for cattle and toys.

† STRADBROOK. This place gave birth to the celebrated scholar and prelate, Robert Grossthead, Bishop of Lincoln.

Robert
Grossthead,
Bishop of
Lincoln.

‡ STRATA-FLORIDA, or YSTRAD-FLUR. In a sequestered glen, embraced by a semicircular mountain chain, stand the ruins of the famous Abbey of Strata Florida, founded by Rhys ap Gryfydd, Prince of South Wales, A. D. 1164, for Cistercian monks. During the wars of Edward I. with the Welsh the abbey was destroyed by fire, but was soon restored in a sumptuous style, and flourished till the dissolution of all religious houses in Great Britain; the ruins are at this day insignificant. In this abbey were deposited the records upon which the history of Wales depends, from the year 1157 to the final overthrow of the last reigning prince, Llewellyn. And its spacious cemetery was the depository of the mortal remains of many Cambrian princes. The abbey-house appears to have been a noble edifice, a part of it is now converted into a farm-house, and a handsome mansion has been erected from the ruins of the abbey.

Burial-place
of many
Cambrian
princes.

§ STRATFIELD-MORTIMER. Fairs, April 27 and November 6.

|| STRATFORD-UPON-AVON is an ancient and singular built town, and, as its appellation implies, is seated on the Avon, over which is a good bridge of fourteen arches. The name of 'Stratford' is unquestionably derived from its situation on the great north road leading from

<i>Magn.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
25	Stratford-le-Bow ... pa	Middlesex ..	Hackney ....2	Greenwich ..4	Romford....10	2	3374
41	Stratford-under-the-Castle pa	Wilts	Salisbury ....2	Wilton.....3	Amesbury ...6	83	374

STRATFORD-
UPON-
AVON.

**Birth-place
of Shak-
speare.**

Shak-
speare's
flight to
London.

Shak-
speare's
Jubilee.

London to Birmingham, &c. *Strate* or *street*, signifying in the Saxon language a street or highway, and the word 'ford,' alluding to the passage through the Avon, parallel with the great bridge. The Avon derives its source from a small spring, called 'Avon well,' in the village of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, and continuing its meandering course, approaches Stratford in a broad and proudly swelling stream. The town may be traced as remotely as three centuries before the Norman conquest; at which early period a monastery existed here under the superintendence of St. Egwin, afterwards bishop of Worcester, and founded perhaps by the Saxons soon after their conversion to Christianity. Stratford has peculiar attractions to lure the attention of every admirer of the acute and inimitable Shakspeare, to whom it gave birth, and his productions, which for two centuries have so brilliantly illumined the histrionic hemisphere. Though there be other important names connected with its local biography, yet that of Shakspeare alone confers immortality on the place of his early fancy. And by an association with his genius, the scenery of the surrounding country, celebrated as the favourite haunt of nature and of the muses, is rendered uncommonly interesting. Here is to be seen the house in which he drew his natal breath, now converted into a tavern, called the *Swan and Maidenhead*, and a butcher's shop. Shakspeare received his education at a charity-school, from which his father (who was a respectable woolstapler, but low in circumstances) took him at a very early period, and thereby prevented his further proficiency in literature. In his nineteenth year he was married, and some time after, by uniting himself with some profligate companions, he was engaged in robbing a park of Sir Thomas Lucy's, near Stratford, of deer, and being detected, and prosecuted with unmerited harshness as he thought, he made so severe a ballad upon him, as ultimately occasioned Shakspeare to leave his family and business, and shelter himself in London, where, according to stage tradition, he first accepted the office of call-boy, or prompter's attendant; as a performer he was not distinguished, but as a writer he was, and is still the admiration of all. He died on his birthday, the 23rd of April, 1616, aged fifty-two years, and on the north side of the chancel of Stratford church—

"Low sleeps the bard, in cold obstruction laid."

Here is a town-hall, a market-house and a guildhall ; at the front of the first-named building is a statue of Shakspeare, and some verses selected from his “ Midsummer Night’s Dream ” and “ Hamlet.” At the south-eastern extremity of the town is the parish church, a venerable pile, romantically situated on the banks of the Avon. The trade consists chiefly in corn and malt, and considerable quantities of grain and flour are sent to Birmingham and its neighbourhood. The Avon is navigable to the Severn, and a canal opens a communication with the northern parts of the kingdom, and since the completion of the latter, the trade has been rapidly improving. In September, 1769, was the first commemoration of Shakspeare’s Jubilee, when an amphitheatre was erected for the reception of visitors from all parts of the kingdom ; it lasted three days, during which time every species of entertainment was exhibited : concerts, oratorios, pageants, fireworks, illuminations, &c. &c., and an ode and oration were recited by Garrick, in honour of the poet. A species of annual commemoration is still kept up, but with less *éclat*.

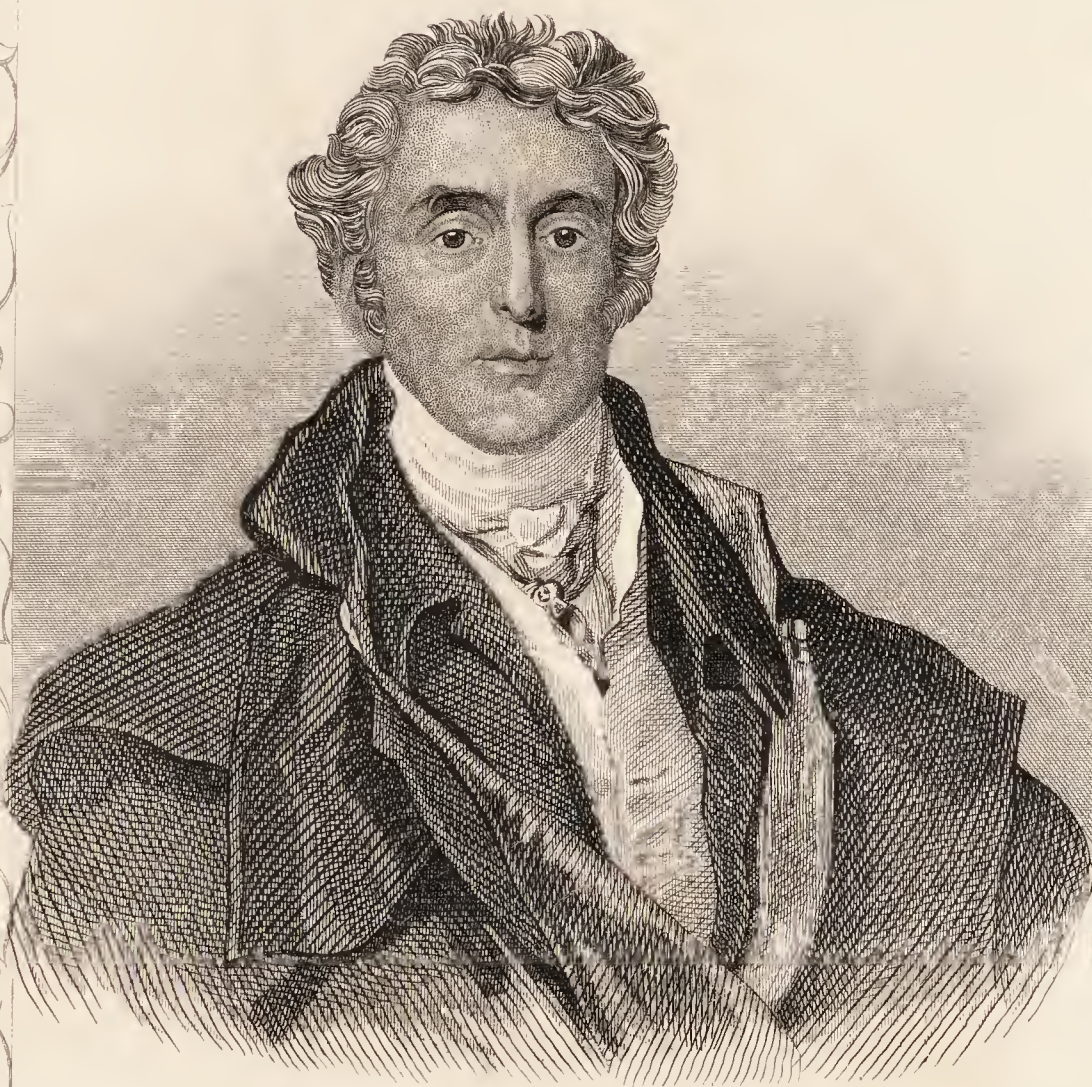
Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Thursday after March 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; May 14; last Monday in July; September 25: Thursday after September 25; for cloth, cheese, seed wheat, hops, and all sorts of cattle; and second Monday in December. The day after the last is a statute for hiring servants.



STRAFFELDSAY,

HAMPSHIRE

The Seat of the Duke of Arundel



DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
41	Stratford, Deans ..man	Wilts	Salisbury... 2	Wilton 2	Amesbury .. 7	83	....
5	Stratford, Fenny*... } m t to & cha }	Bucks	Stony Strat.. 8	NewportPag. 7	Dunstable .. 11	44	635
14	Stratford-Langthorne } vil }	Essex	Woolwich .. 5	Barking. 4	Romford 9	3	....
28	Stratford, Old....ham	Northamp ..	Stony Stratfo. 1	Buckingham 7	Towcester .. 8	53	....
39	Stratford, Old.....pa	Warwick...	Stratford onA 0	Henley inAr. 7	Kineton 9	96	5171
5	Stratford, Stony† mt } & pa }	Bucks	Towcester .. 8	Fenny Stratf. 8	Buckingham . 8	52	1619
41	Stratford, Toney....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 5	Wilton..... 4	Cranborne .. 9	86	125
5	Stratford, Water ...pa	Bucks	Buckingham 3	Brackley 5	Bicester 9	58	183
16	Strathfield-Say†....pa	Berks .. & } Hants }	Basingstoke.. 8	Reading 8	Aldermaston 9	47	808
3	Stratton	Bedford.....	Biggleswade 1	Shefford. 6	Baldock 7	44	....
8	Stratton\$. m t & pa	Cornwall ..	Launceston . 16	Holsworthy.. 8	Camelford .. 18	222	1613
12	Stratton.....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester... 4	Bridport.... 13	Crewkerne 18	124	310
15	Stratton.....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester.. 2	Gloucester . 16	Northleach . 12	91	468
27	Stratton.....pa	Norfolk.....	St. Mary, Stra. 1	Norwich 9	Bungay..... 10	101	251

* STRATFORD, FENNY, is situated on the rising of a hill, and is washed by the river Lofield, which is crossed by a convenient stone bridge. It takes its distinguishing appellation from the nature of the neighbouring lands. The town consists of two streets, one on the main road and the other on the cross road leading to Aylesbury. In 1665 it suffered greatly from the ravages of the plague. The inhabitants derive their chief support from travellers and the manufacture of lace. The south-east entrance to the town has been of late years improved by a new road, and its trade increased by the proximity of the Grand Junction Canal.

Grand Junction Canal.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, April 19, July 18, October 10, and November 28, for cattle.

† STRATFORD, STONY, is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge leading to Old Stratford in the county of Northampton. It is supposed to have been the ancient Lactodorum, which signified a river forded by a stone causeway. The town is built on the Watling-street, and the houses are of freestone, extending about a mile on each side of the road; it suffered greatly by fire in the years 1736 and 1742, when the body of the church of St. Mary was destroyed, but the tower is still standing. St. Giles's church was rebuilt with the exception of the tower, in a handsome manner in the year 1777. The only manufacture carried on here is lace-making. The market is well supplied with provisions, and considerable quantities of corn are sold here. At an inn in this town Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, seized young Edward V., and arrested Lord Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan.

**Destruction
by fire of St.
Mary's
Church.**

Market, Friday — Fairs, August 2 and Friday before October 10. for hiring servants; November 12, for cattle.

‡ STRATHFIELD-SAY. The Duke of Wellington has a magnificent seat here, given to his grace by a vote of parliament as a national tribute for his eminent and splendid military services, during the late war against Napoleon Bonaparte.

Seat of the
Duke of
Wellington.

§ STRATTON. Stratton is rendered memorable by the battle fought between the forces of Charles I., commanded by Lord Hopton, and those of the parliament, under the Earl of Stamford. The latter was encamped on a steep hill, with thirteen pieces of cannon, and 5400 men; and on the 16th of May, 1642, was attacked with a very inferior force by the royalists, who ascended four sides of the hill at once, and after a desperate struggle entirely cleared the hill of the enemy, taking their camp, baggage, ammunition, and cannon. The Bude Canal passes within a mile of this town.

The Bude
Canal.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 19, November 8, and December 11, for cattle.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
5	Stratton, Audley....pa	Bucks & } Oxford ... }	Bicester ....3	Brackley ....8	Buckingham .8	55	376
16	Stratton, East .....pa	Hants	NewAlresfor.6	Sutton .....6	Basingstoke.10	56	386
34	Stratton-on-the Foss pa	Somerset ...	Shepton Mal. 6	Frome .....8	Wells .....8	111	407
34	Stratton, Over.....tit	Somerset ...	S. Petherton .1	Crewkerne .4	Ilchester ....8	129	....
41	Stratton, St. Mar- } garet.....pa }	Wilts	Highworth .4	Swindon ....3	Cricklade ...7	78	924
27	Stratton, St. Mary...pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston ...8	Bungay .....10	Norwich ....10	100	721
27	Stratton, Strawless..pa	Norfolk.....	Aylesham ...5	N. Walsham 7	.....8	116	218
41	Stratton, Upper ....tit	Wilts	Highworth...4	Swindon ....3	Cricklade ...6	78	....
16	Stratton, West ....tit	Hants	Whitchurch 8	Sutton .....5	Basingstoke.10	56	....
25	Strawberry Hill...ham	Middlesex ..	Twickenham 1	Kingston ....3	Staines .....8	11	....
34	Stream .....ham	Somerset ...	Dunster ....5	Watchet ....1	Taunton... 14	156	....
37	Streatham.....pa	Surrey	Croydon ...5	Kingston ....9	Greenwich ..7	5	5068
13	Streatlam*.....to	Durham	Barnard Cast. 3	Staindrop....3	Wolsingham13	219	339
3	Streatley .....pa	Bedford.....	Luton .....5	Amphthill ...7	Bedford ....14	36	339
4	Streatley .....pa	Berks	Wallingford .6	Reading ...10	Wantage .. 14	49	582
34	Street .....ham	Somerset.....	Chard .....2	Crewkerne ..7	Axminster ..6	139	....
16	Street.....tit	Hants	Christchurch 1	Lymington..11	Ringwood ...8	100	....
34	Street.....pa	Somerset.....	Glastonbury .2	Somerton ....6	Bridgewater13	126	899
38	Street.....pa	Sussex	Lewes .....5	Cuckfield....7	Brighton ....8	45	168
14	Streethall .....pa	Essex	Saffron Wald. 4	Royston ....9	Linton .....7	44	41
35	Street-Hay .....to	Stafford	Lichfield ....2	Tamworth ..5	Burton onT. 12	120	112
11	Street Hayne ....ham	Devon	Colyton .....1	Axminster...4	Honiton .....7	151	....
30	Strelley .....pa	Notts	Nottingham .5	Derby .....11	Alfreton....11	129	426
34	Streme .....ham	Somerset.....	Axbridge....2	Glastonbury11	Bridgewater14	132	....
43	Strensall .. .....pa	N. R. York	York .....7	Easingwold.10	NewMalton 13	206	398
42	Strensham†.....pa	Worcester .	Pershore ....5	Tewkesbury 5	Upton ....4	108	328
39	Stret Aston .....ham	Warwick...	Rugby .....6	Lutterworth .7	Coventry ...9	89	....
17	Stretford .....pa	Hereford....	Leominster .5	Weobley ...4	Pembridge..4	142	44
17	Stretford .....to	Hereford....	.....3	Bromyard ...9	Tenbury ....8	134	....
22	Stretford .....to & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester .4	Stockport ...8	Warrington.14	179	2463
6	Stretham.....pa	Cambridge..	Ely .....4	Cambridge..11	St. Ives ....13	62	1173
7	Stretton .....to	Chester.....	Chester ....11	Malpas .....5	Wrexham .. 8	173	324
7	Stretton .....to & cha	Chester.....	Warrington .4	Northwich ..7	Frodsham ...8	181	105
10	Stretton .....to	Derby	Alfreton ...4	Chesterfield..6	Matlock ...6	143	439
32	Stretton.....pa	Rutland	Stamford ....8	Oakham ...8	Uppingham 15	97	208
35	Stretton .....to & cha	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...3	Brewood ....2	Shiffnal ...10	133	....
35	Stretton .....to	Stafford.....	Burton onTr. 2	Derby .....9	Tutbury ....4	127	268
39	Stretton Baskerville.pa	Warwick ...	Nuneaton ...3	Hinckley ...3	Coventry ....9	97	59
33	Stretton, ChurchI .. } m t & pa }	Salop	M. Wenlock 12	Shrewsbury 13	Ludlow ....14	158	1302

Streatlam
Castle.

* STREATLAM. Streatlam Castle is an elegant stone structure, erected on the site of the ancient castle, in the seventeenth century; it stands in a deep vale, and is surrounded by high and irregular hills, in some parts covered with forests; though the scenery is rude, it has on the whole a romantic appearance. In the immediate neighbourhood are extensive stone quarries.

Samuel
Butler, the
author of
Hudibras.

† STRENSHAM is situated on the river Avon, between the Malvern and Bredon Hills. This place is famous for the siege sustained against the parliamentary army during the civil war, when Sir William Russel, the lord of the manor, showed so much bravery; and also as having given birth to the celebrated Samuel Butler, the author of Hudibras.

Caer Cara-
doc, or the
Mount of
Caractacus.

‡ STRETTON, CHURCH, is situated in a valley, and apparently closed in by lofty and impassable mountains. A considerable trade is carried on here in flannel and malt, and a number of the poor are employed in making a strong linen cloth called hessens, used in packing hops and wool; on the surrounding hills great quantities of sheep are fed; they produce excellent wool, which is sold to the Yorkshire clothiers. The air is very salubrious, the soil is a fine gravel, and the numerous rivulets contain excellent trout. About two miles distant is Caer Caradoc, or the Mount of Caractacus, on the top of which are the remains of an old British camp surrounded by a double ditch; the prospect from the summit is very extensive. At a short distance is an insulated hill called Brocard's Castle; it stands between two others of a much greater altitude, with deep intrenchments on its summit, and is a post admirably adapted to guard the pass between the mounts. Dr. Mainwaring,

May	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
33	Stretton, Little ...ham	Salop	ChurchStret. 2	BishopsCastle9	Clun .....13	156	....
39	Stretton-upon-Duns- moor .....pa }	Warwick...	Dunchurch ..6	Coventry ....7	Warwick ..10	85	817
39	Stretton-en-le-Fields.....pa }	Warwick...	Ashby de laZ.5	Burton on T. 9	M. Bosworth 10	116	109
39	Stretton-under-Foss.to	Warwick...	Rugby .....6	Lutterworth .7	Coventry ....8	89	305
39	Stretton-upon-the- Foss.....pa }	Warwick...	Shipston on S.3	Moreton in M.4	Chi. Campden 5	86	455
17	Stretton, Grandsham pa	Hereford....	Ledbury ... .7	Bromyard ...8	Hereford ... .9	127	168
23	Stretton Magna...ham	Leicester ...	Leicester ....6	Mt. Harboro'11	Melton Mow.15	94	27
23	Stretton Parva...ham	Leicester ...	.....7	.....10	.....15	93	96
17	Stretton-near-Sug- was.....pa }	Hereford....	Hereford ....4	Leominster .11	Pembridge..12	138	155
40	Strickland, Great...to	Westmorlnd	Penrith.....6	Shap .....5	Appleby... .9	279	245
40	Strickland, Kettle ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....3	Bowness ....6	Ambleside..10	265	386
40	Strickland, Little...to	Westmorlnd	Orton .....9	Shap .....3	Penrith.....8	278	121
40	Strickland, Roger.ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....4	Bowness ....7	Ambleside..10	266	326
12	Strickland, Winter borne.....pa }	Dorset.....	Blandford ...4	Dorchester .14	Sturminster..7	107	400
34	Stringston.....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater 10	Watchet ...8	Taunton...13	149	128
28	Strixton.....pa	Northainp ..	Wellingboro' 4	Higham Fer. 6	Northampt. 10	64	69
15	Stroate .....ham	Gloucester..	Chepstow ...4	Monmouth..12	Coleford...10	130	....
15	Stroudend.....tit	Gloucester..	Painswick ..1	Stroudwater 4	Gloucester ..7	105	838
4	Stroud .....tit	Berks.....	Abingdon...5	Oxford .....4	Witney ....8	58	72
15	Stroud* .....m t & pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..9	Cirencester 12	Berkeley ...14	101	8607
21	Stroud† .....pa	Kent	Rochester ...1	Gravesend ..6	Maidstone ..9	29	1549
25	Stroud Green....ham	Middlesex ..	Highgate ...2	Tottenham ..3	Southgate ...4	4	....
24	Stroxton.....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...4	Corby .....7	Stamford ...17	106	124
42	Strubby .....pa	Lincoln	Alford.....4	Louth .....9	Saltfleet ...8	142	201
27	Strumpshaw.....pa	Norfolk....	Acle .....4	Norwich ...8	Loddon.....7	116	374
16	Stubbington...ham	Hants	Fareham ...3	Titchfield ..3	Gosport ....4	76	....
45	Stubbs .....to	W. R. York	Doncaster ...7	Wakefield..13	Rotherham .13	169	26
35	Stubby Lane.....to	Stafford....	Uttoxeter ...4	AbbotsBrom.5	Tutbury....6	133	173
12	Stubhampton....ham	Dorset	Blandford ..6	Shaftesbury .8	Cranborne .10	99	....
9	Stubhill .....ham	Cumberland	Longtown ...1	Carlisle ...8	Brampton ...11	309	....
7	Stublach .....to	Chester.....	Middlewich .4	Northwich ..5	Knutsford ...6	171	66
10	Stubley .....ham	Derby	Dronfield ...1	Sheffield ...6	Bakewell...12	158	....
24	Stubton.....pa	Lincoln	Newark .....6	Grantham ...10	Sleaford ....14	120	182
3	Studham .....pa	Bedford & } Hertford.. }	Market Street3	Dunstable ...4	LeightonBuz 10	32	821

chaplain to Charles I., who was censured by parliament for preaching two sermons, called Religion and Allegiance, and afterwards imprisoned three years, was a native of this place.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 10 May 14, July 3, and September 25, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

* STROUD is situated on an eminence near the confluence of the river Frome, and the Slade Water. It may be considered as the centre of the clothing manufacture in this part of the country. Its water is celebrated for the dyeing of scarlet and other grain colours, on which account the clothing trade has been extended for upwards of twenty miles along the river, on the banks of which are numerous fulling-mills. The Severn Canal passes this town to Cirencester, and joins the Thames at Lechlade. The scenery of this district is very beautiful, though the steep acclivity and irregularity of the ground render the roads fatiguing to travellers. John Canton, the natural philosopher, and Dr. White, professor of Arabic at Oxford, were natives of this place.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 10 and August 21, for cattle, sheep, and pigs.

† STROUD consists chiefly of one narrow street, extending along the sides of the high road, and connecting with the west end of Rochester bridge. The inhabitants are principally supported by maritime occupations, and by the fisheries on the river Medway, of which that of oysters is the most considerable. The remains of an ancient mansion of the Knights Templars are still discernible in a farm-house now called Temple Farm, which stands on the bank of the river, about half a mile from the church.

Fair, August 17, for toys

STRETTON
CHURCH.

Native
place of Dr.
White, pro-
fessor of
Arabic at
Oxford.

Remains of
an ancient
mansion of
the Knights
Templars.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Studland*.....pa	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .6	Swanwich .. 3	Pooie .....6	112	435
31	Studley ...ham & cha	Bucks & } Oxford ... }	Oxford .....7	Bicester .....7	Thame .....9	54	405
11	Studley .....pa	Devon.....	Bampton ....4	Tiverton.....5	Dulverton ...6	165	512
39	Studley†.....pa	Warwick ..	Alcester ....4	Broingsgrove 9	Henley in Ar.6	107	1903
44	Studley Roger .....to	W. R. York	Ripon .. ....1	PateleyBridg.9	Ripley .....7	213	157
44	Studley, Royal† ..ex }pa lib }	W. R. York	..... 2	..... 8	..... 7	214	60
19	Stukeley, Great ...pa	Hunts	Huntingdon .2	Stilton ....11	Kimbolton..11	61	397
19	Stukeley, Little ...pa	Hunts .....	..... 3	.....10	.....11	62	413
6	Stuntney ...ham & cha	Cambridge..	Ely .....2	Soham .. ...4	Littleport ...7	67	....
6	Sturbridge§.....ham	Cambridge..	Cambridge ..2	Newmarket 12	Ely .....15	53	....
14	Sturmere .....pa	Essex	Clare .....5	Haverhill...2	Halstead ...12	57	320
12	Sturminster,Newton|| } ..... m t & pa }	Dorset	Sherborne ..11	Shaftesbury..9	Blandford ...8	110	1831
12	SturminsterMarshall pa	Dorset	WimborneM.4	Blandford ...6	Poole .....8	104	803
21	Sturrey .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..2	Herne Bay ..6	Margate ....13	57	925
10	Sturston .....to	Derby	Ashborne....1	Wirksworth .8	Derby .....13	140	578
27	Sturston.....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton .....5	Brandon ...10	Thetford ...9	89	49

The
Adlinge-
stone.

* **STUDLAND** is situated at the extremity of the Isle of Purbeck. Studland Bay extends to Pool Harbour, and affords a safe anchorage for vessels of fourteen feet draught. In the neighbourhood are several curious barrows ; the most remarkable is the Adlingestone, or Agglestone, an extraordinary insulated rock about eighty-feet in circumference, and nearly twenty in height ; the eminence on which it is raised occupies upwards of half an acre ; the steepest part of the slope is 300 feet, and the perpendicular height ninety, and it is entirely covered with heath, fern, and furze.

† **STUDLEY** is an ancient village, four miles from Alcester, on the road to Birmingham, seated on the river Arrow, and is chiefly to be noticed as containing the remains of a priory of great antiquity, and once of considerable extent, founded before the conquest. Needles and fish-hooks are the only articles manufactured here, which employ many of the inhabitants.

Fountain's
Abbey.

‡ **STUDLEY, ROYAL.** Studley is an elegant seat, situated in a beautiful park, adorned with lofty and venerable trees and well stocked with deer ; the mansion, which is handsome and commodious, contains a good selection of paintings and family portraits and a library well stored with valuable books. The pleasure-grounds, which are particularly worthy of attention, consist of about 650 acres, and contain a number of delightful recesses, in which are placed several statues and ornamental buildings, but their most magnificent ornament is Fountain's Abbey. This monastery originally covered about twelve acres of ground : the present remains abound in objects of great curiosity, and are said to be the most perfect of any monastic edifice in England ; it is built in the most elegant style of Gothic architecture ; the tower and all the walls are still standing, the roof alone having fallen to ruins.

§ **STURBRIDGE**, or **STERES-BRIDGE**, is celebrated for its annual fair, held on the banks of the river Stour, which continues during three weeks, under the jurisdiction of the University of Cambridge ; this fair is attended by tradesmen from all parts of England, and supplied with every article of manufacture and provision, as well as with all kinds of cattle.

Fair, September 28 ; for horses, leather, cheese, hops, iron, wool, and all sorts of goods from London.

The Anice-
tis of
Ravennas.

|| **STURMINSTER, NEWTON CASTLE**, is situated on each side of the river Stour, and connected by a good stone bridge of six arches. It is supposed to be the Anicetis of Ravennas. The town is of great antiquity

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Sturston.....pa	Suffolk	Eye	3	Diss	3	Harleston...8	92 212
24	Sturton	Lincoln	Horncastle ..	6	Wragby	6	Louth	140 138
24	Sturton	Lincoln	Brigg	3	Kirton in Lin..	5	Lincoln	155 318
24	Sturton	Lincoln	Gainsborough	8	Lincoln	9	EastRetford	142
30	Sturton	Netts	East Retford.	6	Gainsboro'...	5	Tuxford	147 638
45	Sturton	W. R. York.	Skipton	1	Settle	14	Clitheroe ...	217 74
29	Sturton Grange.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick	5	Morpeth ...	15	Rothbury ..	304 79
45	Sturton Grange.....to	W. R. York.	Tadcaster ..	8	Leeds	9	Wakefield..	186 101
28	Stuttesbury	Northamp ..	Brackley	6	Banbury....	8	Towcester .	69 35
36	Stutton	Suffolk	Ipswich	7	Manningtree	5	Harwich ...	65 475
45	Stutton	W. R. York	Tadcaster ..	2	Leeds	13	Pontefract..	190 330
10	Stydd	Derby	Ashborne....	4	Uttoxeter ...	7	Derby	140 33
29	Styford	Northumb ..	Hexham.....	6	Newcastle ..	15	Corbridge ...	279 65
12	Stynesford.....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..	1	Bere Regis..	10	Blandford ..	119 370
30	Styrap.....to	Notts.....	Bawtry.....	4	Tickhill	2	Blyth	155 510
22	Suberthwaite	Lancaster ..	Ulverston ...	7	Broughton ..	5	Hawkshead..	266 163
42	Suckley	Worcester ..	Bromyard ...	5	Worcester ..	9	GreatMalvern	120 1196
28	Sudborough	Northamp ..	Thrapston ...	3	Kettering...	8	Oundle	76 346
36	Sudbourn	Suffolk	Orford	2	Aldborough..	5	Saxmundham	91 631
24	Sudbrook.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln	5	Wragby	7	Mt. Rasen ..	138 84
26	Sudbrook*.....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...	5	Caerleon ...	11	Newport ...	134
10	Sudbury†.....pa	Derby	Uttoxeter ...	5	Burton on T.	8	Derby	137 642
36	Sudbury‡.....bo & m t	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed.	16	Hadleigh ...	11	Clare.....	54 4677

the houses are old, low buildings, with the exception of those in the market-place; the market-house is a lofty, oblong building, the upper part forming warehouses, and the lower part butchers' shambles. In 1681 and 1729 it suffered severely by fire. Sturminster Castle boasts of very remote antiquity; its ruins, which are in the form of a Roman D, stand on a high hill, surrounded by a high vallum and deep ditch. The Dorset and Somerset Canal passes to the east of this town.

Market, Thursday—Fairs, May 12, and October 24.

* SUDBROOK. At this place is the ancient encampment called *Sudbrooke* or *Southbrook*, upon the verge of a cliff, rising from the Severn Sea. The form is a semicircle opening towards the water. On the land side it was defended by a triple rampart of earth and two ditches. The prevailing opinion respecting the use of these works is that it was intended by the Romans to defend their vessels lying in the pill beneath, and to keep up a communication between their naval station upon the opposite shore near King-road. A small Chapel in ruins, stands near the sea, upon the outside of the great rampart, supposed to have attached to some contiguous mansion. In Powell's History of Wales, it is said that Harold, after taking part of South Wales from Prince Gryffydd, built a magnificent house or castle at Portskewydd. This spot was formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded upwards of a mile.

† SUDBURY. To the north-east of the village is Sudbury park, the fine seat of Lord Vernon. The church, which is very old, stands in the garden near the house, and being covered with ivy, forms a picturesque object in the scenery around it: in this humble fabric the ancestors of the Vernons for more than 200 years have been deposited; and various monuments to their memory have been erected; one in particular, to the memory of Catharine, daughter of the late Lord Vernon, claims attention, from the beautiful and truly poetical lines inscribed upon it.

‡ SUDBURY is situated on the river Stour, which is navigable for barges to this place, and over which is a good stone bridge; it is of remote antiquity, was formerly called South Burgh, and of much greater importance than at present. Sudbury is said to have been one of the first towns in which the woollen manufactory was introduced, by the Flemings, but that has been succeeded by serge and an extensive silk manufactory. In St. Gregory's church is a very handsome font, and in the wall of the vestry-room is a human head, said to be that of Symon de

STUR-MINSTER.

The Dorset and Somerset Canal.

Sudbury Park.

Woollen manufac-tures.

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border of Suffolk, may be traced the remarkable earthwork, called the Devil's Dyke, which was probably formed as a boundary line between the Kingdoms of East Anglia and Mercia. At Bulcamp, near Dunwich, Anna, King of the East Angles, was defeated and killed in a battle with the Mercians in 655. Towards the end of the eighth century Offa, King of Mercia, by an act of barbarous treachery, added East Anglia to his dominions; but after his death it again became a separate state, governed by its own kings, the last of whom was Edmund, who, being attacked by the Danes, was taken prisoner and put to death at Hoxne, in this county, in 870. Here great numbers of the Danes established themselves under their own chiefs, and left a lasting impression on the manners and language of the population. Alfred the Great, after his victory over the Danes at Ethandune, granted the province of East Anglia to Guthrun the Dane, to be held under the kings of England. In 1010 Sweyn, King of Denmark, landed a body of troops at Ipswich, and attacked and defeated the Anglian Danes, under their provincial governor, Earl Ulfketil; and he afterwards ravaged and plundered the towns as well as the open country. Canute having obtained possession of the English crown, endeavoured to repair the injuries inflicted by his countrymen; he refounded and endowed monasteries which they had destroyed, and in particular granted an ample charter of privilege to the abbey of Bedricsworth, or Bury St. Edmund's. This county became the seat of hostilities during the domestic dissensions in the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., John, and Henry III.; in that of Richard II. the men of Suffolk were implicated in the insurrection under Littestre; in 1536 a rebellion in this and the neighbouring counties, originating from the ecclesiastical innovations of that period, was suppressed by the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk. In 1549 the people in the north-eastern border of the county joined in the insurrection under Ket the Tanner; and on the death of Edward VI., the inhabitants of Suffolk displayed great activity in establishing the claims of the Princess Mary to the throne, in opposition to the pretensions of Lady Jane Grey. Some important naval engagements took place off the coasts of Suffolk during the wars with the Dutch in the reign of Charles II., the most remarkable of which were that off Lowestoft, June 3, 1665, when the Duke of York defeated the Dutch admiral Opdam; and the sanguinary battle of Soleby (Southwold Bay), May 28, 1672, between the English and French, commanded by the Duke of York and Marshal D'Etres, and the Dutch, under Admiral De Ruyter. The general figure of this county resembles a crescent, the northern side, where it joins Norfolk, being hollowed in the middle, and extended at each end, especially on the east, where the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland forms a nook, reaching to Yarmouth; and the southern side of the county is irregularly convex. The surface of the country is in general level, the eminence being inconsiderable. The soil varies much in different parts, and the kinds of land may be distributed into clay, sand, loam, and fen. In the interior is a tract, extending from north to south, and taking in the south-west angle, chiefly a strong clay, fertile in a great degree for all the objects of husbandry. A part of it, styled High Suffolk, has a soil so heavy and tenacious, that in wet seasons the by-roads are scarcely passable. Here is made much butter for the London markets; cheese is also produced, but the article being made from skimmed milk, has the reputation of being the worst in England. The sandy districts occupy the eastern and western borders of the county; that towards the coast being highly cultivated, the soil having in many parts been much improved by the addition of shell marl, provincially called crang, of which extensive beds have been discovered, especially in the vicinity of Woodbridge. Great changes have taken place on the Suffolk coasts in consequence of the encroachments of the sea, which have caused the partial destruction of some once considerable towns, as Dunwich and Aldeburgh. On the opposite

SUFFOLK.

Alfred the Great.

Charter granted to the abbey of Bedricsworth.

Naval engagements with the Dutch in 1665.

The variety of soil.

Encroachments of the sea.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu lation.
35	Sugnall Parvato	Stafford	Eccleshall . . 3	Newc.undL.11	Newport . . .10	151	61
17	Sugwasham	Hereford	Hereford . . .4	Weobley . . .8	Hay16	138	....
4	Sugworthham	Berks	Abingdon . . .3	Oxford5	Dorchester . .4	55	...
23	Sulbyex pa lib	Northamp	Mt. Harbore' 6	Naseby3	Northampt. 13	79	78
28	Sulgravepa	Northamp	Brackley . . .6	Banbury . . .8	Towcester . 10	69	576
4	Sulhampa	Berks	Reading5	Theale2	Pangbourn . .2	44	72
4	Sulhampstead, Ab- bot'spa }	Berks . . . . .	..... 6	Aldermaston.4	Theale3	45	423
4	Sulhampstead, Ban- nisterpa }	Berks . . . . .	..... 6	Newbury . . .11	Basingstoke.11	45	289
30	Sulkhorneto	Notts	Mansfield . . .4	Warsop . . .2	Chesterfield.11	142	....
33	Sullingtonpa	Sussex	Steyning . . .6	Worthing . . .8	Arundel . . .7	48	320
54	Sully*pa	Glamorgan	Cardiff6	Cowbridge . 12	Llantrissant 13	166	197
10	Summer Cotesto	Derby	Alfreton . . .2	Derby13	Mansfield . . .9	139	....
7	Summerford Booths .to	Chester	Congleton . . .3	Middlewich .9	Macclesfield .8	165	112
13	Summerhouseto	Durham	Darlington . .7	Staindrop . .5	Bis.Auckland8	243	192
45	Summerscales . . .ham	W. R. York	Skipton8	PateleyBridg.9	Otley9	214	....
25	Sunburypa	Middlesex	Kingston . . .5	Chertsey . . .4	Staines5	16	1863
9	Sunderlandto	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Wigton . . .11	Keswick . . .10	301	77
13	Sunderland† . . .m t & pa	Durham	Newc.on T. 12	South Shields 8	Durham . . .14	268	17060

SUFFOLK.

side of the county the sands are spread over nearly the whole of the north-west angle, in which are a few spots of rich land, but the county chiefly consists of barren heaths and sheep-walks; and towards the Norfolk border the sand is light and blowing, or subject to be driven by the wind, as is also the case with the south-eastern sandlands, between Woodbridge, Orford, and Saxmundham. The loam districts are found almost exclusively on the borders of the rivers, and particularly in the tract between the estuaries of the Orwell and the Stour; where the soil contains much decomposed vegetable matter, and is extremely productive. The fen district comprehends only the north-western angle, consisting, like the adjacent surface of the Isle of Ely, of marshes and peat-bogs. The roads are admirable in almost every part of Suffolk; and in consequence of modern improvements, not only high-roads, but cross-roads also have been constructed where the deep clay country would be otherwise almost impassable. The greater part of the land in Suffolk is under tillage, and the modes of husbandry are generally similar to those adopted in Norfolk. Many inclosures have of late years taken place under the sanction of the legislature; and the estates having been generally of moderate extent, great scope is afforded for the exercise of agricultural industry. The chief produce of the soil consists of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, buckwheat, turnips, cabbages, potatoes, carrots, tares, cole-seed, artificial grasses, hemp, grown between Eye and Beccles, and hops, in the neighbourhood of Stow-Market. The woodlands are inconsiderable in extent, and of little value. The manufactures are neither numerous nor important, consisting principally of wool-combing and spinning, making light stuffs, buntings, crapes, and hempen cloth for home consumption; and at Mildenhall and Sudbury are silk-works. The trade of the sea-ports depends greatly on the exportation of corn and malt; fine sea-salt is made on the coast; the herring and mackerel fisheries are carried on at Lowestoff; and in the Orford river is an oyster-fishery.

Its admirable roads.

Its manufactures.

Sully Isle.

* SULLY. There is a ferry here for the transport of cattle to Somersetshire. The castle and lordship were once the property of one of the Norman adventurers. Sully Isle lies south of this parish, in the Severn Mouth, or British Channel.

† SUNDERLAND, and Bishop-Wearmouth, on the south side of the river Wear, together with Monk-Wearmouth, on the opposite shore, are connected by a handsome iron bridge, and form one populous commercial town and sea-port, pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Wear with the German Ocean. Sunderland, until its increasing commerce called it into notice, had little signification as a town, but was included in the

parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, till the year 1719, when it was separated from it and established as an independent rectory. The parish of Sunderland is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the north by the river Wear, and on the west and south by Bishop-Wearmouth. The staple trade of Sunderland is coal. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, the launches of new vessels in prosperous seasons being almost of daily occurrence. Here are also manufactories of bottle and flint glass, earthenware, and foundries for anchors and chain cables. The roperies are upon a grand scale, the machinery of some of which are impelled by steam. The iron bridge over the Wear, of one magnificent arch (the widest in the world), is two hundred and thirty-six feet eight inches span, the centre of which is one hundred feet from the surface of the water, at the lowest ebb tide; so that vessels to 300 tons burthen can pass under it, with only striking their top-gallant masts. The first stone of the abutments was laid on the 24th of September, 1793; and the iron work was cast and wrought by Messrs. Walker, at Masborough, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire. The mode of bracing the ribs was so simple and expeditious, that the whole was put together and thrown over the river in ten days; and the bridge was opened for general use on the 9th of August, 1796, after a splendid masonic ceremony and procession. The total cost of the erection was £33,000; the toll imposed for the liquidation of which still partially exists. There are several agreeable bathing places in the neighbourhood. The harbour of Sunderland is formed by two grand piers, called the north and south; a considerable portion of the latter of which was erected in 1726, and greatly extended in 1765. In 1788 the former was constructed at a large expenditure; and in 1802 a handsome octagonal lighthouse was reared near the same, which is sixty-eight feet in height from the base to the cap, and is lighted with argand lamps. Previous to 1841 this building stood 500 feet lower in shore. Instead of being pulled down and re-erected on its present site, the lighthouse was actually loosened from its foundation, and removed, entire and erect, by the aid of machinery to the extremity of the pier. There is also a light on the south pier, which is only kept burning during the tide time. An extensive elevated promenade has recently been formed, similar to that at Ramsgate; and as the pier projects several hundred yards into the sea it is much frequented as a delightful place of recreation. Steam-tugs are constantly employed in towing vessels in and out of the harbour. There are three parish-churches and two chapels of ease in the borough. The Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington, is the rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, the living of which was formerly held by the celebrated Dr. Paley, who expired in the rectory-house. The principal public buildings and institutions are, the Exchange, the Subscription Library, the Athenæum (a fine architectural pile, which comprises lecture and news-room, a noble hall used for concerts and public meetings, a museum, and library), the Theatre, the Barracks (a dépôt to Newcastle), the Custom-house, the Police-office, the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, and the Infirmary. The town enjoys the convenience of two railways—one (a branch of the Newcastle and Darlington line) communicating with Newcastle and South Shields, the Sunderland terminus of which is in Monk-Wearmouth; the other, extending from the town moor to the city of Durham. Dr. Clanny, the original inventor of the safety lamp, afterwards simplified by Davy, has been for many years a resident in this port. The neighbourhood of Sunderland is ornamented and enriched by many elegant seats and mansions. On the north of Sunderland the surface of the country is flat, covering a soil not very productive; on the south and west it is hilly and fruitful, and on the east the prospect is bounded by the German Ocean. The first visitation of the cholera in England was recognised in this port. Sunderland gives the title of Earl

SUNDER-
LAND.

Its roperies.

Its magnifi-
cent iron
bridge.

Its harbour.

First visita-
tion of cholera

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
22	Sunderland*.....vil	Lancaster...	Lancaster...7	Liverpool...21	Manchester 52	239	700	
13	Sunderland - by - the - Bridge.....to }	Durham	Durham ....4	Bis.Auckland7	Sedgefield ...9	254	283	
29	Sunderland, North ..to	Northumb ..	Belford ....7	Alnwick ...12	Wooler ....16	320	860	
46	Sunderland- Wick ..to	E. R. York..	Gt. Driffield .2	Beverley ...11	M.Weighton14	194	35	
3	Sundon .....pa	Bedford....	Luton .. ...5	Amphthill ...8	Dunstable ...4	36	408	
21	Sundridge .....pa	Kent	Sevenoaks ...4	Westerham .3	Bromley....12	22	1268	
14	Sunk Island .....isle	Essex	Harwich ....7	Manningtree 9	Colchester. 15	66	....
46	Sunk Island†.ex pa dis	E R. York .	Hull .....15	Patrington...4	Hedon .....9	189	406	
4	Sunninghill‡ .....ham	Berks.....	Windsor ....7	Oakingham ..8	Bagshot .....4	23	1520	
4	Sunningwell .....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon ...2	Oxford .....4	Witney ....11	58	339	
24	Surfleet .....pa	Lincoln ...	Spalding ....3	Donington ...6	Boston .....12	103	871	
27	Surlingham .. .....pa	Norfolk....	Norwich ....5	Loddon.....7	Acle .....7	113	399	
41	Surrendral.....tit	Wilts	Malmesbury .6	Tetbury .. .8	Chippenham 7	100	37	
37	Surrey§.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	486326

SUNDER-
LAND.

to the family of Churchill, Dukes of Marlborough. It was made a parliamentary borough under the Reform Bill, and returns two members. Its present representatives are George Hudson, Esq., the eminent railway contractor, and David Barclay, Esq. Its population, according to the last census, exceeds 56,000 souls.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 13 and 14; October 13 and 14; for cattle, &c. Cattle market every Tuesday fortnight.—*Banks*, Lambton R. J. and Co.; Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, and Bishopwearmouth Saving's Bank; Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Union Bank; North of England Joint Stock Banking Company; Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company; Sunderland Joint Stock Banking Company

* SUNDERLAND is in the township of Overton, and parish of Lancaster, situated on a narrow tongue of land, terminating its point in the Irish sea. It is rendered remarkable as being a place where cotton wool (the now great staple of the county) was introduced, before it was imported at Liverpool; and the inhabitants of the neighbouring country came many miles to inspect it as a curiosity, but no one knew its use. The village is advancing in repute as a sea-bathing place, and its population has increased since the last returns.

Its repute
as a sea-
bathing
place.

† SUNK ISLAND first began to appear in the reign of Charles I., by the recess of the tides of the Humber, when a few acres were left dry at low water, but the area increasing every year in extent was secured by an enbankment and converted into pasture-ground; further enbankments afterwards became necessary, and a surface, containing upwards of 5000 acres, has thus been reclaimed from the river, a large portion of which is now in a high state of cultivation.

Mineral
waters.

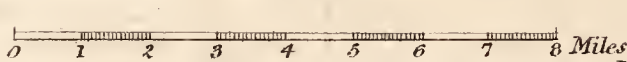
‡ SUNNINGHILL is very pleasantly situated in the most delightful part of Windsor forest, bordering on Ascot heath. It contains many handsome villas and is celebrated for the salubrity of its mineral waters, which are much frequented during the summer season.

Excellence
of its
cultivation.

§ SURREY is bounded on the north by Middlesex and a point of Buckinghamshire, being separated from both by the Thames; on the west by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the south by Sussex, and on the east by Kent; being nearly twenty-seven miles in length, thirty-seven in breadth, and 112 miles in circumference. The middle parts of this county are in general barren; having an irregular ridge of hills extending across from east to west; these are chiefly composed of chalk, but intermixed with sandy heaths and open downs: the northern part of the county, which is skirted by the Thames, is remarkable for the fertility of its meadows, for the excellence of its cultivation, and for the number of its elegant villas: the north-west side is occupied by Bagshot, and its barren dreary heath; but even this tract is partly reclaimed, and the whole materially benefited, by the Basingstoke canal passing through it: the S.W. angle of the county is noted for growing some of the finest hops

SURREY

SCALE



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EXPLANATION

- County Town..... GUILDFORD
- Market Towns..... Dorking
- Villages &c..... Thorpe
- Sents & Parks.....
- Canals.....
- Turnpike Roads.....
- Cross Roads.....
- Rail Roads.....
- Stations..... STA
- Rivers & Watercourses.....
- Woods & Plantations.....
- Boundary of Boroughs.....
- Ditto..... Hundreds
- Ditto..... County
- Polling Places.....
- Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London

HUNDREDS

Brixton.....	1	Copthorne & Effingham.....	7
Kingston.....	2	Elmbridge.....	8
Wallington.....	3	Godley & Chertsey.....	9
Tunbridge.....	4	Woking.....	10
Reigate.....	5	Blackheath.....	11
Watten.....	6	Godalming.....	12
Farnham.....	13		

20

10

Meridian of 0 Greenwich



T. Bond del.

J. E. Tappard sculp.

CHICHESTER
SUSSEX

Printed and Engraved for DODD, WALSLEY, ENGLAND & WALES, LONDON



THE BIRTH-PLACE OF THE LEARNED LORD CHANCELLOR, LONDON.

SUSSEX

SCALE

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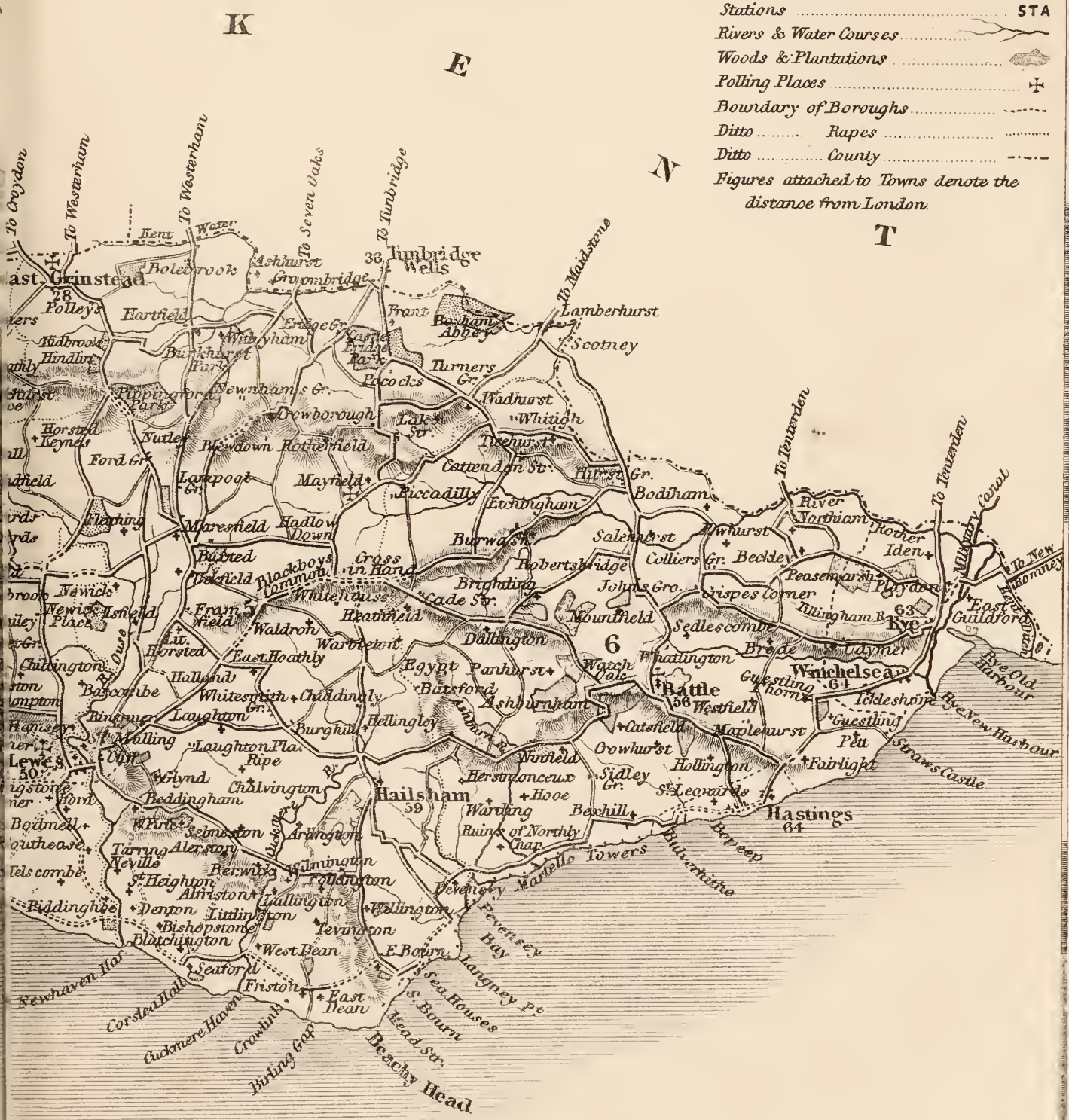
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ES
Lewes 4
Pevensey 5
Hastings 6

EXPLANATION

- City **CHICHESTER**
- Market Towns Brighton
- Villages Hamlets &c Billingshurst
- Seats & Parks
- Canals
- Turnpike Roads
- Cross Roads
- Rail Roads
- Stations **STA**
- Rivers & Water Courses
- Woods & Plantations
- Polling Places
- Boundary of Boroughs
- Ditto Rapes
- Ditto County
- Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.



of O Greenwich 10 20 30 40

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
38	Sussex* .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272328
27	Sustead .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer.....4	Holt .....8	Aylsham ....7	125	162

in the kingdom: the south skirt is well watered and finely varied with wood, arable, and pasture: and the south-east side is a rough woody district, called Holmsdale, extending into Kent. House lamb suckling forms one of the most lucrative branches of the Surrey farmer; the grain is sound and healthy; and the mutton is finely flavoured. The manufacturing villages are, Beddington, having large flour mills, skinning mills, calico printing works, and bleaching grounds; Carshalton, partaking of the same business, with the addition of a large cotton factory, paper mills, and several snuff and oil mills; and Mitcham and Morton, distinguished for their extensive bleaching grounds and calico printing works. The most memorable incident occurring in this county, was the signing Magna Charta by King John, at Runnymede, in 1216. Surrey was anciently the territory of the Regni; and under the Saxons, a part of the South Saxon kingdoms.

SURREY.

Signing
Magna
Charta.

* SUSSEX, bounded on the north by Surrey, on the north-east and east by Kent, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Hampshire, is seventy miles in length from east to west; twenty miles in breadth, and 164 miles in circumference. The surface of this county is varied by several considerable hills, commencing on the borders of Hampshire on the north-west, and extending to Beachy Head on the south-east; that part running from Lewes to the sea is distinguished by the name of the South Downs, and is noted for feeding innumerable sheep, celebrated for the fineness of their wool and the goodness of their mutton. The more north-west part of this ridge is composed of grit-stone and lime-stone; and abounds in iron ore, for the smelting of which Sussex was formerly famed: the works are now almost abandoned, owing to the too great consumption of timber, the only fuel natural to the county. The north and middle part of the county is well furnished with timber growing in a strong clayey soil, of the same nature as that of the Weald of Kent; the western half of the coast is bounded by a stripe of loamy arable land of uncommon fertility; and the east side is a strong well-cultivated soil, intermixed with rich pasture. Sussex is highly extolled for its farming-stock, particularly the cattle and sheep; the former are nearly of the same kind as those of Devon, and like them are worked in the yoke; being strong and active in their labour, and prove excellent when fattened. The agriculture is in general good, and latterly very much improved; and the soil produces on the heavier lands, wheat, beans, cabbages, and oats; whilst the barley and turnips grown on those of a lighter staple, are equal to any in England. The chief manufactures of this county are, gunpowder and needles, the former made at Battle, the latter at Chichester, which has some traffic in the export of corn, malt, and other commodities, and some foreign trade. The other towns more particularly of note are, Brighthelmstone, one of the most fashionable bathing-places in the kingdom; New Shoreham, carrying on a good deal of ship-building; Arundel, having a small coasting trade; Lewes having an extensive foundery; and Horsham, from whence the Metropolis is supplied with a great deal of poultry. Of the most memorable incidents occurring in Sussex, were the two great battles; the first fought near Battle, in 1066, between William, Duke of Normandy, and Harold, King of England, the former by his victory obtaining the crown, and the appellation of the Conqueror; and the last near Lewes, in 1263, between the barons and King Henry III., in which that monarch was defeated and taken prisoner. In ancient times this county was possessed by the Regni; and during the Heptarchy by the South Saxons.

Noted for
feeding in-
numerable
sheep.Manufac-
tories for
gunpowder
and needles.Memorable
incidents.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
24	Susworth .....ham	Lincoln . . .	Gainsboro'..10	Brigg .....8	Epworth ....7	155	....
11	Sutcombe .....pa	Devon	Holsworthy..5	Torrington..12	Hartland ...11	205	491
24	Sutterby .....pa	Lincoln	Alford.....5	Louth.....10	Spilsby ....5	138	34
24	Sutterton.....pa	Lincoln	Spalding....9	Boston .....6	Holbeach....9	109	1093
3	Sutton* .....pa	Bedford.....	Biggleswade.3	Potton .....2	Baldock ....10	47	386
5	Sutton.....ham	Bucks	Colnbrook ...2	Iver .....1	Uxbridge....4	19	....
6	Sutton .....pa	Cambridge..	Ely .....7	Chatteris ...7	St. Ives ...11	69	1362
7	Sutton .....to	Chester.....	Frodsham ...2	Runcorn ...3	Warrington..8	184	5856
7	Sutton .....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield.2	Congleton ...7	Leek .....13	166	5856
7	Sutton .....to	Chester.....	Middlewich .1	Sandbach....5	Nantwich ...9	165	18
21	Sutton .....pa	Kent	Deal .....4	Dover .....6	Sandwich ...6	73	170
22	Sutton .....to	Lancaster...	Prescot.....4	St. Helens ...1	Warrington..7	191	3173
23	Sutton.....ham	Leicester ...	Lutterworth.7	Hinckley ...7	Leicester ...9	96	160
27	Sutton .....div	Norfolk.....	Norwich ....9	Wymondham 1	N.Buckenha.8	101	709
27	Sutton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall...8	N. Walsham 8	Norwich ...14	122	313
28	Sutton.....ham & cha	Northampt..	Wandsford .2	Peterborough 7	Oundle ....9	81	118
30	Sutton.....ham	Notts.....	Nottingham 13	Bingham ....4	Grantham ..10	119	124
30	Sutton .....pa	Notts.....	East Retford.3	Blyth .....4	Bawtry.....6	144	801
33	Sutton .....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..2	ChurchStret.12	M. Wenlock 11	159	81
33	Sutton .....div	Salop.....	Ludlow .....6	.....9	.....13	149	190
33	Sutton .....ham	Salop.....	Mt. Drayton.2	Hodnet.....5	Newport ...10	152	....
34	Sutton .....ti	Somerset.....	Castle Cary..2	Shepton Mal.7	Glastonbury 9	115	....
36	Sutton .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .3	Orford .....9	WickhamMt.7	80	680
37	Sutton.....ham	Surrey.....	Ripley .....4	Guildford...4	Woking .....2	27	....
37	Sutton .....pa	Surrey.....	Ewell .....3	Croydon ...5	Reigate ....10	11	1121
38	Sutton .....pa	Sussex	Petworth ...4	Chichester..11	Arundel ...6	53	379
42	Sutton.....ham & cha	Worcester..	Tenbury....3	Bromyard ...8	CleoburyMor.9	129	185
43	Sutton .....ham	E. R. York..	New Malton.1	York .....18	Gt. Driffield 18	217	95
44	Sutton .....to	N. R. York.	Bedale .....6	Middleham .7	Masham ...3	226	121
46	Sutton .....pa	E. R. York.	Hull .....3	Beverley ...7	Hedon .....6	177	4023
44	Sutton.....to	N. R. York.	Ripon .....6	Masham ...5	Thirsk .....5	218	134
46	Sutton.....to	W. R. York.	Doncaster ...7	Pontefract ..9	Snaith.....10	169	159
45	Sutton.....to	W. R. York.	FerryBridge.1	Selby .....10	Tadcaster ..13	179	81
44	Sutton-in-Aredale ..to	W. R. York.	Keighley ...5	Skipton.....6	Colne .....9	211	1222
30	Sutton-in-Ashfield†.pa	Notts	Mansfield...3	Alfreton ...7	Nottingham 15	139	5746
28	Sutton, Basset .....pa	Northampt..	Mt. Harboro' 4	Uppingham 10	Rothwell ...7	84	139
41	Sutton, Benger.....pa	Wilts.....	Chippenham.5	Calne .....7	Malmesbury .6	94	443
34	Sutton, Bingham....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil .....3	Sherborne ...8	Crewkerne ..8	126	78
30	Sutton, Bonington ..vil	Notts	Nottingham 12	Derby .....14	Loughboro' .5	114	1136
15	Sutton-under-Brails pa	Gloucester..	Shipston on S.4	Moreton inM.7	Banbury....12	81	239
23	Sutton, Cheney.to & cha	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 2	Hinckley ...5	Nuneaton ...7	104	335
39	Sutton, Coldfield†m t }	Warwick...	Birmingham.7	Walsall .....7	Lichfield ...7	112	3684
4	Sutton, Courtney ...pa	Berks.....	Abingdon....3	Wallingford .8	Wantage ....8	54	1284

* SUTTON. Sutton was the ancient seat and royalty of the famous John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III. Bishop Stillingfleet was rector here about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was given to the family of Sir Roger Burgoyne, by the following laconic grant, said to be still preserved in the arches' court, Doctor's Commons :

I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do grant,
Unto Roger Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his loin,
Both Sutton and Potton,
Until the world's rotten.

Its fairs.

† SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD. The fairs, which had been discontinued for many years, have been revived, and the first of the restored ones was held on the 10th of April, 1832. Joseph Whitehead, a framework knitter, eminent for his attainments in astronomy and mechanics, was a native of Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Fairs, second Tuesday in April, and last in September, for horses, cattle, sheep, cheese, &c.; November 25, statute for hiring servants.

Its antiquities.

‡ SUTTON COLDFIELD, or COLEFIELD, a small market-town, situated in the north-western part of the county, on a bleak eminence, surrounded by rather a barren soil ; but the air is excellent, and the prospects from the high lands of the parish extensive, and from many points pleasing. It is a place of great antiquity, and was known in the time of the Saxons. In Edward the Confessor's days, Edwin, Earl of Mercia, was owner of it, but after the Norman invasion, the Conqueror held it in his own hands ;

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
10	Sutton-in-le-Dale*..pa	Derby	Chesterfield .4	Mansfield....9	Alreton ...9	147	700	
43	Sutton - upon - Der - went.....pa }	E. R. York .	Pocklington .7	York.....8	Selby .....12	193	417	
7	Sutton Downs.....to	Chester	Macclesfield .2	Congleton...7	Buxton ....10	166	3290	
21	Sutton, East .....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone ...7	Tenterden .12	Lenham .....5	41	379	
24	Sutton, St. Edmund's }cha }	Lincoln ...	Crowland ...9	Holbeach ...8	Spalding....11	99	626	
23	Sutton-in-Elms .....to	Leigester ...	Hinckley ....7	Leicester ....9	Lutterworth .7	96	160	
43	Sutton-in-the-Forest }pa & to }	N. R. York .	York .....8	Easingwold .5	NewMalton 14	207	1019	
17	Sutton, Freene.....to	Hereford ...	Hereford ....6	Bromyard....9	Leominster .9	134	....
44	Sutton, Grange .....to	W. R. York .	Ripon .....3	Masham ...6	Thirsk ....12	215	83	
7	Sutton, Great .....to	Chester	Chester.....7	Gt. Neston ..6	Liverpool ..10	190	162	
14	Sutton, Great.....pa	Essex	Rochford ..1	South End ..3	Leigh .....5	38	97	
33	Sutton, Great ...ham	Salop	Ludlow .....6	Church Stret.9	M. Wenlock 13	149	....
10	Sutton-on-the-Hill..pa	Derby	Derby ...8	Ashborne ...9	Burton on Tr.8	134	574	
21	Sutton-at-Hone ...pa	Kent.....	Dartford ...3	Farningham .3	Gravesend ..7	18	1012	
24	Sutton, St. James..cha	Lincoln ...	Holbeach ...5	Wisbeach ...9	Crowland ..12	102	391	
28	Sutton, King's.....pa	Northampt .	Brackley ...6	Banbury ...4	Deddington..4	69	1455	
7	Sutton, Little .....to	Chester	Chester ....8	Gt. Neston ..7	Liverpool ..11	191	387	
25	Sutton, Little....ham	Middlesex ..	Chiswick....1	Brentford...2	Acton .....2	6	52	
33	Sutton, Little....ham	Salop.....	Ludlow .....5	ChurchStre.10	M. Wenlock14	148	....
39	Sutton, Little....ham	Warwick ..	SuttonColdfi.2	Lichfield....6	Tamworth ..7	114	....
24	Sutton, Long .....pa	Lincoln ...	Holbeach ...5	Wisbeach ...9	Lynn .....12	102	3510	
34	Sutton, Long .....pa	Somerset....	Somerton ...3	Langport ...4	Ilchester ...5	126	941	
16	Sutton, Long .....pa	Hants	Odiham .....2	Alton .....7	Farnham ....8	42	360	
33	Sutton, Maddock....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth..6	Broseley ...3	Shiffnal....4	143	384	
34	Sutton, Mallet....cha	Somerset....	Bridgewater .5	Glastonbury .9	Langport ...8	133	153	
41	Sutton, Mandeville..pa	Wilts	Wilton .....8	Shaftesbury .9	Hindon.....6	92	256	
24	Sutton-in-the-Marsh pa	Lincoln ...	Alford.....6	Saltfleet ...10	Burgh .....11	144	183	
17	Sutton, St. Michael .pa	Hereford....	Hereford ....4	Leominster .9	Weobley ...10	134	98	
34	Sutton, Montis .....pa	Somerset....	Castle Cary .6	Ilchester ...7	Sherborne ..5	119	178	
17	Sutton, St. Nicholas pa	Hereford....	Hereford ....4	Bromyard ..10	Ledbury....13	133	234	
34	Sutton, North....ham	Somerset....	Pensford ...3	Bath .....11	Wells .....11	117	....
12	Sutton, Poynzt.....ti	Dorset	Weymouth .4	Dorchester .5	Wareham...15	125	340	
16	Sutton, Scotney....cha	Hants	Whitchurch .6	Winchester .7	Stockbridge .8	59	....
38	Sutton-near-Seaford.pa	Sussex	Seaford.....2	East Bourn .8	Lewes .....9	59	....
30	Sutton-upon-Trent..pa	Notts.....	Tuxford ...6	Newark ...8	Ollerton ...10	132	1002	
21	Sutton, Valence† ...pa	Kent.....	Maidstone ...6	Lenham .....6	Tenterden ..11	40	1144	
41	Sutton, Veny .....pa	Wilts	Warminster .4	Heytesbury .2	Hindon.....6	92	848	
12	Sutton, Waldron ...pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury .5	Blandford ...7	Sturminster .6	106	236	
44	Sutton-under-Whit- } stone Cliff.....to }	N. R. York..	Thirsk .....4	Helmsley ...9	Easingwold 10	222	328	
4	Sutton, Wick.....to	Berks	Abingdon...2	East Ilsley ..9	Wantage ...8	56	271	
34	Sutton, Wick....ham	Somerset....	Pensford ...4	Axbridge ..12	Bristol ...10	118	....
24	Swaby .....pa	Lincoln	Alford.....5	Spilsby .....8	Louth .....8	140	296	
31	Swadcliffe.....pa	Oxford	Banbury....6	Shipston onS.8	Deddington .8	77	1962	
10	Swadlingcote . to & cha	Derby	Burton on Tr.5	Ashby de laZ.5	Derby .....14	127	645	

but King Henry I. gave it in exchange unto Roger Earl of Warwick, for the manors of Hocham and Langham, in Rutlandshire. But whatever it was in those days, there is reason to believe in latter times it fell to decay, as it appears from Sir William Dugdale, that John Herman, Bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VIII., had such regard for it, as the place of his nativity, that he procured letters patent from the King to have it incorporated; he also rebuilt the greatest part of the church, and at his own expense erected a town-hall and a market-house, which is a substantial brick building; and founded a free grammar-school. The principal trade of the place consists in making gun barrels, wire, spades, axes, and other articles connected with the Birmingham trades. The inhabitants of the town and parish have the privilege of free pasturage, in a large well-wooded and watered tract of land called Sutton-park.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Trinity Monday and November 8, for sheep and cattle.

* SUTTON-IN-LE-DALE. In 1643 the Earl of Scarsdale fortified his seat for Charles I.; which was afterwards taken and plundered by the adverse party. The present mansion is pleasantly situated in an extensive park in the immediate vicinity.

† SUTTON VALENCE, or TOWN SUTTON. A free grammar-school was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed with a rent-

SUTTON
COLDFIELD.

Its principal
trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Swaffham* . . .mt & pa	Norfolk	Dereham . . .11	Lynn15	Thetford . . .18	98	3285
6	Swaffham, Great . . .pa	Cambridge . . .	Newmarket . 6	Cambridge . . 8	Linton12	59	727
6	Swaffham, Little . . .pa	Cambridge . . .	. . . . . . . . . 5	. . . . . . . . . 9	. . . . . . . .13	60	1102
27	Swafeldpa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 2	Aylsham . . . 8	Cromer8	127	155
44	Swainbyto	N. R. York . . .	Bedale6	Ripon10	Boroughbrid.13	219	27
35	Swainscoeto	Stafford	Ashborne . . .4	Cheadle9	Leek11	143	316
27	Swainsthorpepa	Norfolk	St.MaryStrat.6	Norwich . . . 4	Wymondham 8	108	180
13	Swainstonham	Durham	Sedgefield . .3	Stockton . . . 8	Hartlepool . .9	249	....
34	Swainswickpa	Somerset	Bath3	Marshfield . . 5	Bristol12	106	427
21	Swale-Cliffepa	Kent	Canterbury . 7	Herne Bay . . 4	Whitstable . 2	62	133
24	Swallowpa	Lincoln	Caistor4	Gt. Grimsby 7	Louth15	157	168
41	Swallowcliffepa	Wilts	Hindon6	Wilton9	Saftesbury . . 8	93	278
4	Swallowfield†pa	Berks and } Wilts }	Reading6	Odiham8	Basingstoke 10	38	1106
13	Swalwellto	Durham	Gateshead . . 4	Heddon on W.6	Durham14	272	1372
16	Swamptonham	Hants	Whitchurch . 4	Andover . . . 6	Newbury . . .12	61	....
5	Swanbournepa	Bucks	Winslow . . . 2	Aylesbury . .9	Stony Stratfo. 9	49	668
23	Swanington . . .to & cha	Leicester	Ashby de la Z.4	Loughboro' .9	Leicester . . .14	110	549
27	Swaningtonpa	Norfolk	Reepham . . . 4	Aylsham . . . 7	Norwich . . .10	111	370
46	Swanlandto	E. R. York . . .	Hull7	South Cave . 6	Barton7	173	478
21	Swanleyham	Kent	Dartford . . . 3	Farningham . 3	Eltham8	16	....
7	Swanlowham	Chester	Northwich . . 3	Frodsham . .9	Tarporley . . .8	174	....
16	Swanmoreham	Hants	Bis. Waltham 2	Droxford . . .3	Fareham . . . 7	65	....
21	Swanscombe‡pa	Kent	Dartford . . . 4	Gravesend . . 3	Wrotham . . .10	19	1165
54	Swansea§m t & pa	Glamorgan . . .	Brecknock . .38	Bridgend . . .25	Carmarthen 24	206	13694
16	Swanthropham	Hants	Odiham5	Crondal1	Farnham . . . 4	42	....

SUTTON
VALENCE.

Its exhibi-
tions.

Noted
butter-
market.

Celebrated
for the land-
ing of Sweyn

Great
facilities for
bathing.

charge of £30 per annum. It has two exhibitions of £10 a-year each in St. John's College, Cambridge, founded in 1721, by a bequest of Frances Robins. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, which though not extensive are very picturesque ; they occupy a commanding situation on the brow of a hill, and the crumbling walls which appear to have been those of the keep, are beautifully mantled with ivy.

* SWAFFHAM is situated on an eminence in a particularly salubrious part of the county. The houses are distributed over a considerable space of ground, having near the centre a large open area in which is a piece of water. On the market-hill a handsome cross was erected in 1783, at the expense of the late Earl of Orford, and on the west-side of the hill a neat theatre and a subscription assembly-room have been built. Its noted butter-market was originally held at Dereham. John de Swaffham, an opponent of Wickliffe, who was raised to the see of Bangor by Pope Gregory II., was a native of this town.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 12, for sheep, cattle, and toys ; July 21 and November 3, for cattle and toys.

† SWALLOWFIELD. Lord Chancellor Clarendon, after his return, lived at his son's manor-house in this village, and there wrote the "History of the Rebellion."

‡ SWANSCOMBE is bounded on the north by the river Thames, and situated in a highly picturesque part of the county. This place is said to have been the spot where the march of the Conqueror was impeded by the men of Kent, till he had consented to grant them their ancient rights and privileges, and is also celebrated for the landing of Sweyn, King of Denmark.

§ SWANSEA, or ABER TAUY, a handsome seaport town, situated at the junction of two hills, which impend over it on the north-east and north-west, and on the beautiful natural basin called Swansea Bay, which here opens into the British Channel. The tide rolling over and retiring from an extensive beach of level and firm sand, affords great facilities for bathing, which have been duly appreciated both by residents and strangers. The openness of the situation, and its shelter from the keen and prevalent winds along the coast, tend to the production of a genial atmosphere :



SWANSEA CASTLE AND HARBOUR,
GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDAIS ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Swanton, Abbots ...pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 3	Aylsham ....6	Norwich ...13		121	448
27	Swanton, Morley ...pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham .4	Foulsham....6	.....15		104	837
27	Swanton, Nowers...pa	Norfolk.....	Holt .....7	Fakenham .. 7	Wells .....10		116	377
10	Swanwick .....to	Derby .....2	Alfreton ...	Derby .....13	Wirksworth 9		139	....
16	Swanwick .....ham	Hants .....3	Fareham ...	Botley .....3	Titchfield...3		72	....
12	Swanwich* ..m t & pa	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle..6	Wareham ...11	Poole.....9		115	1734
24	Swarby .....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham..6	Sleaford 4	Grantham ..10		112	142
27	Swardeston .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...5	Wymondham 7	Bungay ...13		107	371
10	Swarkeston .....pa	Derby .....6	Derby .. ...6	Asbby de laZ. 8	Burton on Tr. 9		123	308

and the gravelly substratum of the soil contributes in a great measure to the rapid absorption of rain and moisture. These positive ingredients of a salubrious climate, in conjunction with the great convenience of the spacious beach and the singular beauty of the panoramic scene which the town and bay present, have contributed largely to augment the numbers and respectability of this commercial and manufacturing vicinity. The town is modern and well built; the avenues are broad, well paved, possess flagged foot-ways, are kept perfectly clean, and lighted with gas. The whole place may be said to have been re-edified within the last thirty years. The only entire part of the old castle is a massive quadrangular tower, surmounted by a parapet pierced with light circular arches, resembling the open arcades supporting the parapets at Lamppey Court and St. David's Palace; from the similarity in style the erection of these three buildings has, with much reason, been attributed to Bishop Gower. The view from the summit of the ancient tower is extensive and beautiful, taking in the town, screened by noble hills to the north and west, and the semicircular bay spreading away in the distance, where its waters are undistinguishable from those of the Bristol Channel. The trade of Swansea is very considerable, and has grown to its present magnitude with such rapidity, that in the space of thirty years it has wholly outstripped all fair rivals in that part of the principality. The smelting of copper forms a principal trade here, and the inexhaustible supply of coal causes ore to be shipped for this place from different parts of Cornwall, Wales, and Ireland. Here are copper-works, iron-foundries, and potteries; ships are built and repaired here, which has occasioned the establishment of roperies, and other consequent trades. Tanneries, breweries, and soap manufactories are conducted upon extensive scales, and the imports required by so large and employed a population is necessarily great. The surrounding district is replete with mineral wealth. It contains veins of bituminous and stone coal, and culm; limestone is raised in great abundance; besides which, brick and fire-clays, rotten-stone, iron-ore, and other mineral substances appear in quantities incalculably great. A vast population finds employment in the coal trade. The coals are conveyed to the town and harbour by means of canals, and a rail-road passes along the shore from the pier to the Mumbles. Richard Nash, master of the ceremonies at Bath, was a native of this town. He was born in the year 1673, and died A. D. 1761. The poet Gower, contemporary with Chaucer, is also supposed, by Welsh antiquaries, to have been born here.

SWANSEA.

Inexhaustible supply of coal.

Its mineral substances.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, second Saturday in May; July 2; August 15; October 8; and two following Saturdays.

* SWANWICH, a market-town, is situated on a very low spot, near the margin of Swanwich Bay, which affords safe anchorage for vessels of 300 tons burden. The houses, though small, are chiefly built of stone, and are disposed in one street, nearly a mile long. The town has lately become a resort for sea-bathing. Many of the inhabitants are employed in smoking and curing herrings, but Swanwich derives its chief importance from the Purbeck stone-quarries, of which upwards of sixty within the parish are constantly worked.

The Purbeck stone-quarries.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.

Mop.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
20	Swarland* .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...8	Rothbury....7	Morpeth....12	301	210
16	Swarraton .....pa	Hants	Alresford ...4	Winchester..8	Basingstoke.12	58	120
24	Swaton .....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham..5	Sleaford ....7	Donington ...6	111	311
6	Swavesey .....pa	Cambridge ..	St. Ives.....4	Cambridge .10	Willingham..4	61	1115
16	Sway .....ham	Hants	Lymington ..4	Christchurch 9	Lyndhurst ..7	90	....
24	Swayfield .....pa	Lincoln	Corby .. ....1	Colsterworth 4	Stamford ...11	100	260
29	Sweet Hope .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham ....13	Bellingham ..8	Newcastle...23	292	18
36	Swefling.....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Framlingham 5	WickhamMt. 6	88	336
34	Swell .....pa	Somerset....	Langport ....4	Taunton....10	Ilminster ....7	132	87
15	Swell, Lower .. ...pa	Gloucester..	Stow on theW1	Winchcomb.11	Northleach ..9	84	298
15	Swell, Upper .. ...pa	Gloucester..	.....2	.....11	.....10	85	95
23	Sweepston.....pa	Leicester ...	Ashby de laZ.5	Mt. Bosworth 6	Leicester ...16	112	627
31	Swerford .....pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Deddington ..6	Banbury ... ..8	73	441
7	Swetenham ....pa & to	Chester.....	Congleton ...5	Macclesfield .9	Middlewich..7	167	421
36	Swilland .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich .....6	Woodbridge .6	Debenham ...7	75	272
45	Swillington.....pa	W. R. York ..	Leeds .....6	Pontefract ..9	Wakefield ..8	186	523
11	Swimbridge .....pa	Devon	Barnstaple ..4	South Molton 7	Torrington..12	185	1511
31	Swinbrook .....pa	Oxford	Surford.....2	Witney .....6	Bampton ...7	71	422
21	Swinburn, Great ...to	Northumb ..	Hexham ... ..7	Bellingham ..9	Corbridge...8	286	443
29	Swinburn, Little ...to	Northumb ..	.....10	.....9	.....10	289	163
31	Swincombe .. ...pa	Oxford	Wallingford .5	Watlington..4	Nettlebed ...4	44	367
40	Swindale .....cha	Westmorlnd	Orton .....5	Shap .....5	Kendal ... ..13	275	....
44	Swinden.....to	W. R. York ..	Settle .....8	Skipton.....8	Clitheroe ...13	224	36
24	Swinderby .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln ....9	Newark ... ..8	Tuxford ... ..9	132	449
15	Swindont .....pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham .2	Tewkesbury .6	Winchcombe 7	96	225
41	Swindon .....m t & pa	Wilts	Marlborough10	Cricklade ...8	Highworth ..7	80	1742
45	Swindon.....to	W. R. York ..	Wetherby ..7	Ripley ....8	Leeds .....10	201	46
46	Swine .. ...pa & to	E. R. York ..	Hull .....6	Hedon .....7	Beverley ...8	180	1603
46	Swinefleet ...to & cha	W. R. York ..	Howden ... ..5	Goole .....2	Thorne .....8	174	1055
19	Swineshead .....pa	Huntingdon.	Kimbolton...3	Higham Fer. 7	Bedford ....12	62	262
24	Swineshead†.m t & pa	Lincoln	Boston .....8	Spalding....13	Sleaford ...12	111	1994
9	Swineside.....ham	Cumberland.	Keswick ... ..8	Caldbeck ...6	HesketNewm5	299	....
24	Swinestead .....pa	Lincoln	Corby .....2	Bourne .....6	Stamford ...10	99	402
24	Swinethorpe..ex pa lib	Lincoln	Lincoln.....7	Tuxford ... ..8	Newark ...12	136	54
44	Swinethwaite ...ham	N. R. York ..	Middleham ..6	Kettlewell..10	Askrigg ...10	236	....
7	Swineyard .....ham	Chester.....	Knutsford ..7	Warrington .6	Northwich ..7	179	....
35	Swinfen .....to	Stafford	Lichfield ...2	Tamworth...5	Sutton Coldf. 7	118	119
4	Swinford .....tit	Berks	Abingdon...5	Oxford .....5	Witney ...12	59	38
23	Swinford .....pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .4	Rugby .....6	Mt. Harboro'13	86	438
34	Swinford .....ham	Somerset....	Bath .....4	Keynsham ...4	Marshfield ...7	110	....

Monument
to Lord
Nelson.

* SWARLAND. Swarland Hall is a handsome residence, situated in an extensive park; in front of the hall and close to the high road, is a beautiful monument, to the memory of Lord Nelson; it is formed of white freestone, of considerable height and size, and was erected by his intimate friend, Alexander Davidson.

Its exten-
sive quar-

† SWINDON is pleasantly situated on the summit of a considerable eminence, and commands a delightful prospect over parts of Berkshire and Gloucestershire. The houses are well built of stone. No particular trade is carried on here, but some very extensive quarries are wrought in the vicinity; which, together with the pursuits of husbandry, afford sufficient employment for the inhabitants: the stones raised from these quarries are scarcely inferior either in beauty or durability to the celebrated Portland stone. Swindon House is a neat, modern-built edifice, with a fine lawn, and extensive pleasure-grounds attached to it.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Monday before April 5; second Monday after May 12; second Monday in September; and second Monday after September 11; and a cattle-fair every Monday fortnight.

‡ SWINESHEAD is famous for having been the first resting-place of King John, after he lost the whole of his baggage, and narrowly escaped with his life, when crossing the marshes, in his military progress from Lynn to Sleaford. He left this town on horseback, but being taken ill with a dysentery, was removed in a litter to Sleaford, and thence to his castle of Newark, where he died on the following day. The sea formerly flowed up to the town, at which time there was a harbour.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, second Thursday in July and October 2, for horses, beasts, and sheep.

<i>Mag.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
42	Swinford, Old*.....pa	Worcester..	Hagley .....2	Stourbridge..1	Hales Owen .5	122	12274
21	Swingfield†.....pa	Kent	Folkstone ...5	Dover .....6	Canterbury. 11	66	282
29	Swinhoe.....to	Northumb..	Belford ....8	Alnwick ...10	Bamburgh ..5	318	110
24	Swinhope.....pa	Lincoln.....	Caistor ....4	Louth .....10	Gt. Grimsby 10	158	126
35	Swinnerton.....pa	Stafford	Stone.....4	Eccleshall ..5	Lane End....7	145	791
44	Swinton.....to	N. R. York .	Bedale .....7	Masham ....1	Ripon .....9	222	207
43	Swinton.....to & cha	N. R. York .	New Malton .3	Pickering...8	York .....18	217	333
45	Swinton.....to & cha	W. R. York	Rotherham ..5	Doncaster ..10	Barnesley...9	164	1252
23	Swithland.....pa	Leicester ...	Mount Sorrell 3	Leicester ....7	Loughboro' .5	103	352
7	Swythland.....ham	Chester.....	Knutsford ...4	Altrincham .5	Warrington .8	176	....
58	Swydd.....to	Radnor.....	Pen-y-Bont .1	New Radnor.8	Builth.....11	167	227
12	Swyre.....pa	Dorset.....	Bridport ...5	Abbotsbury .5	Dorchester..12	132	226
53	Sychtyn.....to	Flint.....	Northop ...2	Mold .....2	Chester ....10	193	450
15	Syde	Gloucester..	Painswick ..6	Cirencester .9	Gloucester..10	98	50
21	Sydenham.....cha	Kent	Bromley ....4	Deptford ...4	Greenwich .5	8	....
11	Sydenham, North..ham	Devon.....	Tavistock...8	Launceston .6	Oakhampton14	209	288
11	Sydenham, South...pa	Devon.....	.....5	.....8	Callington ..6	212	....
27	Syderston.....pa	Norfolk.....	BurnhamWe.7	Fakenham ..7	Swaffham ..21	114	317
12	Sydling, St. Nicholas, } or Broad.....pa }	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..8	Cerne Abbas.3	Bridport....12	128	563
35	Syerscote.....lib	Stafford.....	Stafford ....22	Tamworth ..3	Ashby de laZ11	117	....
46	Sykehouse....to & cha	W. R. York .	Thorne .....5	Snaith .....4	Doncaster ..10	172	551
36	Syleham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Harlestone...4	Eye .....5	Diss .....7	94	360
6	Sylverley.....pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket .4	Mildenhall..8	Haverhill ..13	65	351
28	Sylverston.....pa	Northamp ..	Towcester ..4	Buckingham .8	Brackley ...8	62	835
33	Sylvington.....pa	Salop	CleoburyMor.5	Ludlow ....9	Bridgenorth.12	142	38
12	Symondsburry.....pa	Dorset	Bridport ...2	Lyme Regis ..7	Beaminster .6	137	1076
15	Symond's Hall.....tit	Gloucester..	WoottonunE4	Tetbury ....5	Stroudwater .8	104	....
10	Synfin.....lib	Derby.....	Derby ....3	Burton on Tr.9	Ashby de laZ11	126	74
15	Syreford	Gloucester..	Cheltenham..4	Northleach .9	Cirencester .15	90	....
28	Syresham	Northamp ..	Brackley ....5	Towcester ..7	Buckingham .7	62	725
28	Syresham Hatch...ham	Northamp ..	.....5	.....7	.....8	62	....
30	Syreston	Notts	Newark ....6	Bingham ....6	Southwell ...6	124	120
27	Syselands.....pa	Norfolk.....	Bungay.....6	Loddon ....1	Norwich ....11	112	101
23	yston.....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ....6	Mount Sorrell 4	MeltonMow.10	102	1264
24	yston.....pa	Lincoln ...	Grantham ...4	Newark ....12	Sleaford ...10	114	188
28	Sywell.....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro'5	Northampton 7	Kettering ...9	72	265

* SWINFORD, OLD. Here is a blue-coat hospital founded and endowed for sixty boys, by Thomas Foley, Esq., and the boys were admitted for seven years before his death, in 1677; it is said that at the time he gave to this charity an estate then worth £600 per annum, he had five children unsettled and unprovided for. The school now receives seventy boys, and its funds have so accumulated as to produce upwards of £2000 per annum. It is a neat and commodious structure in the college style, situated on the Bromsgrove road. The scholars are received between the ages of seven and ten, and are clothed and educated until fourteen, when they are apprenticed; at the expiration of their indentures they receive a gratuity of £15 on producing a certificate of good behaviour. There is another school at Red Hill, in the vicinity, for clothing, educating, and apprenticing twenty-two boys. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of nails.

Its schools.

† SWINGFIELD. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, having a beacon turret at the west end. St. John's, anciently a preceptory of Knights Templars, was founded previously to the year 1190; the remains of this building are now used as a farm-house, the eastern and most ancient part was the chapel, and the east wall still exhibits three very ancient lancet-shaped windows, with the same number of small circular ones above them; the remains of foundations to a considerable extent may be traced in different parts of the farm-yard. It appears to have been a very splendid establishment, and is said to be the place where King John resigned his crown to Pandulph, the Pope's legate.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Saughe	Carnarvonsh.	Irish Sea.	Shirborn	Warwicksh.	Sow.
Sauthy	Carmarthens.	Merthy.	Skell	Yorkshire ..	Youné.
Savock	Lancashire..	Ribble.	Skelflete	Yorkshire ..	Humber. †
Seamer	Yorkshire ..	Yowre.	Skern	Durham	Tees.
Seaton	Cornwall ...	British Channel.	Sketby	Merionethsh.	Irish Sea.
Sence	Leicester &	Anker.	Skippon	Lancashire..	Wine.
Senny	Warwick ...	Hondder.	Skitter	Lincolnshire	Humber.
Seven	Brecknocksh.	Derwent.	Smestall	Staffordshire	Stour.
Severn*	Yorkshire ..	Bristol Channel.	Snyte	Leicestersh.	Dean.
Sevynvey	Montgomerys	Clethy.	Sorwy	Brecknocksh	Uske.
Shele	Pembrokesh.	Tyne.	Sow	Warwicksh.	Avon.
Shete	Northumber.	Medway.	Stour†	Kent	German Ocean.
	Kent		Stour	Somersetshir.	English Channel

Divides
itself into
two streams

Remarkable
for its tide.

* SEVERN, the second commercial river in the kingdom, rises at the foot of Plynlimmon mountain, in Montgomeryshire; and flowing N.N.E. passes the towns of Llan-Idloes, Newtown, Montgomery, and Welch Pool; quits the county at Melferley; having in this course received the waters of many smaller rivers: from hence it runs east to the town of Shrewsbury, where it suddenly turns to the south-east, flowing through Colebrook Dale, and passing the towns of Madeley Market and Bridgenorth, it pursues the same course out of the county, and enters Worcestershire at Bewdley: here it again turns nearly south, and passing through Worcester and Upton, enters Gloucestershire near Tewksbury; where uniting its waters with the Upper Avon, and pursuing a south-west course, it traverses a wide vale, rich in pasturage, and in some places abundantly wooded. About a mile above Gloucester it divides into two streams; these again unite a little below the city, forming the tract of land called Alney Island. Soon after this junction, its depth and width are increased by several streams. At a bend of the river near Framilode, commences the Stroud-water canal, which unites the navigation of this river with that of the Thames: at this place it forms nearly a semicircle of ten miles to the village of Frethorn, and flowing again south-west, grows wider gradually till it receives the Wye near Chepstow, and the Avon from Somersetshire, thus forming the Bristol Channel. Between Tewksbury and the sea there is only one passage over this river by bridge, which is at Gloucester: the other passages are by boats at the Upper Lode, one mile below Tewksbury; at the Lower Lode, six miles above Gloucester; at Framilode, twelve miles below; at Newnham, three miles below; at Purton Passage, above Berkley; at the Aust, or Old Passage; and at the New Passage. This river, particularly below Gloucester, has frequently overflowed its banks, and by sudden risings of the tides occasioned much damage to the contiguous country. The Severn is remarkable for its tide, which rolls in with a head of three or four feet high, foaming and roaring in its course: this peculiarity arises from its receiving the tides from the Great Atlantic Ocean, which pours its waters with such considerable violence, as to fill the channel of the river at once; and the opposition it meets from the strong current of fresh water, causes the dashing of the waves called the Hygre, or Eagre.

† STOUR, a river in Kent, divided into two streams, called the Greater and Smaller Stour; both of which rising in the Weald, run north-east, the greater through Canterbury, and the smaller through Cleham: after which they are joined in one channel, called the Wantsume; and again divide, one running north-west falls in the German Ocean near Reculver;

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Stoure*	Dorsetshire..	Avon.	Stroud	Gloucestersh	Severn.
Stoure.....	Essex	German Ocean.	Stoway	Monmouthsh.	Ebwith.
Stoure.....	Leicestershir.	Trent.	Swale†	Westmorlnd	Ure.
Stoure.....	Oxfordshire .	Avon.	Swift	Leicestershi.	Avon.
Stoure.....	Shropshire ..	Severn.	Swilftyate	Gloucestersh	Avon.
Stoure.....	Worcestersh.	Severn.			

and the other south-east into the Straits of Dover at Sandwich : these two branches intersect the north angle of the county, and form the Isle of Thanet. STOUR.

* STOURE, a river in Somersetshire, rising from three sources, at Wincanton, Pea, and More-Park: the two latter branches unite in Gillingham Forest, in Dorsetshire, and directing their course nearly south to Fifehead, are joined by the remaining branch from Wincanton. About two miles and a half below, the Stoure is increased by the waters of the Lyddon; and soon afterwards by the Dulish, making a devious course to Sturminster Newton. From hence it runs in an irregular manner to Blandford Forum, and at Wimborne Minster receives the waters of the Allen; and leaving Dorsetshire, the Stoure falls into the English Channel near Christchurch.

† SWALE, a river rising near Kirkby Stephen in Westmoreland: its course is at first to the south-east, but it afterwards turns to the north-east to Richmond, from whence it pursues its original direction to its junction with the Ure below Boroughbridge.

T.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Tabley, Nether, or } Inferior.....to }	Chester.....	Knutsford ...3	Northwich ..5	Middlewich .8	175	110
7	Tabley, Over... ..to	Chester .....	..... 3	Warrington 10	Altrincham..8	174	450
39	Tachbrook Malory ..to	Warwick ..	Warwick ...3	Leamington..2	Southam ...7	99	55
31	Tackley .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock ..3	Bicester .....8	Oxford .....9	63	478
39	Tackley .....ham	Warwick...	Coventry ...3	Rugby .....10	Nuneaton ...7	93	....
27	Tacolneston .....pa	Norfolk.....	St.MaryStrat.4	Norwich ...11	Attleborough 7	98	416
45	Tadcaster*..m t pa & to	W. R. York	York .. ....10	Wetherby ...7	Leeds .....14	192	4210
10	Taddington... to & cha	Derby	Tideswell ...3	Bakewell....5	Buxton.....6	158	463
38	Tadham .....ham	Sussex	Midhurst ....1	Petworth....5	Haslemere .. 7	49	....
16	Tadley .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke..6	Kingsclere ..5	Newbury...11	52	597

* TADCASTER is situated on both sides of the river Wharfe, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, and is the great thoroughfare from York to the south and west. The town is well built, and pleasant, but possesses no manufactures and little trade. Tadcaster is supposed to have been the Calcaria of the Romans, who considered it as one of the outposts to their chief military station at York. In the civil wars it was regarded as a post of great importance, and in 1642, the Earl of Newcastle attacked General Fairfax, and expended an immense quantity of ammunition with no great effect; but the parliamentarians thought proper to depart in the night, and left the place to the royalists. On the south-side of the river formerly stood a castle, from the ruins of which the present bridge is said to have been constructed. Calcaria of the Romans.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, last Wednesday in April, May, and October, for sheep and cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
6	Tadlow .....pa	Cambridge..	Biggleswade .5	Potton .....5	Royston .. .7	43	147
31	Tadmerton, Great .pa	Oxford	Banbury ....4	Shipston onS. 9	Chip.Norton10	75	401
31	Tadmerton, Little .ham	Oxford .....	..... 4	Deddington ..6	Wroxton ...4	75	....
48	Taf-Fechan .....pa	Brecon	Brecon .....11	MerthyrTyd. 6	Crickhowel 12	169	....
56	Tafolog .....to	Montgomery	Machynllveth7	Llanfair ...18	Llanidloes ..20	208	432
40	Tailberd.....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton .....8	Shap .....3	Penrith ....11	279	....
14	Takeley.....pa	Essex	BishopsStortf.4	Dunmow ...5	Thaxted.....7	33	1134
48	Talach-Ddu .....pa	Brecon	Brecon .....4	Talgarth ...6	Builth.....13	166	199
11	Tale .....ham	Devon	Honiton .....5	Tiverton ...12	Wellington.10	153	....
48	Talgarth* .. .vil & pa	Brecon	Hay .....8	Brecon .....9	Crickhowel.11	162	1439
26	Talgarth.....ham	Monmouth..	Caerleon ...6	Chepstow ...8	Usk .....7	130	....
57	Talhenny .....pa	Pembroke...	HaverfordW.8	MilfordHaven6	St. David's..15	259	192
49	Taliaries...ham & cha	Carmarthen.	LlandiloFawr4	Llangadock .4	Llan-sawyl ..6	199	162
35	Talk-upon-the-Hill cha	Stafford.....	Newc.und.L. 5	Burslem ....4	Congleton ...7	155	1020
9	Talkin.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle ....11	Brampton ...4	KirkOswald 11	303	280
8	Talland .....pa	Cornwall ...	West Looe ..2	Fowey .....8	Liskeard ...9	230	1378
11	Tallaton.....pa	Devon	OtterySt.Mar.4	Honiton .....7	Collumpton..6	155	393
9	Tallentire .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 4	Maryport ...4	Allonby .....5	310	244
24	Tallington.....pa	Lincoln ...	Mt. Deeping 4	Stamford ...5	Bourn .....8	90	240
40	Talton.....ham	Worcester ..	Shipston onS.5	Stratford onA 6	Chi.Campden 7	88	....
37	Talworth .....to	Surrey	Kingston onT.3	Ewell .....3	Epsom .....4	15	234
49	Tallyllychau .....pa	Carmarthen.	LlandiloFawr8	Llan-sawyl ..3	Llangadock..7	201	1090
50	Tal-y-Bont .....ham	Carnarvon ..	Bangor .....2	Beaumaris ..8	Conway ...18	210	....
47	Tal-y-Llyn .....pa	Anglesea....	Carnarvon ...3	.....18	.....24	222	766
55	Talyllynnt .....pa	Merioneth ..	Dolgelly ...10	Machynlleth 8	Newtown ..20	216	....
51	Tal-y-Sarn .....ham	Cardigan....	Llanbedr ...8	Aberaeron ..5	Aberystwyt.17	217	....
35	Tamehorn .....ham	Stafford	Tamworth...3	Lichfield ...5	Burton onT. 12	118	16
11	Tamerton, Foliot ...pa	Devon	Plymouth...5	Tavistock ...9	Saltash.....4	221	1120
11	Tamerton, North...pa	Devon	Launceston ..8	Holsworthy..6	Stratton ...10	221	479
35	Tamworth† .. m t & pa	Stafford & } Warwick }	Birmingham 14	Ashby de laZ13	Lichfield ...7	115	6221
39	Tamworth Castle .. lib	Warwick ..	Tamworth ..0	SuttonColdfi. 7	Atherstone ..8	115	19
37	Tandridge .....pa	Surrey	Godstone ...2	E. Grinstead 9	Croydon ...11	21	421

* TALGARTH is agreeably situated upon the banks of the Llyffni river, and presenting a neat and rather cheerful appearance. This place was an ancient borough. Area of parish, 90,145 acres of land, in which the extensive tract, called the Black Mountain, is included.

Fairs, February 2; March 12; April 18; May 15; July 10; September 23; November 2 and December 3.

Famous for red trout and gypniads.

† TALLYLLYNN. Here is the famous pool called Llynff-tal-y-Llynff, and also Llynff-Mwngyl, in which red trout and gypniads are taken in vast quantities. The steep cliffs of Cader Idris hang over the north side of the lake, and the scenery of this parish generally is remarkably sublime. The well called Fynnon Cwm Rhiw, is considered efficacious in removing rheumatic affections.

Totally destroyed by the Danes.

‡ TAMWORTH. The town is situated at the confluence of the Anker and the Tame, the latter river (which is much the largest of the two) giving name to the town. Its situation is pleasant, the south side of the town is bordered with meadows, and on the north by a fertile well inclosed country. An ancient foss, called the King's dyke, still visible in some places, which was formerly forty-five feet broad, is supposed to have been the boundary of the castle. This town, which is of great antiquity, was almost totally destroyed by the Danes, about the commencement of the tenth century; but Ethelfleda, the daughter of Alfred the Great, rebuilt it, and added much to the strength and beauty of the place, for in 914, having been successful against the Danes, and driven them out of the country, she raised a circular mount, and built a castle on the top of it, which served as a watch tower and a place of defence. Tamworth castle, with the adjacent territory, was granted by William the Conqueror to Robert Marmion, Lord of Fontenoy, in Normandy. The borough of Tamworth belonged to the crown till the reign of Henry III., when it was declared a free corporation; but the inhabitants afterwards forfeited their charter, which was restored by Edward II. Tamworth is not a place of much trade, independent of that for supplying its inhabitants with the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
131	Tanfield .....cha	Durham	Gateshead .. 7	Durham ....11	Wolsingham15	269	....
45	Tanfield, East.....to	N. R. York.	Ripon .. ....5	Masham .....5	Thirsk .....10	217	....
45	Tanfield, West .....pa	N. R. York .	..... 7	..... 3	.....12	219	709
16	Tangley .....pa	Hants	Andover .....5	Newbury .. 14	Ludgershall..5	69	256
38	Tangmere .....pa	Sussex	Chichester...3	Bognor .....6	Arundel ... .8	61	174
45	Tankersley ....pa & to	W. R. York.	Barnsley ...5	Doncaster ..15	Sheffield ...9	182	3210
21	Tankerton .....ham	Kent	Canterbury ..6	Sandwich ...8	Ramsgate .. 11	61	....
25	Tanners End.....ham	Middlesex ..	Edmonton ...1	Southgate ...3	Highgate ...5	7	....
36	Tannington.....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 4	Debenham...6	Eye .. ....3	89	209
45	Tanshelf	W. R. York	Pontefract ..1	Leeds .....13	Doncaster ..15	177	356
10	Tansley	Derby	Matlock ...1	Chesterfield .9	Alfreton....7	146	449
28	Tansor .. ...pa	Northamp ..	Oundle ... .3	Kingscliffe ..6	Stainford ...11	80	234
39	Tanworth	Warwick ...	Henley in Ar. 4	Bromsgrove 11	Birmingham 12	106	1993
55	Tan-y-Bwlch .....ham	Merioneth ..	Harlech .....9	Llanwryst ..20	Tremadock ..4	224	....
5	Taplowe* .....pa	Bucks	Maidenhead .1	Windsor ...6	Beaconsfield .6	26	586
10	Tapton	Derby	Chesterfield..2	Mansfield ..12	Dronfield ...6	150	149
42	Tardebigg	Worcester ..	Bromsgrove ..3	Alcester ....10	Birmingham 13	113	3458
22	Tarleton	Lancaster...	Ormskirk....9	Preston.....9	Chorley .....9	217	1616
22	Tarnicar.....to	Lancaster...	Garstang ....4	Poulton ....7	Preston ...11	224	643
7	Tarporley†.m t pa & to	Chester	Northwich .11	Chester ....10	Nantwich ..10	178	3272
9	Tarraby to	Cumberland	Carlisle ....2	Brampton ...8	Longtown ...8	303	153

regular articles of consumption and wear. Here are two manufactories for carpets ; and there are many streams of water in the neighbourhood, upon which are corn and cotton mills ; several coal mines are in the vicinity ; and bricks and tiles of a very superior quality are made from the clay got near the town. The church is a very handsome, spacious and ancient structure, said to be the largest parish church in the kingdom ; adorned by a fine tower, the staircase of which is considered a great curiosity in architecture. Some few years since, in repairing the inside of the church, a great quantity of tessellated pavement was discovered, in an excellent state of preservation, which has been judiciously placed in front of the communion table ; the colours are fine and vivid, resembling those in a beautiful carpet.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, March 5 and May 4, for cattle and sheep ; July 26, for cattle and wool ; October 24, for all sorts of cattle ; first Monday in September ; and Monday before St. Paul's day in January.

* TAPLOWE is pleasantly situated near the river Thames, which separates it from Berkshire ; it commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, and contains several elegant villas. The beautiful mansion of Cliefden was the residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, during the infancy of their son George III. ; it formerly belonged to a member of the Hamilton family who fought under the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, and who here indulged the curious fancy of figuring the battle of Blenheim, by plantations of trees.

† TARPORLEY is pleasantly situated about a mile from the Nantwich and Chester Canal. The town, though small, is clean, and tolerably well built, and is chiefly remarkable for being the place where the principal gentlemen of the county assemble at an annual hunt, the neighbouring heaths affording very favourable ground for the amusement. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings, breeches, &c. About two miles south of the town are the ruins of Beeston Castle, standing on the summit of an insulated rock, 366 feet high ; this fortress was erected by Randle Blundeville, in 1220, and is defended on one side of the area by a vast ditch, and on the other by the abrupt precipice that overhangs the vale of Cheshire ; during the civil wars it partook of the changeable fate that attended so many fortresses, and was soon after dismantled by order of Parliament ; the ruins still exhibit strong features of its original strength and beauty, for which it was formerly proverbial.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 1 ; Monday after St. Bartholomew ; August 26 ; and December 11, for cattle and pedlers' ware.

TAMWORTH

A quantity of tessellated pavement discovered.

Residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Ruins of Beeston Castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
29	Tarretburnto	Northumb ..	Bellingham . .5	Falstone5	Jedburgh .. 23	299	264
17	Tarringtonpa	Hereford ...	Ledbury7	Hereford8	Bromyard .. 10	127	511
29	Tarset, WestQuarter to	Northumb ..	Hexham19	Bellingham . .4	Falstone5	298	179
31	Tarstonham	Oxford	NeatEustone 2	Charlbury . . .2	Chip. Norton 5	68	....
7	Tarvinpa & to	Chester	Chester6	Tarporley . . .5	Northwich .12	183	480
27	Taseburghpa	Norfolk	St.MaryStrat.3	Norwich9	NewBuckenh9	102	489
33	Tasleypa	Salop	Bridgeworth 2	M. Wenlock.7	Broseley . . .5	141	95
16	Tatchburyham	Hants	Romsey5	Eling3	Lyndhurst .. 5	78	....
7	Tatenhallpa & to	Chester	Tarporley . . .5	Chester8	Whitchurch12	175	2001
35	Tatenhillpa	Stafford	Burton on Tr.4	Abbot'sBrom.9	Tutbury5	128	2089
27	Taterfordpa	Norfolk	Fakenham .. 4	Swaffham . .14	Burnham . . .10	107	67
27	Tatersetpa	Norfolk . . . .	..... 5	.....15	..... 9	108	150
37	Tatesfieldpa	Surrey	Godstone . . .6	Lympsfield . .3	Croydon9	19	....
22	Tathampa & to	Lancaster...	Lancaster . .12	Burton inKe. 7	KirkbyLonsd.7	249	1702
22	Tatham Fellcha	Lancaster ..	.....13	.....11	Settle12	247	....
24	Tathwellpa	Lincoln	Louth2	Horncastle .10	Wragby13	144	292
7	Tattenhallto	Chester	Tarporley . . .5	Malpas8	Nantwich . .12	175	....
5	Tattenhoepa	Bucks	FennyStratf. 4	Buckingham 9	StoneyStratf. 5	48	16
24	Tattershall*.m t & pa	Lincoln	Horncastle . .9	Boston12	Sleaford . . .13	126	687
36	Tattingstonepa	Suffolk	Ipswich6	Manningtree .5	Hadleigh . . .9	65	346
7	Tattonto	Chester	Knutsford . .2	Altrincham..5	Warrington 11	174	87
12	Tattonham	Dorset	Melcombe R. 4	Abbotsbury..5	Dorchester..7	127	....
34	Tatwickham	Somerset	Bath4	Swainswick .1	Marshfield .. 3	106	....
34	Tatworthtit	Somerset	Chard2	Axminster ..5	Beaminster . .9	139	....
4	Taunton†.bo & m t	Somerset	Bridgewater 10	Wells 26	Wellington . .7	141	9821

The church
suffered
greatly from
the weather

* TATTERSHALL is situated on the river Bain, which is navigable for barges to the Witham. The church is a beautiful and spacious edifice, built in the form of a cross. Few churches have, perhaps, suffered more dilapidations, owing to the windows of its magnificent choir, which were formerly glazed with beautiful stained glass, having, on the removal thereof, been left vacant. From this neglect, the interior suffered greatly from the weather, and the ruined screen and richly carved stalls of wood are almost rotten, while the walls, roof, and pavement remain entire. The windows of the body of the church and transepts were also richly adorned with legendary history, but only a few fragments remain at present in some of the windows of the latter. Two rich brass figures lie before the altar representing Ralph Lord Cromwell and his wife, who, about the year 1438, made the church collegiate, and founded an hospital for thirteen poor men and women. The same nobleman also erected the castle, which stood on a level moor and was surrounded by two great fosses; it was originally a fortress of great strength, but was dismantled during the civil wars. The present remains consist of a square brick tower 200 feet high, divided into four stories, and flanked by four octangular embattled turrets, which are crowned with spires covered with lead.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 15, and every other Friday in spring, for sheep and cattle; and September 25, for horses and other cattle, cloth, &c.

Castle des-
troyed by
Queen
Ethelburga
in 722.

† TAUNTON is a place of great antiquity, called by the Saxons Tantun, Tawnton, and Thoneton, from its situation on the river Thone; and from the discovery of numerous coins and antiquities, it is supposed to have been a Roman station: it certainly was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Saxons. About the year 700, Ina, King of the West Saxons, built a castle here, which was for some time his residence, and in which he held his first great council. In 722 this castle was destroyed by his queen, Ethelburga, and remained in its demolished condition till the reign of William the Conqueror, when it was rebuilt by one of the bishops of Winchester, to which see the town and manor are supposed to have been granted. In the reign of Henry VII., Perkin Warbeck took possession of the town and castle, which he quickly abandoned on the approach of the king's troops. In 1645 it again participated in civil war, and is celebrated for the long siege it sustained under Colonel, afterwards the renowned Admiral Blake, who held it for the Parliament against 10,000 troops under Lord Goring, until relieved by Fairfax. On the restoration its walls were so completely razed to the

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Taverham pa	Norfolk	Norwich 6	E. Dereham . 13	Foulsham . . 12		112	192
11	Tavistock* . bo mt & pa	Devon	Launceston . 12	Plymouth . . 13	Exeter 33		207	642
11	Tavy, St. Mary pa	Devon	Tavistock . . . 4	Oakhampton 12	Launceston 13		207	933

ground that even their site is not now known. The town is most delightfully situated in the vale of Taunton Dean, which is proverbial for the fertility of its soil and the temperature of its climate; it is upwards of a mile in length; the principal streets which terminate in the market-place, are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general commodious and handsome, mostly built of brick, and supplied with excellent water. Many recent improvements have been effected in the town, and several handsome villas, commanding beautiful prospects, have been erected in the vicinity. Over the river Tone is a substantial stone bridge of two arches, which connects the town with the village of North-Town or Norton. Taunton was formerly noted for its woollen manufacture, being one of the first places into which that trade was introduced, but it has long been superseded by the silk trade, which is now carried on to a considerable extent, and gives employment to a great number of the inhabitants, principally females. The chief articles manufactured are crapes, Persians, sarcenets, and mixed goods; patent lace manufactories have also been established. Since the construction of the Taunton and Bridgewater Canal, trade has received increased activity, considerable quantities of Welsh coal being brought to the town, and in return the produce of the vale of Taunton being exported to Bristol and other parts of England. The markets are well supplied with fish and other kinds of provision, and with fruit in abundance. The market-house, standing in the centre of the town, is a lofty brick building, supported on each side by an arcade, one of which is used as a corn-market, and the other by various tradesmen; it contains the guildhall and a handsome assembly-room. In front is a spacious area, on which are erected moveable shambles, placed in rows for the use of the butchers; this space is enclosed with iron posts and chains, and is called the Parade: on the west side is a handsome building of the Ionic order, the entablature supported by four handsome columns; it was erected in 1821. In the lower part and rear is the market for fish, pork, poultry, and dairy produce; in the upper is a library and reading-room, with a museum. The Taunton and Somerset Institution, established in 1823, possesses a small but valuable library, and also a noble and spacious public reading and news-room. This is one of the towns which by act of parliament are obliged to make weekly returns of corn sold. The castle is supposed to be a part of a stately edifice, erected by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry I.; it afterwards underwent many alterations and repairs by the succeeding Bishops of Winchester. The building now consists of a south front, with a gateway in the centre, and a circular tower at its east end. The inner court-yard is an irregular quadrangle, on the north and largest side of which are the county and other courts. Amongst the bishops of Winchester who occasionally made it their residence, are the celebrated names of Cardinals Beaufort and Wolsey. Samuel Daniel, the poet, was born in this town in 1562; and also the Rev. Henry Grove in 1683, an eminent dissenting minister, who, in addition to other works, contributed some excellent papers to the *Spectator*.

TAUNTON.

Noted for
woollen ma-
nufacture.

Its markets

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, June 17, for bullocks and horses; and July 7, three days, the first day bullocks and horses; pedlery and confectionary the rest. If July 7 falls on a Saturday kept on Monday.

* TAVISTOCK derives its name from its situation on the river Tavy, and the Saxon word, stock, signifying a place. Its origin and growth appear to have arisen from the erection of an abbey of black monks, com-

Derivation
of its
name.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Tavy, St. Peter pa	Devon	Tavistock . . 3	Oakhampton13	Launcestan .14	208	444
11	Tawstock pa	Devon	Barnstaple . . 2	Bideford . . . 8	SouthMolton11	189	1237
11	Tawton, Bishop's . . pa	Devon . . . . .	..... 2	..... 9	.....10	188	1200
11	Tawton, North* . . . pa	Devon	Oakhampton.7	Crediton . . .12	Chumleigh...9	192	1592
11	Tawton, South pa	Devon . . . . .	..... 4	MoretonHa. 10	Crediton...14	194	1878
7	Taxall pa & to	Chester	Macclesfield .8	Chapel le F. .4	Buxton.....6	172	992
15	Taynton..... pa	Gloucester . .	Newent 3	Ross10	Gloucester...7	112	516
31	Taynton pa	Oxford	Burford 2	Lechlade . . .10	Stow on W. 8	75	324
24	Tealby pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen . . .5	Caistor 7	Louth 11	153	755
13	Team, Lower ham	Durham	Gateshead . . 2	Chester leStr.7	HeddononW10	274	....
13	Team, Upper ham	Durham . . . . .	..... 2	..... 8	..... 9	274	....
8	Tea isle	Cornwall	St.Mary'sIsle 2	St.Martin'sIs.3	Lands End..28	318	....
35	Tea, Nether to	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter . . .7	Cheadle 3	Stafford . . .12	142	....
35	Tea, Upper to	Stafford.....	..... 8	..... 2	.....13	143	....
40	Tearnside ham	Westmorlnd	KirkbyLonsd.2	Milnthorpe . . 7	Burton inKe. 5	254	....
8	Teath, St. pa	Cornwall	Camelford . . .3	Wadebridge .8	Bodmin . . .10	231	....
40	Tebay ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 2	Sedbergh . . .9	Kendal . . .11	273	....
3	Tebworth ham	Bedford	Dunstable . . .4	Hockliffe . . .1	Woburn5	37	....
11	Tedbourne pa	Devon	Crediton5	MoretonHam.7	Exeter 8	172	709
11	Tedbourne, Venny ham	Devon . . . . .	..... 2	.....10	..... 9	173	....
35	Teddesley ex pa lib	Stafford.....	Penkridge . . .2	Stafford 6	Rugeley 7	133	43
25	Teddington pa	Middlesex	Kingston 2	Brentford . . .5	Hounslow . . .4	12	963
42	Teddington cha	Worcester..	Tewkesbury .5	Evesham 9	Pershore 9	102	146
17	Tedstone Delamere . . pa	Hereford....	Bromyard . . .4	Tenbury10	Ledbury . . .16	125	246
17	Tedstone Wafer pa	Hereford....	..... 5	..... 9	.....15	126	98
44	Teedale Forest ham	N. R. York . . .	BernardCas. 11	Brough13	St John Wes. 9	257	....
28	Teeton ham	Northamp . . .	Northampton8	Welford 8	Daventry . . 10	74	90
41	Teffont, Evias pa	Wilts	Wilton 7	Hindon 6	Shaftesbury.11	91	147
41	Teffont Magna pa	Wilts	Hindon 5	Wilton 8	.....11	90	230

TAVISTOCK.

Its lead and copper mines.

menced by Orger, Earl of Devonshire, in 961, and completed by his son, Ordulph, in 981 ; it was burnt to the ground by the Danes, but was soon after rebuilt and considerably enlarged, and the establishment became more flourishing. From Henry I. it received the jurisdiction of the entire hundred of Tavistock, and the privilege of a weekly market and fair ; and Richard Barham, the thirty-fifth abbot, procured from Henry VIII. the right of sitting in the House of Peers, which continued till 1539, when John Peryn, the last abbot, surrendered it to the king, and its revenue was valued at £902 5s. 7*d*. The possessions of the abbey, with the borough and town of Tavistock, were then given to John, Lord Russell, ancestor of the present noble proprietor, the Duke of Bedford. Various fragments of this venerable structure still remain, but are mostly incorporated with other buildings; these consist of the gatehouse and several complete buildings near it ; the refectory is now used as an assembly-room, the boundary-walls may still be traced, and near the canal bridge is an entire gateway. This monastery is remarkable for having contained an institution for the study of Saxon literature at a very early period, and also an ancient printing-press. Here are also some remains of Old Morwell-house, formerly the hunting-seat of the abbots of Tavistock. The town, though irregularly built, is pleasantly situated, and the approach from the Plymouth road is exceedingly good ; the river is crossed by three bridges. Some of the inhabitants manufacture serges and coarse linens, but the greater number are employed in the neighbouring mines, which abound with lead and copper, and some silver is found, as well as tin, iron, manganese, and loadstone. The town contains an extensive iron-foundry, and a tin-smelting establishment. At a short distance is Morwell Rock, rising almost perpendicularly to an immense height, the summit of which commands a most beautiful prospect. This town gave birth to the following eminent individuals : Judge Glanville; his son, Sir John Glanville ; Sir Francis Drake ; and the poet, William Browne.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, January 17; May 6; September 9; October 10; and December 11; for cattle. When any of these days happen on Saturday, the fair is held the Friday before ; when they fall on Sunday or Monday, the fair is kept on Tuesday.

* TAWTON, NORTH. This place gave birth to Henry Tozer, who was expelled from Exeter College for his loyalty in 1648.
Fairs, third Tuesday in April ; October 3 ; and December 18 ; for cattle.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
32	Teigh, or Tighe pa	Rutland . . .	Oakham 6	Stamford . . 14	Cottesmore . . 4	101	188
11	Teigngrace pa	Devon	AbbotsNewt. 2	Chudleigh . . 4	Ashburton . . 8	186	131
11	Teignmouth, East* . . pa	Devon	W. Teignmou. 0	..... 7	Dawlish . . . 3	178	1468
11	Teignmouth, West† } m t & pa }	Devon	Exeter 14	..... 7	Torquay . . . 7	178	3514
11	Teington, Drewe pa	Devon	Crediton . . 10	MoretonHam. 5	Oakhampton 11	190	1188
38	Telescombe pa	Sussex	Newhaven . . 3	Brighton . . . 7	Lewes 5	55	113
34	Telsford pa	Somerset . . .	Frome 6	Bath 7	Bradford . . . 5	108	167
49	Telych ham	Carmarthen	Llandovery . 1	Llangadock . 6	Brecknock . . 19	191	236
8	Temple pa	Cornwall . .	Bodmin 7	Camelford . . 8	Liskeard . . 10	227	27
16	Temple ham	Hants	Alton 4	Selborne . . . 1	Farnham . . 12	50	....
24	Temple Bellwood . ham	Lincoln . . .	Gainsboro' . 13	Belton 2	Crowle 5	163	....
18	Temple Dynnesley . ham	Hertsford . .	Hitchin 3	Stevenage . . 4	Luton 7	32	....
23	Temple Hall . . . ex pa lib	Leicester . .	Mt. Bosworth 3	Atherstone . . 5	Hinckley . . . 7	106	105
45	Temple Newsham . . to	W. R. York.	Leeds 4	Pontefract . 10	Wakefield . . 8	187	1166
40	Temple Sowerby† . . cha	Westmorlnd	Appleby 7	Penrith 7	Shap 9	277	371
11	Templeton pa	Devon	Tiverton 5	Bampton . . . 8	Chumleigh . 14	170	198
57	Templetown vil	Pembroke . .	Narberth . . . 2	Carmarthen 20	Pembroke . 11	238	....
3	Tempsford pa	Bedford . . .	Biggleswade . 6	St. Neot's . . 5	Bedford . . . 9	51	577
57	Tenby§ m t	Pembroke . .	Narberth . . 10	Pembroke . 10	Carmarthen . 26	244	1754

* TEIGNMOUTH, EAST, is beautifully situated, has been much improved of late years, and is now one of the most fashionable watering-places on the western coast. A handsome edifice has lately been erected by subscription, the façade of which is adorned with an Ionic portico, over a Doric colonnade; it forms the centre of a crescent, and contains spacious assembly-rooms, with apartments for refreshments, cards, and billiards. There are also a public library, convenient bathing-establishments, a neat theatre, and good inns. The vicinity commands many delightful prospects; on the strand fronting the sea are spacious carriage-drives, promenades, and an extensive flat called the Dan, on which is a small fort; the cliffs overhanging the sea have a singular appearance, being of a deep red colour, and rising to the height of seventy or eighty feet. On the south side of the Teign is a singular elevation called the Ness.

Singular
appearance
of its cliffs.

† TEIGNMOUTH, WEST, is situated, as its name implies, at the mouth of the river Teign. It is a place of remote antiquity, and is said to have been the first landing-place of the Danes in 787, who, having slain the governor, ravaged the country to a considerable extent. It was twice destroyed by fire ; first by a French pirate in 1340, and again in the reign of Anne, when the French landed and burnt 116 houses ; as a memorial of this calamity, one of the streets still retains the appellation of French-street. Permission was afterwards obtained to erect a small fort on the beach of East Teignmouth, and the Admiralty supplied a requisite supply of ordnance. The town, which is divided from East Teignmouth by the Tame rivulet, occupies a gentle declivity at the foot of a chain of hills by which it is sheltered on the north and west ; it is irregularly built and roughly paved, and with its quay and dock-yard is situated on the curve formed by the sudden expansion of the river. A great number of the inhabitants are employed in the home fishery, and coal and culm are imported ; a considerable trade was formerly carried on with Newfoundland, but it is now on the decline. The exports of granite and pipe and potter's clay have been greatly facilitated by a rail-road and a canal, which have opened a communication between the granite-quarries of Haytor and the clay-pits of Bovey.

Employ-
men of the
inhabitants.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, third Tuesday in January; last Tuesday in February; and last Tuesday in September, for woollen cloth.

† TEMPLE SOWERBY. *Fairs*, last Thursday in February, March, and October; and second Thursday in May, for sheep and cattle.

§ TENBY, or DYNBYCH-Y-PYSGOD, is delightfully situated upon the summit of a promontory advancing from the western shore of Carmarthen Bay, and sheltered from the violence of the Atlantic by the interposi-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Tenbury* m t & pa	Worcester .	Worcester . . 19	Ludlow 9	Leominster . 11	133	1666	
42	Tenbury Foreign . . ham	Worcester ..	Tenbury . . . 1	Brimfield . . . 5	Rochford . . . 3	133	260	
14	Tendring pa	Essex	Manningtree 6	Harwich . . . 10	Colcheste . . 11	62	700	
21	Tenterden† m t & pa	Kent	Rye 10	Cranbrook . . . 8	Ashford . . . 12	55	3721	
44	Tentergate to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' . 1	Ripley 5	Boroughbri. 7	203	....
14	Terling† pa	Essex	Witham . . . 4	Chelmsford . . 7	Braintree . . . 6	36	781	

TENBY.

Its oyster
beds.

tion of the Caldy and St. Margaret's Isles. The town consists of one long and handsome avenue of a convenient breadth, and enclosed by respectable and comfortable-looking dwellings. The commercial rank obtained for this port at an early date by the Flemish settlers, and its extensive manufacture of woollens, have long since completely decayed, and in their stead a good trade in coal and culm have arisen, and ironstone has been found within four miles of the town. The oyster-beds constitute a continued source of profit to the fishermen. Considerable quantities of this wholesome testaceous fish are exported annually, both in the shell and in small jars, when pickled. The Tenby pickled oysters are much prized in the Bristol, Bath, and London markets. Deep-sea fishing and trawling occupy a number of small craft belonging to this little port. Tenby, however, is less to be looked on as a place of trade than as an agreeable, cheap, and fashionable bathing place. It has attained this character from the salubrity of its climate, perfect shelter from the prevalent winds, extent and variety of its agreeable prospects, purity and strength of the salt water, and extent and firmness of the sands upon the bathing-shore. The castle of Tenby, a Norman structure, is almost wholly destroyed. Some remains of a noble hall, built by Sir John Perrot, are still shown. There are several old and rather interesting monuments in the parish church, those to the memory of the family of Whyte, Vaughan of Dunraven, bishop Tully, and Thomas ap Rees, are the most remarkable.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 4; Whit-Tuesday; July 31; October : ; and December 4.

Its trade

* TENBURY was originally called Temebury, from its situation on the southern bank of the river Teme, which here separates Worcestershire from Shropshire, and is crossed by a stone bridge of six arches. The town consists chiefly of three streets, partly paved, and the houses are indifferently built. The corn-market is an ancient building, but the butter-cross is of modern erection. The trade consists principally of hops, cider, and perry; there is also a considerable malting trade and a tannery. The surrounding country is rich, and very productive of hops and apples.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, April 23; May 1; June 12; July 18; and September 26; for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

† TENTERDEN. At an early period it became a scene of opposition to the church of Rome, and in the time of Archbishop Warham, forty-eight of the inhabitants were publicly accused of heresy, and five of them condemned to be burned. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, surrounded by some fine plantations of hops; the houses are well built and many of them inhabited by persons of affluence. The town-hall, which is occasionally used as an assembly-room, was built in 1792, the ancient one having been destroyed by fire. This was one of the first places in which the woollen manufacture was introduced, in the reign of Edward III., when it had a considerable trade; but the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in the grazing business. This town gives title of Baron to Charles Abbot, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, who was raised to the peerage by that title in 1827.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, first Monday in May, for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

‡ TERLING. The Bishop of Norwich had a palace and park here in 1269 which afterwards became the residence of Henry VIII. On making

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Tern ham	Salop	Wellington ..4	High Ercall ..2	Shrewsbury ..9	146	....
33	Ternhill ham	Salop	Drayton in H. 3	Moreton Say ..2	Hodnet .....3	156	....
9	Terraby to	Cumberland	Carlisle .....2	Longtown ...8	Brampton ...9	303	....
38	Terring, or Tarring } Neville pa }	Sussex	Newhaven ..2	Lewes .....5	Seaford .....5	55	81
38	Terring, or Tarring } West pa }	Sussex	Worthing ...2	Arundel ... ..8	Steypning ....6	56	651
43	Terrington pa & to	N. R. York .	New Malton 8	Easingwold 10	York .....14	213	738
27	Terrington, North .. pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis ..5	Sutton St. Ma. 8	Wisbeach ..11	101	1408
27	Terrington, South ... pa	Norfolk .....	.....6	.....9	.....8	101	588
27	Testerton pa	Norfolk	Fakenham ..3	Foulsham ...7	Litcham .....8	109	31
21	Teston pa	Kent	Maidstone ..4	Tunbridge ...9	Wrotham ...8	32	259
16	Testwood ham	Hants	Romsey .....5	Southampton 6	Lyndhurst ...6	78	....
15	Tetbury* m t & pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester .11	Chippenham 15	Bath .....24	98	2762
5	Tetchworth ham	Bucks	Aylesbury ..10	Bicester .....7	Thame .....9	49	....
11	Tetcott pa	Devon	Holsworthy ..6	Launceston ..8	Stratton ...10	214	266
24	Tetford pa	Lincoln ...	Horncastle ..6	Louth .....8	Spilsby .....9	140	562
22	Tetlow, Higher dis	Lancaster...	Manchester ..1	Middleton ...6	Oldham .....8	183	....
24	Tetney pa	Lincoln ...	Louth .....11	Gt. Grimsby. 6	Caiston .....13	159	628
31	Tetsworth pa	Oxford	Oxford .....12	Thame .....4	Wablington ..7	42	496
35	Tettenhall Regis. pa	Stafford	Wolverhampt 2	Brewood ... ..6	Shiffnall ...11	125	2478
7	Tetton to	Chester	Sandbach ...3	Middlewich .2	Nantwich ...9	165	170
19	Tetworth jo pa	Hunts	Biggleswade .5	St. Neot's ...6	Potton .....3	50	180
30	Teversall pa	Notts	Mansfield ...4	Alfreton ... ..7	Chesterfield .9	142	416
6	Teversham pa	Cambridge .	Cambridge ..4	Linton .....10	Newmarket 10	55	182
37	Tewesley tit	Surrey	Godalming ...1	Witley .....2	Haslemere ...8	34	....
31	Tew, Great pa	Oxford	Neat Eustone 4	Banbury ... ..8	Chip. Norton 6	72	722
31	Tew, Little cha	Oxford .....	.....3	.....9	.....7	71	229
18	Tewing pa	Hertford ..	Welwyn ... ..3	Hertford ... ..5	Hatfield .....5	24	477
15	Tewkesbury† bo } m t & pa }	Gloucester..	Cheltenham .8	Gloucester ..11	Upton .....7	103	15728
14	Tey, Great pa	Essex	Coggeshall ..4	Colchester ..7	Halstead ... ..6	48	625
14	Tey, Little pa	Essex .....	.....3	.....7	.....7	47	59
14	Tey, Mark's pa	Essex .....	.....4	.....6	.....8	47	361

a new road here a short time ago, about three hundred gold and silver coins were discovered, and a jar containing two large rings and thirty small pieces of gold, with some silver coins of twelve Roman emperors, from Constantius to Honorius.

FERLING.

Discovery of coins.

* TETBURY is situated on a pleasant and commanding eminence, near the source of the river Avon, which is crossed by a long bridge, leading to the Malmsbury. The town consists principally of one long street, crossed at right angles by two shorter ones, with a market-house near the centre. The streets are paved and lighted, and the houses well built, chiefly of stone. Here was formerly a castle, said to have been built in the time of the ancient Britons; within the area of a camp, now completely destroyed, fragments of weapons and various ancient British coins have been discovered, and in and near the town Roman coins of the lower empire have also been found.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Ash—Wednesday; Wednesday before and after April 5; and July 22; for corn, cheese, cattle, lambs, sheep, and horses.

† TEWKESBURY is a place of great antiquity, its name is of uncertain etymology, but supposed to have been derived from Theot, a Saxon recluse, who founded a hermitage here about the end of the seventeenth century, and from whom it was afterwards called Theot-is-byrg. In 715 a monastery was founded here by two brothers, Odo and Dodo, Dukes of Mercia, which, in the year 980, became a cell to the Abbey of Cranborne, in Dorsetshire; about the year 1102, Robert Fitz Haimon enlarged the buildings of this monastery, and so considerably increased its possessions, that the monks of Cranborne soon afterwards removed to Tewkesbury and made it the principal seat of their establishment; it subsequently became an abbey of Benedictine monks, and continued to flourish till the dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £1598 1s. 3d. In 1471 the last decisive battle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, was fought within half a mile of this town, in which many of the principal nobility were slain on both sides, and no less than 3000 of the Lancastrian troops.

Its antiquity

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Teynham pa	Kent	Sittingbourn . 4	Faversham . . . 5	Queenboro' . . 8		43	610
38	Thakeham pa	Sussex	Steyning 7	Arundel 9	Horsham . . . 10		46	623
31	Thame* mt & pa	Oxford	Aylesbury . . . 9	Oxford 13	Watlington 10		44	2829
21	Thanet, Isle of† isle	Kent	Canterbury . . . 9	Deal 5	Dover 11		64	22581
21	Thanington pa	Kent . . . . .	. . . . . 2	Ashford 12	Faversham . . . 9		55	374
27	Tharston pa	Norfolk	St. Mary Strat. 2	New Buckenh 8	Norwich . . . 11		101	369

TEWKES-
BURY.

After their defeat the Duke of Somerset and several other distinguished persons, took shelter in the church, from which they were violently dragged and immediately beheaded. At the commencement of the civil wars Tewkesbury was alternately occupied by the parliamentarians and the royalists, but in 1644 it was taken by the former and remained in their possession till the conclusion of the war. The town is pleasantly situated in the luxuriant vale of Gloucester, and on the eastern bank of the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn ; it is nearly surrounded by the small rivers Carron and Swilgate, which flows into the Avon ; over the Carron is a new stone bridge, and the Swilgate is crossed by two. An elegant cast-iron bridge has lately been constructed over the Severn within half a mile of the town, it consists of one arch 172 feet in span, with a light iron bulastrade, and was opened to the public in 1826. The market-house is a handsome building, with Doric columns and pilasters supporting a pediment in front. Tewkesbury formerly had a considerable trade in woollen cloth, and was noted for the manufacture of a superior kind of mustard ; the principal trade at present is the stocking frame-work knitting, which employs about 1500 of the inhabitants ; there is a large nail manufactory, and a considerable trade is carried on in malt and some in leather. A very extensive carrying-trade centres here in connexion with the Avon and the Severn, goods being conveyed by land and water to all parts of the kingdom ; on the bank of the Avon are several corn-mills. On the south side of the town is a tumulus from which the descent to the Severn is precipitous and abrupt. This spot was visited by George III. in 1788, since which it has been called Royal Hill ; in the vicinity are some handsome seats. This town gave birth to Alan of Tewkesbury, a monk of the abbey, the friend and biographer of Thomas-a-Becket, and also to Estcourt, the celebrated dramatist, who was contemporary with Steele and Addison.

Its trade.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday ; the former for corn, sheep and pigs ; and the latter for poultry and provisions.—*Fairs*, second Monday in March ; first Wednesday in April ; May 14 ; June 22 ; September 4 ; October 10 : for tanned leather, several sorts of cattle and pedlery ; Wednesday before and after Old Michaelmas-day, statute ; and first Wednesday in December.

Manufac-
ture of lace.

* THAME, or TAME, derives its name from its situation on the bank of the river Tame, which flows into the Thames at Dorchester. The town consists principally of one long and spacious street, with a very convenient market-place in the centre, over which is the town-hall. The market is well supplied with corn and cattle, and is of great antiquity. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry ; the only manufacture carried on is a little lace, which is made by women and children. Lord Chief Justice Holt and George Hetheridge, a celebrated Hebraist and Grecian, were natives of this town.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday for all sorts of cattle ; Old Michaelmas (October 10), for horses and fat hogs, and for hiring servants.

† THANET, ISLE OF, forms the north-east angle of the county of Kent, being separated from the main land by the river Stour, and the water called the Nethergong ; it is about nine miles long from east to west, and five broad from north to south, and is bounded on the north and east sides by the ocean, which, with the salubrity of the air, and being within a convenient distance from the metropolis, has led to the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
4	Thatcham*.....pa	Berks.....	Newbury....3	Reading....14	Kingsclere..7	53	3627
14	Thaxted†.....pa	Essex.....	Chelmsford .19	SaffronWald.7	BishopsStor.11	41	2075
44	Theakstone.....to	N. R. York..	Bedale.....4	Masham.....6	Boroughbrid.14	220	87
24	Thealby.....ham	Lincoln....	Barton.....10	Burton on Sta.2	Kirton in Lin.13	164	....
4	Theale.....cha	Berks.....	Reading.....5	Newbury..12	Basingstoke 14	44	....
46	Thearne.....to	E. R. York..	Beverley....4	Hull.....6	Hedon.....10	180	80
36	Thebarton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Saxmundham 4	Yoxford...4	Aldborough..7	93	567
28	Thedingworth.....pa	Leicester } Northamp }	Mt. Harboro' 5	Welford...4	Lutterworth .9	82	264
24	Thedlethorpe, East .pa	Lincoln....	Alford.....10	Saltfleet...4	Louth.....10	148	211
24	Thedlethorpe, West .pa	Lincoln....	.....9	.....5	.....9	147	239
11	Thelbridge.....pa	Devon.....	Chumleigh..7	Tiverton...12	Crediton...9	177	178
36	Thelnetham.....pa	Suffolk.....	East Harling 7	Kenninghall .6	Bury St. Ed.14	85	516
27	Thelverton.....pa	Norfolk.....	Scole.....2	Diss.....3	Eye.....6	95	172
7	Thelwall.....to & cha	Chester....	Warrington..4	Knutsford..9	Altrincham 10	181	339
27	Thelmitheorpe.....pa	Norfolk.....	Reepham....4	Foulsham...2	EastDereham 9	109	119
28	Thenford.....pa	Northamp..	Brackley....6	Banbury...5	Deddington..9	69	234
18	Theobald Street...ham	Herts.....	Barnet.....4	Elstree....2	St. Alban's..7	13	....
18	Therfield.....pa	Herts.....	Royston....3	Baldock...7	Buntingford..6	37	872
6	Thetford.....cha	Cambridge .	Ely.....3	Willingham 10	Cambridge..13	65	229
27	Thetford‡....bo & m t	Norfolk & } Suffolk... }	Brandon....7	Mildenhall..11	Bury St. Ed.12	80	3929
35	Thickbroom.....ham	Stafford....	Lichfield....4	Weeford....1	SuttonColdfi. 5	119	....
13	Thickley, East.....to	Durham....	Bis.Auckland 4	Darlington..9	Staindrop....9	250	....
27	Thickthorn.....ham	Norfolk....	Wymondham 4	Hetherset...1	Norwich....7	104	....

establishment of several watering-places. This district is in a very high state of cultivation, and of very remarkable fertility; the whole isle contains about 3500 acres of excellent marsh land, and 23,000 acres of arable; of the latter, those bordering on the marshes are the most productive, though even the uplands are rendered extremely fertile by the excellent method of cultivation.

ISLE OF
THANET.

* THATCHAM is pleasantly situated near the navigable river Kennet, was formerly a town of some consequence, and had a market, which has long been disused. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of galloons and black ribbons. The church contains some fine altartombs. In the free-school, founded by Lady Frances Winchcombe, forty boys are educated on the Madras system, and clothed; about six of them being annually apprenticed with a premium of £10. A national school, in which fifty boys and ninety girls are instructed, and an infant-school, are supported by subscription. There is an almshouse for nine widows, founded with bequests from the Rev. Mr. Herdsman and John Hunt, besides various minor charities.

Free-
schools.

Fair, first Tuesday after October 12, statute.

† THAXTED. *Fairs*, Monday before Whit-Monday, and August 10, for horses, &c.

‡ THETFORD is a place of great antiquity, called in the Saxon chronicle Theodford, and supposed by the majority of antiquaries to have been the Sitomagus of the Romans; it is certain that it was once the seat of the East Anglian kings, and from its proximity to the North Sea, it became subject to the ravages of the Danes, who having been in possession of the place during fifty years, reduced it to ashes in the ninth century. In 1004, Sweyn, their king, who had invaded East Anglia, among other places burnt this; and in 1010 it was a third time destroyed by these northern marauders, who temporarily defeated the Saxons. After a truce concluded between Edmund Ironside and Canute, it began to recover from these calamities, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor had nearly regained its former prosperity. Thetford derives its name from the river Thet, which here joins the Lesser Ouse; the latter passing through the town separates the two counties, and is navigable to Lynn. The town consists of five principal streets, partly paved, and is connected with the houses on the Suffolk side of the river by a handsome iron bridge erected in 1829. Thetford has been honoured with the presence of several of our sovereigns, particularly Henry I., Henry II., and

Derivation
of its name.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
17	Thinghill .....ham	Hereford....	Hereford... 6	Witbington..1	Bromyard... 9	130	...
24	Thimbleby .....pa	Lincoln ...	Horncastle ..2	Wragby ... 9	Tattershall..9	136	384
44	Thimbleby .....to	N. R. York..	Northallerton6	Thirsk ... 9	Stokesley .. 11	226	201
7	Thingwall .....to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston ..6	Liverpool ...6	Eastham ... 7	200	78
43	Thirkleby .....to	E. R. York .	New Malton10	Gt. Driffield 11	Pocklington 19	207	44
46	Thirkleby .....to	E. R. York .	Hull 9	Hedon 5	Hornsea ....11	180	61
44	Thirkleby .....pa	N. R. York .	Thirsk .....4	Easingwold..8	Boroughbrid.10	214	293
44	Thirkleby, Litt.....to	N. R. York .	..... 5	..... 7	..... 9	213	....
44	Thirlby .....to	N. R. York .	..... 5	.....11	..... 15	222	167
29	Thirlwall .....to	Northumb ..	Haltwhistle .4	Brampton ...10	Bellingham .16	295	293
44	Thirne, or Thorne...to	N. R. York .	Bedale .....4	Mibdleham ..7	Masham .....4	227	126
44	Thirntoft .....to	N. R. York .	Northallerton2	Bedale .....6	Thirsk .....11	228	165
44	Thirsk, or Thrusk*... }bo m t & pa }	N. R. York .	.....10	Ripon .....11	Easingwold.10	226	3502
22	Thistleton .....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham ....4	Poulton ....4	Garstang ....8	229	419
32	Thistleton .....pa	Rutland	Oakham 8	Stamford ...11	Cottesmore ..3	100	181
43	Thixendale .....to	E. R. York..	New Malton 9	Gt. Driffield 13	York .....17	216	184
29	Thockrington,North pa	Northumb ..	Hexham....11	Bellingham ..9	Newcastle..23	290	261
44	Tholthorpe .....to	N. R. York .	Easingwoid 5	Boroughbridg.6	Wetherby ..14	208	248
9	Thomas Close .....to	Cumberland.	Penrith.....9	HesketNewm7	Carlisle ....11	292	95
3	Thomas, Saint .....ham	Herts.....	Silsoe .....5	Meppershall .1	Shefford ....2	40	....
11	Thomas, Saint .....pa	Devon	Exeter .....1	Chudleigh... 9	Moreton Ha.12	165	3245
8	Thomas, Saint, Street }ex pa lib }	Cornwall ...	Launceston ..0	Camelford ..15	Bodmin.....21	214	301
27	Thompson.....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton 3	East Harling.9	Thetford ...11	91	478
12	Thompson, Winter- } borne .....pa }	Dorset.....	Blandford ...7	Wareham ...8	Wimborne .. 9	109	41
29	Thompson's Walls ...to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....9	Coldstream ..7	Kelso 9	329	....
45	Thong, Nether .....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.5	Penistone...9	Barnesley ..15	184	1008
45	Thong, Upper.....to	W. R. York.	..... 7	..... 9	.....16	184	1648
44	Thoralby .....to	N. R. York .	Middleham ..9	Askrig .....5	Kettlewell .11	241	272
43	Thoraldby .....ham	E. R. York..	Pocklington .8	York .....12	NewMalton 10	211	....
24	Thoresby, North....pa	Lincoln	Louth 8	Gt.Grimsby..8	Caistor ... 12	156	544
24	Thoresby, South....pa	Lincoln	Alford .....4	Spilsby .....8	Louth 9	140	142
30	Thoresby .....ham	Notts	Ollerton ... 3	Worksop ....7	E. Retford ..9	140	....
24	Thoresthorpe .....ham	Lincoln	Alford .....1	Louth .....12	Spilsby .....9	141	....
24	Thoresway .....pa	Lincoln ...	Caistor .....5	Mt. Rasen ..7	Louth .....13	150	158

THETFORD.

Nunnery converted into a farm-house.

Elizabeth, who rebuilt the ancient mansion of the Earls of Warren, on its lapse to the crown, and occasionally resided in it: James I. made it one of his hunting seats, and it is still called the King's House. The nunnery, founded in the reign of Canute, by Urius, the first Abbot of Bury St. Edmund's, has been converted into a farm-house; some of the wall and windows, with a fine arch and cell, are still visible. Thomas Martin, F.A.S., and author of the history of Thetford, was born here in 1696, and educated at the freeschool, of which his father was master, and for many years rector of the parish of St. Mary. Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," "Age of Reason," &c. &c., was also a native of this town, and educated at the freeschool.

Market, Saturday—Fairs, May 14 and August 2 and 16, for sheep. September 25, for cattle, cheese, and toys.

* THIRSK, or THRUSK, is situated in the rich vale of Mowbray, and is divided into two parts, called Old and New Thirsk, by the small river Codbeck, which is crossed by two substantial stone bridges. New Thirsk, with a commodious market-place in the centre, occupies the site of a strong and extensive castle, erected about 979, by the ancient family of Mowbray; in the reign of Henry II., Roger de Mowbray, having become a confederate of the King of Scotland, here erected his standard against his lawful sovereign. On the suppression of that revolt, this fortress, with many others, was entirely demolished by order of the king; the moat and ramparts are still visible, but no vestige of the building remains. Old Thirsk, which alone is included within the limits of the borough, stands on the north-east side of the river, and consists of a long range of cottages on each side of the road. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse linens and sacking. The market is abundantly supplied with provisions.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Shrove Monday; April 5, for leather; August 3, 4, 5, ditto; October 28, 29, and December 14, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and leather.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
24	Thorganby pa	Lincoln	Caistor 7	Mt. Rasen .. 10	Louth 11	152	108
46	Thorganby pa	E. R. York .	York 10	Mt. Weighto. 14	Howden 10	190	342
14	Thorington pa	Essex	Colchester .. 8	Manningtree 9	Harwich ... 15	59	388
36	Thorington pa	Suffolk	Halesworth.. 4	Southwold... 6	Saxmundham 8	97	159
45	Thorleby to	W. R. York	Skipton 2	Settle 12	Pateley Brid. 18	218	184
18	Thorley pa	Herts	Bishop's Stort. 2	Hoddesden .. 11	Epping 13	29	416
20	Thorley pa	Hants	Yarmouth ... 1	Newport 9	Niton 13	95	145
43	Thormanby pa	N. R. York .	Easingwold .. 4	Helmsley .. 10	Thirsk 8	216	133
44	Thornaby pa	N. R. York .	Stockton on T. 2	Yarm 4	Stokesley ... 8	241	129
27	Thornage pa	Norfolk	Holt 3	Wells 11	Foulsham ... 9	120	332
5	Thornborough pa	Bucks	Buckingham .. 4	Fenny Stratf. 9	Winslow ... 5	54	673
44	Thornborough ham	W. R. York	Bedale 6	Masham 5	Ripon 7	219	....
29	Thornborough to	Northumb ..	Hexham 6	Newcastle .. 16	Corbridge ... 2	275	81
44	Thornborough to	N. R. York .	Thirsk 3	N. Allerton 10	Helmsley .. 12	220	21
11	Thornbury pa	Devon	Holsworthy.. 5	Torrington .. 10	Hatherleigh 11	204	546
15	Thornbury* .. m t & pa	Gloucester..	Bristol 14	Berkeley 9	Gloucester.. 30	115	4375
17	Thornbury pa	Hereford...	Bromyard .. 4	Leominster .. 9	Tenbury ... 6	129	212
28	Thornby pa	Northamp ..	Northampt. 12	Rugby 13	Mt. Harboro' 10	78	198
11	Thorncombe pa	Devon	Beamminster . 8	Chard 6	Crewkerne .. 7	140	1368
12	Thorncombe ham	Dorset	Blandford ... 3	Dorchester.. 15	Sturminster 10	106	....
3	Thorncote ham	Bedford	Biggleswade . 3	St. Neot's ... 9	Bedford 8	48	....
36	Thorndon pa	Suffolk	Eye 3	Debenham ... 5	Stow Market 10	88	696
39	Thorndon ham	Warwick...	Kineton 5	Stratford on A 5	Warwick 9	92	....
46	Thorne† m t & pa	W. R. York	Sheffield ... 28	Leeds 34	York 28	166	3779
34	Thorne, Coffin pa	Somerset...	Yeovil 3	Ilchester ... 4	Crewkerne .. 8	125	101
34	Thorne, Falcon pa	Somerset...	Taunton 4	Bridgewater 9	Langport ... 9	137	273
29	Thorne, Grafton to	Northumb ..	Hexham 11	Haltwhistle . 5	Allendale ... 7	286	271
34	Thorne, St. Margaret pa	Somerset...	Wellington .. 3	Milverton ... 4	Wiveliscomb 5	151	165
45	Thorner pa & to	W. R. York.	Wetherby ... 6	Leeds 7	Tadcaster ... 7	189	1220
45	Thornes to & cha	W. R. York.	Wakefield .. 1	Huddersfield 13	Barnesley ... 9	181	....
5	Thorney ham	Bucks	Colnbrook ... 3	Uxbridge ... 4	Windsor ... 6	17	....
6	Thorney† m t & pa	Cambridge..	Peterborough 8	Wisbeach ... 14	March 16	82	2055
30	Thorney pa	Notts	Tuxford ... 9	Lincoln 9	Newark 14	138	308

* THORNBURY is situated in the vale of Berkeley, on the banks of a small rivulet, which flows into the Severn. The town, which is of great antiquity, consists principally of three streets, in the form of the letter Y. The clothing-trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but it is now discontinued. Thornbury is chiefly remarkable for the remains of an ancient castle, begun by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1511, but left in an unfinished state when he was beheaded in 1522; the stately gateway, which formed the principal entrance, and the outer walls are in good preservation; the ruins command a beautiful prospect over the Severn and South Wales. In 1539 Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn were sumptuously entertained here during ten days.

Remains of
an ancient
castle.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Easter-Monday; August 15; Monday before St. Thomas; and December 21; for cattle and pigs.

† THORNE is situated in a marshy but fertile country, and was formerly only a small village, with a castle near it, the foundations of which still remain, but is now a flourishing town; the streets are paved, and many of the houses are well built. A considerable trade is carried on in grain and other commodities, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of rope; ships are built at Thorne Quay and Hangman's Hill, which trade directly to London. A canal, from the river Don to the Trent, passes near the town, and greatly facilitates its trade.

Trade in
grain.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after June 11; ditto, after October 11; for horned cattle, horses, and pedlery.

‡ THORNEY, a market-town, in the north part of the Isle of Ely. It is very pleasantly situated on an eminence surrounded by fertile grounds. its present name was derived from the thorns and bushes that grew in the vicinity; but it obtained its ancient appellation, Ankeridge, from the anchorites, who dwelt in the cells of an abbey founded here, by Sexulphus, the first abbot of Peterborough, in the year 662; the abbey being destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt in 972 by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, for Benedictine monks, which became so opulent, that at the dis-

Derivation
of its
name.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Thorney .....ham	Somerset....	Langport ....3	S. Petherton 5	Ulchester ....7	128	308
35	Thorney Hill.....ham	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter ...5	Abb.Bromley 5	Burton onTr. 9	134	....
38	Thorney, West .....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester ..7	Havant.....7	Petersfield ..14	68	104
29	Thorneyburn...pa & to	Northumb ..	Bellingham ..5	Haltwhistle 18	Elsdon .....11	299	393
12	Thornford .....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...4	Yeovil .....5	Cerne Abbas.9	121	383
3	Thorn Green.....ham	Bedford.....	Dunstable ...3	LeightonBuz. 6	Woburn ....7	36	....
46	Thorn-Gumbald ...cha	E. R. York ..	Hull .....10	Hedon .....5	Patrington ..7	184	284
21	Thornham*.....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...4	Chatham ....7	Ashford ....18	37	571
22	Thornham.....to	Lancaster...	Rochdale ....4	Oldham .. .3	Manchester..8	194	1455
27	Thornham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Burnham ....7	CastleRising14	Docking ... .5	104	668
36	Thornham, Great ...pa	Suffolk	Eye .....4	Bury St. Ed. 18	StowMarket 10	87	380
36	Thornham, Little ...pa	Suffolk ....	.....3	.....19	.....11	88	206
28	Thornhaugh .....pa	Northamp ..	Wandsford ..1	Stamford ...5	Peterborough9	84	271
10	Thornhill .. .to	Derby	Tideswell ...7	Sheffield ...10	C. in leFrith 10	163	135
12	Thornhill .. .tit	Dorset.....	Stalbridge ...2	Sturminster .3	Sherborne ...8	112	257
45	Thornhill .. .pa	W. R. York ..	Wakefield ..6	Dewsbury ...2	Huddersfield.7	184	6271
43	Thornholme .....to	E. R. York ..	Bridlington .5	Gt. Driffield .8	BurtonAgnes 1	204	93
13	Thornley .....to	Durham	Durham ....7	Castle Eden .4	Sunderland 13	256	50
22	Thornley .....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe ...8	Preston ....11	Garstang ...10	222	516
10	Thornsett .. .to	Derby	Chapel leFrit.5	Glossop .....6	Buxton ....10	170	685
40	Thornship .....ham	Westmorlnd	Shap .....1	Orton .....6	KirkbyKend14	276	....
9	Thornthwaite .to & cha	Cumberland	Keswick ....4	Cockermouth8	Ireby.....9	295	174
44	Thornthwaite .to & cha	W. R. York ..	Knaresboro' 14	Ripley .....8	Otley .....10	215	339
5	Thornton .....pa	Bucks	Buckingham 4	StonyStratfor.4	Winslow ...6	55	94
11	Thornton .....ham	Devon	Exeter .....3	Kenn. ....1	Chudleigh ...6	167	....
12	Thornton.....tit	Dorset.....	Sturminster.4	Stalbridge ...4	Shaftesbury .6	107	....
29	Thornton .. .to	Durham	Berwich onT.3	Coldstream ..9	Wooler ....15	335	190
22	Thornton .....to	Lancaster...	Poulton ....2	Kirkham ...9	Garstang ...13	236	842
22	Thornton .....to	Lancaster ..	Liverpool ...7	Ormskirk ....7	Prescot ....11	210	342
23	Thornton.....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 6	Leicester ...9	Ashby de laZ11	105	1196
24	Thornton.....pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle .2	Tattershall ..7	Wragby ...11	134	168
46	Thornton.....pa	E. R. York ..	Pocklington.5	Mt. Weighton 8	York... ..11	200	791
45	Thornton.....cha	W. R. York ..	Bradford ...4	Keighley ....7	Halifax.....6	200	4500
43	Thornton, Baxby ...to	N. R. York ..	Easingwold.3	Thirsk .....9	Helmsley .. 10	215	67
44	Thornton - in - the - Beans .....to }	N. R. York ..	N. Allerton .4	.....6	Bedale ....10	223	219
44	Thornton, Bishop's ..to	W. R. York ..	Ripon .....6	Ripley .....4	Pateley Brid. 7	218	....
44	Thornton, Bridge...to	N. R. York ..	Boroughbrid. 4	Thirsk .....8	Easingwold..7	210	47
7	Thornton, Childer ..to	Chester.....	Chester.....8	Great Neston 6	Liverpool ...10	191	296
43	Thornton-up-Clay ..to	N. R. York ..	York .....12	Easingwold.11	NewMalton 10	211	205
45	Thornton-in-Craven†pa	W. R. York ..	Skipton.....6	Clitheroe...13	Colne .....6	222	2011
24	Thornton, Curtis†...pa	Lincoln ...	Barton .....5	Brigg.....9	Caistor ...12	165	362
43	Thornton, Dale.pa & to	N. R. York ..	Pickering...3	New Malton 9	Scarborough 15	226	1368
19	Thornton, East.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ...7	Rothbury...11	Newcastle..20	295	59

THORNEY. solution its revenue was valued at £508 12s. 5d. The only remains of this abbey, which was a mitred one, are portions of the church, a gateway, and some fragments of the old walls.
Market, Tuesday.— Fairs, July 1 and September 1, for horses.

Discoverey of white sand. * **THORNHAM.** A vein of white sand, called Maidstone sand, discovered in this parish, is said to have caused the first improvement in the manufacture of glass in this country. The pits are remarkable for their curiously arched subterranean caverns. The ruins of Thornham Castle stand on the brow of a hill, the walls are upwards of thirteen feet high and three feet thick, enclosing an area of a quarter of an acre.

Immerise cliff. † **THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN** formerly had a market and fairs, which are now disused. Thornton Scar is an immense rocky cliff rising to the height of 300 feet, and partly clothed with wood. Near the Scar is Thornton Force, a beautiful cataract rushing from an aperture in the rocks, having a fall of ninety feet in one sheet of water sixteen feet wide.

‡ **THORNTON, CURTIS, or UPON-THE-HUMBER.** Here are the remains of a priory of black canons, founded in 1139 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle ; it occupied an extensive area surrounded by a deep fosse and strong ramparts ; the ruins of this once magnificent building consist chiefly of the church, chapter-house, and gate-house, approached by a bridge flanked with embattled walls and arches with loop-holes supporting two round towers.

	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
44	Thornton - in - Lons - dale* pa & to }	W. R. York.	Settle 12	Kirkby Lons. 6	Lancaster . . 16	247	1152
7	Thornton, Mayow . . . to	Chester . . .	Great Neston 3	Liverpool . . . 8	Chester . . . 12	195	144
44	Thornton - in - the - Moor to }	N. R. York .	Thirsk 6	N. Allerton . . 5	Bedale 9	222	337
7	Thornton - in - the - Moors pa & to }	Chester . . .	Frodsham . . . 6	Chester 6	Gt. Neston 12	189	181
24	Thornton-le-Moor . . . to	Lincoln . . .	Caistor 6	Mt. Rasen . . . 6	Brigg 9	150	99
44	Thornton Rust to	N. R. York .	Middleham . 11	Askrigg 3	Hawes 9	243	158
44	Thornton, Steward . . pa	N. R. York .	. . . . . 4	Masham 6	Bedale 7	229	310
44	Thornton - in - the - Street pa & to }	N. R. York .	N. Allerton . . 7	Thirsk 3	. . . . . 12	220	226
44	Thornton, Watlas . . pa & to }	N. R. York .	Middleham . . 9	Masham 4	. . . . . 3	226	448
29	Thornton, West to	Northumb . .	Morpeth 7	Rothbury . . . 10	Newcastle . . 19	294	53
44	Thornville to	W. R. York .	Boroughbrid. 5	Knaresboro' 4	Wetherby . . . 7	201	17
14	Thornwood ham	Essex	Epping 3	Chip. Ongar . . 5	Bis. Stortford 12	19	. . . .
30	Thoroton pa	Notts	Newark 8	Grantham . . . 12	Bingham 5	122	143
36	Thorp ham	Suffolk	Ipswich 3	Woodbridge . . 7	Harwich 9	72	. . . .
10	Thorpe pa	Derby	Ashborne 3	Wirksworth . 10	Cheadle 11	141	189
24	Thorpe pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 7	Wainfleet . . . 2	Burgh 4	130	419
27	Thorpe pa	Norfolk	Norwich 2	Loddon 10	N. Walsham 16	110	1191
27	Thorpe pa	Norfolk	Beccles 5	. . . . . 6	Yarmouth . . 10	114	105
28	Thorpe ham	Northamp . .	Daventry 3	Rugby 11	Northampt. 12	75	. . . .
30	Thorpe pa	Notts	Newark 3	Southwell . . . 6	Bingham 8	123	107
31	Thorpe to	Oxford	Woodstock . . . 3	Oxford 7	Bicester 9	61	60
36	Thorpe ham & cha	Suffolk	Aldborough . . 2	Saxmundham 7	Halesworth 14	96	. . . .
36	Thorpe cha	Suffolk	Framlingham 6	Debenham . . . 2	Ipswich 12	82	. . . .
37	Thorpe pa	Surrey	Chertsey 2	Staines 2	Bagshot 9	19	559
40	Thorpe ham	Westmorlnd	Penrith 3	Shap 9	Appleby 13	283	. . . .
43	Thorpe ham	E. R. York .	Bridlington . . 6	Gt. Driffield 10	Reighton 4	206	. . . .
46	Thorpe to	E. R. York .	Howden 1	South Cave 12	Mt. Weighton 11	181	58
44	Thorpe to	N. R. York .	Greta Bridge . 2	Bernard Cast. 5	Richmond . . . 10	243	. . . .
27	Thorpe, Abbot's . . . pa	Norfolk	Harleston . . . 5	Eye 5	Botesdale . . . 10	94	270
23	Thorpe Acre pa	Leicester . . .	Loughborough 1	Kegworth 6	Leicester 12	110	386
45	Thorpe Arch pa	W. R. York .	Wetherby 3	Tadcaster . . . 4	York 12	196	316
23	Thorpe, Arnold pa	Leicester . . .	Melton Mow. 2	Oakham 10	Grantham . . . 16	105	119
45	Thorpe, Audling . . . to	W. R. York .	Pontefract . . . 5	Doncaster . . . 12	Wakefield . . . 11	174	355
46	Thorpe-in-Balne . . . to	W. R. York .	Doncaster . . . 6	Snaith 9	Thorne 7	168	134
43	Thorpe, Basset pa	E. R. York .	New Malton . . 5	Gt. Driffield 16	Bridlington . . 24	222	206
30	Thorpe, Bochart . . . pa	Notts	Nottingham . 10	Loughboro' . . 6	Bingham 13	115	36
46	Thorpe, Brantingham to	E. R. York .	North Cave . . . 4	South Cave . . 2	Hull 11	185	190
13	Thorpe, Bulmer to	Durham	Stockton 13	Hartlepool . . . 5	Castle Eden . . 4	154	28
35	Thorpe, Constantine . pa	Stafford	Tamworth . . . 5	Asby de la Z10	Atherstone . . . 8	115	49
46	Thorpe, East to	E. R. York .	Mt. Weighton 3	Pocklington 6	Howden 15	195	. . . .
24	Thorpe-on-the-Hill . . pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 7	Newark 12	Tuxford 10	136	273
28	Thorpe-on-the-Hill ham }	Northamp . .	Wellingtonbo' 4	Towcester . . . 17	Daventry . . . 22	71	. . . .
45	Thorpe-on-the-Hill . . to	W. R. York .	Wakefield . . . 5	Leeds 6	Dewsbury . . . 6	187	88
27	Thorpe, Little, or Frenge pa }	Norfolk	Diss 4	Eye 4	Harleston . . . 7	93	66
44	Thorpe, Little to	W. R. York .	Ripon 2	Boroughbrid. 6	Ripley 7	212	. . . .
28	Thorpe, Lubenham . . to	Northamp . .	Mt. Harboro' 3	Lutterworth 12	Northampt. 20	86	3
28	Thorpe, Malsor to	Northamp . .	Kettering 3	Rothwell 3	. . . . . 15	77	297
28	Thorpe, Mandeville . pa	Northamp . .	Banbury 6	Brackley 7	Towcester . . . 12	70	175
27	Thorpe, Market pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 5	Cromer 6	Aylsham 7	125	254
36	Thorpe, Morieux . . . pa	Suffolk	Bildeston 5	Bury St. Ed. 10	Sudbury 10	64	412
44	Thorpe - under - the - Mountain to }	W. R. York .	Skipton 9	PateleyBrid. 10	Kettlewell . . . 8	225	361
23	Thorpe, Sacheville . . }	Leicester . . .	MeltonMowb 6	Oakham 9	Leicester 12	104	163
46	Thorpe, Salvin pa	W. R. York .	Worksop 6	Blyth 10	Sheffield 14	152	233
14	Thorpe-in-le Soken† . pa	Essex	Manningtree . 9	Harwich 10	Colchester . . 13	64	1173
45	Thorpe Stapleton . . . to	W. R. York .	Leeds 5	Wakefield . . . 5	Dewsbury 5	187	19
45	Thorpe-in-the-Street to	E. R. York .	Pocklington . . 5	Howden 13	Mt. Weighton 3	195	31
13	Thorpe, Thewles to	Durham	Stockton 5	Darlington . . 10	Hartlepool . . . 12	246	. . . .
24	Thorpe, Tinley to	Lincoln	Sleaford 9	Tattershall . . 7	Lincoln 15	124	105
28	Thorpe, Underwood }	Northamp . .	Kettering 6	Rothwell 2	Mt. Harboro' 7	79	18
44	Thorpe, Underwoods to	W. R. York .	Aldborough . . 8	York 10	Knaresboro' 10	210	144
32	Thorpe-by-Water . . . to	Rutland	Uppingham . . 3	Rockingham 4	Stamford 12	88	39
23	Thorpe Waterville . . pa	Northampt. .	Thrapston . . . 4	Kings Cliffe . 11	Oundle 4	74	240

* THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE. Under the mountain of Grey Garth is the celebrated excavation called Yorda's Cave; it is about 180 feet long, forty broad, and forty-seven feet high.

Yorda's
Cave

† THORPE-IN-LE-SOKEN. *Fairs*, Monday before Whit Monday, and September 23, for toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.	
24	Thorpe, West	Lincoln	Lincoln	1	Gainsborough	9	141	75
46	Thorpe Willoughby . . to	W. R. York	Selby	3	Snaith	8	181	148
27	Thorpland	Norfolk	Fakenham . . .	2	New Walsin . .	4	111	....
27	Thorpland	Norfolk	Downham . . .	4	Lynn	9	88	....
11	Thorverton	Devon	Crediton	6	Exeter	7	171	1455
14	Thoydon, Bois	Essex	Epping	3	WalthamAb. .	6	14	676
14	Thoydon, Garnon . . .	Essex . . . . .	.....	2	.....	6	15	841
14	Thoydon, Mount . . .	Essex . . . . .	.....	3	.....	8	16	249
36	Thrandeston	Suffolk	Eye	3	Diss	3	92	358
28	Thrapston* . . . m t & pa	Northamp . .	Huntingdon . .	17	Peterboro' . .	21	73	1014
9	Threapland	Cumberland	Cockermouth .	6	Maryport . . .	9	310	....
24	Threckingham	Lincoln . . .	Folkingham . .	2	Grantham . . .	12	108	191
35	Three Farms	Stafford . . .	Stafford	7	Eccleshall . . .	2	148	67
9	Threlkeld	Cumberland	Keswick	5	Penrith	14	291	320
44	Threpland	W. R. York	Skipton	8	PateleyBrid. .	10	224	....
44	Threshfield	W. R. York	.....	9	.....	13	225	212
27	Threxton	Norfolk . . .	Watton	3	Swaffham . . .	8	93	29
27	Thrickby	Norfolk . . .	Caistor	4	Norwich	16	124	43
40	Thrimby	Westmorlnd	Orton	10	Shap	3	280	81
23	Thringstone . . . to & cha	Leicester . . .	Ashby de laZ. .	5	Loughboro' . .	8	111	1267
6	Thriplow	Cambridge . .	Royston	8	Linton	8	42	417
13	Thrislington	Durham	Durham	7	Bis Auckland .	7	255	15
29	Thriston, East	Northumb . .	Alnwick	11	Rothbury . . .	10	299	140
29	Thriston, West	Northumb . .	.....	10	.....	9	298	167
46	Throapham	W. R. York	Worksop	7	Tickhill	7	153	70
18	Throcking	Herts	Buntingford . .	2	Baldock	7	33	83
29	Throckley	Northumb . .	Newcastle . . .	7	Corbridge . . .	11	282	208
42	Throckmorton . to & cha	Worcester . .	Pershore	3	Evesham	6	102	159
16	Throop	Hants	Christchurch . .	4	BourneMouth .	4	99	....
12	Thrope	Dorset	Wareham	8	Dorchester . . .	9	114	....
29	Thropple	Northumb . .	Morpeth	5	Newcastle . . .	18	294	78
29	Thropton	Northumb . .	Wooler	13	Alnwick	13	306	218
13	Throston	Durham	Stockton	11	Hartlepool . . .	4	252	70
11	Throwley	Devon	Oakhampton . .	7	Exeter	18	182	460
21	Throwley	Kent	Faversham . . .	4	Maidstone . . .	16	49	675
35	Throwley	Stafford	Ashbourn	7	Leek	10	146	....
43	Throxenby	N. R. York . .	Scarborough . .	5	Pickering . . .	13	222	54
30	Thrumpton	Notts	Nottingham . .	7	Kegworth . . .	4	117	132
4	Thruppwich	Berks	Abingdon	2	Dorchester . . .	4	55	31
4	Thrupp	Berks	Faringdon	2	Lechlade	5	70	268
23	Thrussington	Leicester . . .	Leicester	9	Loughboro' . .	9	105	454
11	Thrustle Kenneford }ham }	Devon	Chudleigh . . .	6	Exeter	4	168	....
17	Thruxton	Hereford . . .	Hereford	7	Hay	16	134	59
16	Thruxton	Hants	Andover	6	Ludgershall . .	4	70	269
45	Thrybergh	W. R. York	Rotherham . . .	4	Tickhill	8	163	346
31	Thumley	Oxford	Thame	6	Wheatley . . .	4	50	....
37	Thunderfield Castle }ham }	Surrey	Reigate	6	E. Grinstead . .	7	27	....
18	Thunderidge	Herts	Ware	2	Hereford	4	22	588
14	Thunderley	Essex	SaffronWald. .	2	Thaxted	5	42	....
14	Thundersley	Essex	Rayleigh	2	Billericay . . .	9	32	526
23	Thurcaston	Leicester . . .	MountSorrell .	3	Leicester	5	101	6241
44	Thurcross	W. R. York	Ripley	9	Otley	10	215	601
27	Thurgarton	Norfolk	Cromer	5	Aylsham	7	125	247
30	Thurgarton	Notts	Southwell	3	Bingham	7	131	329
45	Thurgoland	W. R. York	Barnsley	5	Penistone	3	173	1147
39	Thurlaston†	Warwick . . .	Dunchurch . . .	1	Rugby	4	81	281
34	Thurlbear	Somerset . . .	Taunton	4	Langport	11	139	202
24	Thurlby	Lincoln	Sleaford	16	Newark	9	127	145
24	Thurlby	Lincoln	Alford	2	Spilsby	10	142	....

Its trade.

* THRAPSTON is pleasantly situated in a luxuriant valley, on the eastern bank of the river Nen, which is crossed by a handsome wooden bridge of several arches. The town appears to have been more extensive than at present, the houses are regular and well-built, and in the neighbourhood are several handsome residences. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of whips and bobbin-lace; on the river are corn-mills and a paper-mill, and a good trade is carried on by means of the Nen, which was made navigable in 1737.

Market, Tuesday — Fairs, first Tuesday in May; August 5; for pedlery, shoes, &c., and hiring harvestmen; and first Tuesday after Michaelmas, a large cattle-fair.

† THURCASTON. This place gave birth to Dr. Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Thurlby*.....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Deeping .5	Bourne .....3	Stamford ....9	95	632	
3	Thurleigh .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford .....6	Harrold .....7	St. Neot's ..10	56	538	
36	Thurleston .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich .....3	NeedhamMt. 7	Debenham ..11	72	280	
10	Thurlestone .....ham	Derby .....5	Derby .....5	Loughboro' .12	Ashby de la Z10	121	....
11	Thurlestone .....pa	Devon .....5	Kingsbridge .5	Modbury ....8	Salcombe ...6	213	466	
36	ThurLOW, Great.....pa	Suffolk .....7	Clare.....7	Haverhill....4	Newmarket..11	63	425	
36	ThurLOW, Little.....pa	Suffolk .....8	.....8	.....4	.....10	63	464	
34	Thurloxton .....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .5	Taunton ....5	Langport ...10	138	229	
23	Thurlston .....pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley ....7	Leicester ....7	Mt. Harboro' 19	101	603	
45	Thurlstone .....to	W. R. York.	Barnsley ....9	Penistone ...2	Huddersfield 10	177	1599	
27	Thurlton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Beccles .....6	Loddon.....5	Bungay.....9	116	416	
23	Thurmaston.....to ch	Leicester ...	Leicester ...4	Loughboro' .9	Melt. Mow. 12	100	1131	
23	Thurnby .....pa	Leicester ...	.....4	.....14	.....14	95	383	
27	Thurne .....pa	Norfolk.. ..	Acle .....4	N. Walsham13	Norwich ...13	121	146	
22	Thurnham†.....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...5	Garstang ....7	Preston ....18	236	526	
19	Thurning.....pa	Hunts. & Northamp }	Oundle ....5	Huntingdon 14	Kimbolton..11	74	130	
27	Thurning.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham .12	Aylsham ....8	Holt .....7	124	140	
45	Thurnscoe.....pa	W. R. York.	Barnsley ....8	Kotherham 10	Doncaster ..10	189	223	
14	Thurrock, Gray's†... }	Essex .....4	Gravesend .4	Romford ...11	Chelmsford 21	21	1248	
	..... m t & pa }							
14	Thurrock, Little...pa	Essex .....3	.....3	.....12	.....21	22	302	
14	Thurrock, West...pa	Essex .....5	.....5	.....9	.....22	20	804	
9	Thursby .....pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle ....7	Wigton ....6	Hesket New. 9	305	564	
44	Thurscross.....to	W. R. York.	Knaresbro'. 14	Skipton ...14	Ripley ...10	215	....
35	Thursfield.....chap	Stafford	New. un L..6	Burslem ...3	Congleton ..7	155	389	
27	Thursford .....pa	Norfolk.....	New Wals..4	Fakenham ..6	Holt .....8	108	392	
11	Thurshelton .....pa	Devon .....9	Oakhamp. .12	Launceston..9	Tavistock ..10	207	353	
37	Thursley .....pa	Surrey .....6	Godalming .6	Farnham ....7	Haslemere ..5	39	668	
7	Thurstanton.. ..pa	Chester	Great Nest .5	Liverpool...8	Chester ....15	198	92	
36	Thurston.....pa	Suffolk .....5	Bury St. E..5	Stowmarket 10	Thetford ..13	73	462	
45	Thurstonland .....to	W. R. York.	Huddersfield 5	Barnsley ..14	Penistone ..8	183	1098	
27	Thurton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...10	Loddon ....3	Bungay ....7	109	193	
10	Thurvaston .....to	Derby .....8	Derby .....8	Uttoxeter ..10	Ashbourn ...8	134	....
27	Thuxton .....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham .7	Norwich ...15	Hingham ....4	103	83	
27	Thwaite .....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham ....5	Cromer.....6	Holt .....9	123	142	
27	Thwaite .....pa	Norfolk.....	Loddon.....4	Bungay.....4	Beccies .....7	110	107	
36	Thwaite .....pa	Suffolk .....6	Debenham ..6	Eye .....5	Stowmarket 8	84	175	
9	Thwaites...to & chap	Cumberland	Ravenglass .10	Ulverston .10	Hawkshead 12	279	324	
45	Thwaites .....ham	W. R. York.	Keighley ....1	Bingley ...3	Skipton ....10	205	....
43	Thwing .....pa	E. R. York.	Whitlington .9	Gt. Driffield 10	New Malt. 20	206	350	
15	Tibberton .....pa	Gloucester..	Newent ....4	Gloucester ..6	Micheldean..9	112	307	
33	Tibberton.....chap	Salop.....5	Newport ....5	Wellington ..7	Shrewsbury 14	147	351	
42	Tibberton.....pa	Worcester..	Worcester..4	Droitwich ..5	Pershore ...9	111	337	
27	Tibenham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...15	Diss .....7	New Buck...4	93	650	
17	Tiberton .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...9	Weobley ...9	Hay.....13	143	118	
10	Tibshelf .....pa	Derby .....4	Alfreton....4	Mansfield ...7	Chesterfield .8	115	759	
46	Tibthorpe .....to	E. R. York..	Driffield ...5	New Malton16	Beverley ..12	195	227	
38	Ticehurst .....pa	Sussex .....10	Battle.....10	Cranbrook ..8	Tunbrid. W. 10	46	2314	
16	Tichbourne.....pa	Hants .....6	Winchester..6	Alresford ..2	Bishop's W. 9	59	363	
28	Tichmarsh .....pa	Northamp ..	Thrapston .3	Kembolton .11	Oundle.....6	74	843	
32	Tickencote.....pa	Rutland	Stamford ...3	Oakham....10	Uppingham 14	92	128	
34	Tickenham.....pa	Somerset....	Bristol .....9	Axbridge ..12	Wes. Su. M 12	127	427	
21	Tickenhurst .....ham	Kent .....3	Deal .....3	Dover .....8	Sandwich ..4	70	....
46	Tickhill§ .dis m t & pa	W. R. York.	Bawtry.....4	Doncaster ..7	Worksop ..10	157	2084	

* THURLBY is situated near the river Glen. The ancient Roman canal, Carr Dyke, passes close by the church, and is plainly discernible.

Roman canal.

† THURNHAM. Here are the venerable remains of Cockersand Abbey.

‡ THURROCK, GRAY'S. This town, which consists principally of one irregular street, is situated on a small creek of the Thames, which is navigable for vessels of small burden; on the northern bank is a wharf communicating with some lime-works, by means of a railway. Great quantities of bricks are made here for the London builders.

Market, Thursday. Fairs, May 23 and October 10, for cattle and hardware.

§ TICKHILL, a disused market-town and parish. It is situated in a fertile valley on the border of Nottinghamshire; the streets are disposed in the form of a cross, and in the centre stands the market-cross, a circular stone building erected in 1776; the houses are in general of re-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Tildesley* ..to & chap	Lancaster...	Newton ....8	Manchester 11	Leigh .....2	194	4878
4	Tilehurst†.....pa	Berks	Reading ....3	Pangbourn ..4	Theale .....3	42	1860
12	Tiley.....ham	Dorset	Dorchester .10	Cerne Abbas 4	Sherborne ..9	116	....
37	Tilford.....tit	Surrey.....	Farnham ....3	Frensham ..3	Godalming ..7	40	....
3	Tilesworth.....pa	Bedford	Dūnstable ..4	Leighton Bu. 4	Woburn ... 7	37	275
33	Tilley	Salop	Wern .....1	Shrewsbury 10	Ellesmere ..10	163	323
14	Tillingham.....pa	Essex	Bradwell ...2	Maldon ....13	Burnham ....7	48	970
17	Tillington.....to	Hereford	Hereford ...6	Weobley ....6	Leominster 10	140	419
35	Tillington.....to	Stafford.....	Stafford ...2	Stone .....6	Eccleshall ..7	143	42
38	Tillington.....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth....1	Medhurst....5	Haslemere ..8	49	806
29	Tilmouth.....ham	Durham	Coldstream ..4	Ber. on Tw. 10	Wooler ....13	333	....
21	Tilmanstone.....pa	Kent	Deal .....5	Dover .....7	Sandwich .. 5	68	407
27	Tilney .....joint pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn.....5	Wisbeach ..9	Downham ..11	95	238
27	Tilney, All Saints†. pa	Norfolk.....	.....4	.....9	.....12	96	420
27	Tilney, St. Lawrence pa	Norfolk.....	.....6	.....8	.....10	94	672
41	Tilshead.....pa	Wilts	E. Lavington 4	Warminster 11	Amesbury ..10	87	465
33	Tilsop	Salop	Clesbury Mo. 5	Tenbury ....4	Ludlow ... 7	137	....
33	Tilstock.....chap	Salop.....	Whitchurch 3	Wem .....7	Mt. Drayton 10	163	....
7	Tilston.....pa & to	Chester .....	.....9	Malpas.....4	Chester ....12	172	873
7	Tilston, Fernhall....to	Chester	Tarporley ...3	.....11	Nantwich ..7	171	170
14	Tiltey	Essex	Thaxted ....3	Dunmow ....4	Bish. Stort ..9	39	82
23	Tilton-on-the-Hill..pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ...11	Melton Mo. 10	Uppingham..10	99	438
46	Tilts	W. R. York.	Doncaster ...4	Thorne .....9	Pontefract..12	166	....
24	Timberland.....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford ...10	Tattershall ..8	Lincoln ...14	125	1278
34	Timberscombe.....pa	Somerset ..	Dunster ....3	Minehead ...3	Dulverton ..11	164	453
45	Timble, Great.....to	W. R. York	Otley .....6	Ripley .....9	Skipton ....13	211	218
45	Timble, Little.....to	W. R. York	.....6	.....9	.....14	211	56
34	Timbridge.....ham	Somerset....	Langport ....5	Kingsbury...1	Ilchester ...7	128	....
7	Timperley.....to	Chester.....	Knutsford ...8	Altrincham..1	Stockport ..9	178	753
34	Timsbury.....pa	Somerset....	Pensford ...6	Frome .....11	Bath .....7	113	1367
16	Timsbury.....pa	Hants	Romsey .....2	Stockbridge..2	Winchester 10	74	165
36	Timworth.....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm. 4	Thetford....10	Mildenhall..11	75	216
5	Tingewick.....pa	Bucks	Buckingham 3	Brackley ...6	Bicester ....9	57	866
3	Tingrith, or Tyngrove pa	Bedford.....	Woburn ....4	Amphill ....4	Dunstable ..8	41	162
41	Tinhead.....tit	Wilts.....	Westbury ...4	Mt. Lavington 6	Trowbridge ..6	95	519
12	Tinkleton.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ..6	Wareham...11	Blandford ..13	116	171
45	Tinsley.....cha	W. R. York	Rotherham ..3	Sheffield ...4	Worksop ...17	159	368
8	Tintagell§.....pa	Cornwall ...	Bossiney ....1	Camelford ...6	Launceston .22	233	1006
26	Tintern, Parva.....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...5	Monmouth ...8	Usk .....11	137	313
34	Tintinhull.....pa	Somerset....	Ilchester....3	Yeovil .....5	Crewkerne ..8	124	473

the Hope, where, on Hope Point, is a battery for the defence of the river below Tilbury Fort. Here was an ancient ferry over the Thames, said to be the place where Claudius passed in pursuit of the Britons. The lofty tower of the ancient manor-house of Gossalyne was battered down by the Dutch fleet in the reign of Charles II.

TILBURY,
EAST.

* TILDESLEY, or TYLDERSLEY, is pleasantly situated, and commanding a delightful prospect over seven counties. About the year 1780 it contained only three families; since which time it has surprisingly increased to its present population. The manufacture of cotton, which is extensively carried on, and weaving, agriculture, and the neighbouring collieries, which are very considerable, constitute the principal employment of the inhabitants. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which also extends to Manchester, passes within two miles of this place.

Increase of
population.

† TILEHURST, or TYLEHURST. Richard Lloyd, the learned bishop of Worcester, was born here in 1627.

‡ TILNEY, ALL SAINTS. It includes Tilney Smeath, a common not more than three miles long and one broad, but so extremely fertile, that it is said to constantly feed 30,000 sheep, and all the horned cattle belonging to seven villages.

Fertile
common.

§ TINTAGELL. Partly on a stupendous crag, almost surrounded by the sea, and partly on the mainland, are the venerable remains of King Arthur's Castle, separated by an immense chasm, 300 feet deep, over which there was formerly a drawbridge. The ruins consist of huge scattered masses, and of walls pierced with loopholes, for discharging

Ruins of
King
Arthur's
castle.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Tintwistle .....to	Chester	Stockport...10	StayleyBridge4	Mottram.....31	190	1820	
32	Tinwell .....pa	Rutland	Stamford ....2	Uppingham 12	Oakham ....11	91	262	
35	Tipton, or Tibbing- } ton* .....pa }	Stafford	Wednesbury 3	Dudley .....2	Bilston .....3	121	14951	
51	Tirgwald .. .....ham	Cardigan ...	Aberystwyth.12	Tregaron ... .8	Rhayaderg. 24	205	....
15	Tirley .....pa	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .6	Cheltenham 10	Gloucester ..8	108	498	
40	Tirrel .....ham	Westmorlnd	Penrith.....3	Shap .....9	Appleby....14	284	....
56	Tir-y-Mynach.....to	Montgomery	Welshpool...3	Guildfield....1	Oswestry...13	177	328	
56	Tir-y Mynach .....to	Montgomery	Machynlleth10	Llanbrynmair1	Newtown ..14	189	....
41	Tisbury† .....pa	Wilts	Hindon .....4	Shaftesbury .7	Wilton .. ...13	97	2259	
10	Tissington.....pa	Derby	Ashborne ...4	Winster.....8	Wirksworth .8	143	459	
16	Tisted, East .....pa	Hants	Alton .....5	Alresford ...8	Petersfield ..8	52	232	
16	Tisted, West .....pa	Hants .....	.....8	.....5	.....8	55	264
16	Titchfield‡ ... m t & pa	Hants	Southampto.10	Fareham....2	Winchester 16	78	3712	

TINTAGELL. arrows. Till within a few years of the reign of Elizabeth, this fortress had a governor, and was used as a state prison for the duchy of Cornwall. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, here entertained his nephew, David, Prince of Wales, during the rebellion of the latter against Henry III.

Its manu- factories.

* TIPTON, or TIBBINGTON, has risen from an inconsiderable village to its present extent and importance from the apparently exhaust- less mines of coal and ironstone with which it abounds ; the former is of superior quality, and is found in strata of thirty-feet in thickness, and the latter is wrought to a very considerable extent ; there are numerous forges, with blast furnaces, for the manufacture of pig-iron, of which many tons are made weekly. There are also large manufactories for tinned plates, soap, muriatic potash, and red lead ; and all kinds of nails, hinges, fenders, fire-irons, and boilers for steam-engines, are manufactured to a great extent. Its trade is greatly facilitated by the Birmingham Canal, and several of its branches which intersect the parish, and by which a communication is established with almost all the principal towns in the kingdom.

The ancient castle destroyed.

† TISBURY. Wardour Castle, the seat of the noble family of Arundel, stands on an eminence, surrounded by a lawn and thick woods ; it is built of freestone, and consists of a centre and two wings, and the entrance facing the north is ornamented with pilaster and half columns of the Corinthian order. At a short distance from this mansion are the venerable ruins of the ancient castle, which is of very remote origin, and was rendered unfit for habitation by the two sieges it sustained in the reign of Charles I. ; the first was against a detachment of the parliamentary forces, 1300 strong, by a garrison of only twenty-five men, under the command of the Lady Blanch Arundel, who bravely defended it during five days, and at last surrendered upon the most honourable terms ; it was after- wards besieged by the royalist army, under Lord Arundel, and demolished. Sir Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Treas- urer in the reign of James I., was born in the ancient castle, about the year 1570.

‡ TITCHFIELD, or TICHFIELD, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of Southampton Water, near the Titchfield river, which is navigable for small vessels. The town is small, but well built, and inhabited by many respectable families. Near the town are the ruins of Titchfield House, erected by the first Earl of Southampton, on the site, and with the materials, of an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, founded in 1231. This mansion is now in a very dilapidated state, the entrance gateway being the principal part standing ; the old stables still remain, and are worthy of notice. Charles I., was concealed in this mansion after his escape from Hampton Court, in 1647, and again, previously to resigning himself to Colonel Hammond, who conducted him to Carisbrooke Castle.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, March 9 and May 14, for toys ; September 25, for hiring servants ; and December 7.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Titchwell .....pa	Norfolk.....	Burnham ....5	Docking ....5	Castle Rising 17	117	159
19	Titley.....pa	Hereford ...	Kington ....3	Presteign ....3	Pembridge .. 5	152	328
29	Titlington .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ....7	Wooler.....12	Rothbury ..11	311	78
37	Titsey .....pa	Surrey.....	Godstone ....4	Croydon ....9	E.Grimstead 12	18	183
18	Tittenhanger .....ham	Hertford ...	St. Albans .. 3	Barnet 8	Hatfield ....4	19	1038
7	Tittenley .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...9	Whitchurch .8	Betley.....10	164	30
35	Tittensor .....lib	Stafford.....	Stone.....4	Newc. un. L. 5	Lane End... 4	145	....
35	Tittesworth .....to	Stafford.....	Leek .....2	Longnor 8	Ashborne .. 15	154	447
27	Tittleshall.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham .. 7	Litcham .. .3	E. Dereham 10	104	570
7	Tiverton .....to	Chester.....	Tarporley ...2	Chester ...11	Nantwich ..10	174	618
11	Tiverton *...m t & pa	Devon	Taunton...22	Exeter .. .14	Honiton ....17	165	9766
27	Tivetshall, St. Mar- garet .....pa }	Norfolk.....	Diss .. ....6	NewBucken. 6	Harlestone...7	92	376
27	Tivetshall, St. Mary pa	Norfolk.....	..... 5	..... 6	..... 9	91	313
35	Tixall.....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford ....4	Rugeley ....6	Abb.Bromley 8	132	176
32	Tixover .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham . 8	Stamford ....6	Oakham ....16	91	100
41	Tockenham.....pa	Wilts	WoottonBas. 3	Calne .....6	Marlborough 12	87	164
43	Tocketts.....to	N. R. York ..	Guisborough .2	Stockton ..13	Whitby ....21	247	35
22	Tockholes ...to & cha	Lancaster...	Blackburn .. 4	Preston ...10	Chorley ....7	207	1124
15	Tockington, Lower .tit	Gloucester..	Thornbury .. 4	Bristol .....10	Wickwar... 6	117	327
15	Tockington, Upper. tit	Gloucester..	..... 4	.....10	..... 9	118	279
45	Tockwith.....to	W. R. York. .	Wetherby ...6	York .....9	Knaresboro' 9	198	547
12	Todbere.....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury .5	Stalbridge ...5	Sturminster..5	106	119
29	Toddburn.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ... 9	Rothbury ...7	Alnwick ...14	298	32
15	Toddenham .....pa	Gloucester..	Moreton inM. 5	Chi.Campden 7	Shipston on S.3	87	481
3	Toddington† . m t & pa	Bedford.....	Woburn .. .6	Dunstable ...6	Luton .....8	39	1926

* TIVERTON is a place of considerable antiquity, and was anciently called Twyford-town, and Two-ford-ton, from its situation between the rivers Exe and Loman. The town is pleasantly situated, on an eminence, and consists of several well-paved streets. The Exe is crossed by two stone bridges, from one of which is a fine view of the castle and church. The wool trade was introduced here in 1353, and in 1500 the manufacture of baizes, plain cloths, kerseys, and serges, was extensively carried on; but in 1591 its prosperity was greatly checked by the plague, which destroyed nearly 600 of the inhabitants; and in 1598 the town was almost wholly destroyed by fire. Notwithstanding these calamities, Tiverton was considered in 1612 the chief manufacturing town in the west of England; but about this period a second conflagration destroyed nearly all the property of the inhabitants. In 1731 a third dreadful fire, in a few hours, destroyed nearly 300 houses, besides other buildings. The introduction of Norwich stuffs, in 1745, occasioned the decline of the woollen trade, which was entirely superseded in 1815 by the patent net manufacture, which, together with that of lace, now constitutes the principal employment of the inhabitants. The free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Peter Blundell, a rich clothier of this town, is a venerable stone edifice, the north front is cased with Purbeck marble, and separated into three parts by two arched stone porches; it sends six students to either of the universities, and one to Baliol College, Oxford; there are also two exhibitions of £30 per annum each, besides additional scholarships. The majority of the boys educated are boarders, and the number has varied considerably at different times. During the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I., this fortress was garrisoned for the king; but after a slight siege, it was taken by a detachment from the army, commanded by General Fairfax. The ruins consist of parts of the boundary wall, with its flanking and angular towers, part of the grand entrance, and other fragments; its site, which occupies about an acre, is on a level with the churchyard, and overhangs the river. Tiverton gave birth to Mrs. Cowley, the celebrated dramatic authoress; and Bamfylde Moore Carew, the noted king of the beggars, was born at Bickleigh, about two miles from the town, and was educated in the free grammar-school.

De vation
of its
name.

Its
calamities.

Grammar
school.

Ruins of the
fortress.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday, the latter is very small; and on the second Tuesday in every month, a large cattle-market.—Fairs, second Tuesday after Whit-Sunday; September 29. If it falls on Sunday it is then kept the Tuesday following.

† TODDINGTON is situated on an eminence; the towr is small and

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
15	Toddington.....pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 4	Chi.Campden 9	Evesham ...9	92	290
22	Todmorden*.m t & cha	Lancaster. } W.R. York }	Rochdale....7	Burnley ....8	Keighley ...15	205	6054
29	Todridge .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ....9	Hartburn....1	Rothbury ..12	293	4
45	Todwick .. .....pa	W. R. York.	Rotherham ..7	Sheffield....11	Worksop ...9	161	224
6	Toft .....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...7	Caxton ....5	Royston ....11	45	279
7	Toft .....to	Chester.....	Middlewich..8	Macclesfield 12	Knutsford ...2	170	200
24	Toft .....ham	Lincoln	Bourn .....3	Mt. Deeping 7	Stamford ...8	97	194
24	Toft .....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen ...5	Wragby ....10	Lincoln ....13	146	74
39	Toft .....ham	Warwick....	Rugby .....4	Southam ...8	Daventry ...9	81	1029
27	Toft, Monks.....pa	Norfolk.....	Beccles.....4	Loddon ....6	Yarmouth ...12	113	333
27	Toftes, or Toftrees .pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ..3	Litcham ....8	Foulsham ..11	109	78
27	Tofts, West .....pa	Norfolk.....	Brandon ....6	Watton ....8	Stoke Ferry 11	84	182
29	Togston.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick....10	Morpeth....12	Rothbury...14	301	149
32	Tollesthorpe .....ham	Rutland	Stamford ...3	Gt. Casterton 2	Oakham ....12	92	....
34	Tolland .....pa	Somerset....	Wiveliscombe3	Watchet ...8	Taunton ...11	152	121
41	Tolland Royal† .....pa	Wilts	Shaftesbury .7	Cranborne ..10	Salisbury ...17	98	286
12	Toller, Fratrum....pa	Dorset	Beaminster ..8	Cerne Abbas.7	Dorchester..10	130	56
12	Toller, Porcorum .pa	Dorset.....	.....7	.....8	.....11	131	540
30	Tollerton .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .4	Bingham ..8	Loughboro' .12	121	149
44	Tollerton .. .....to	N. R. York .	Easingwold..4	York .. ....11	Boroughbrid .9	210	529
14	Tollesbury .....pa	Essex	Maldon.....8	Witham ...10	Coggeshall..12	45	1066
14	Tolleshunt, Darcy .pa	Essex .....	.....7	.....8	.....10	44	690
14	Tolleshunt Knights .pa	Essex .....	.....8	.....8	.....9	45	374
14	Tolleshunt, Major...pa	Essex .....	.....6	.....7	.....9	43	428
12	Tolpiddle .....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..8	Wareham ...9	Blandford ..10	113	349
29	Tone .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham ...12	Collerton ...6	Bellingham ..5	291	....
21	Tong†.....pa	Kent	Sittingbourn .2	Feversham...6	Chatham ...12	42	226
45	Tong .....to & cha	W. R. York.	Bradford ...5	Leeds .....6	Dewsbury ...7	194	2067
22	Tonges .....to	Lancaster...	Bolton .....1	Bury .....5	Manchester .11	195	2201
22	Tonge.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester ..6	Middleton ...1	Oldham ....4	190	1800
23	Tonge .....ham	Leicester ..	Ashby de laZ.7	Brudon on H. 1	Loughboro' .9	118	....
33	Tonge||.....pa	Salop	Shifnall ....4	Newport ....9	Bridgenorth.12	134	510
37	Tongham .....ham	Surrey	Farnham ....4	Guildford....8	Godalming ..8	37	....

TODDING-
TON.

irregularly built, and the houses have an ancient appearance. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of straw plat.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 25; first Monday in June; September 4; November 2; and December 16; for cattle.

Employ-
ment of the
inhabitants.

* TODMORDEN. The town, which was anciently called Todmare-dene, is situated in one of the most picturesque and fertile valleys in the north of England, through which flows the river Calder, separating this county from Yorkshire. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton, fustian, dimities, and velveteen; and the Rochdale Canal passing near the town, adds much to the prosperity of its trade.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday and Friday before Easter, and September 27, 28, and 29, for horned cattle and pedlery.

† TOLLAND, ROYAL. Here is an old farm-house, called King John's Hunting-seat, said to be the remains of an ancient royal residence for hunting in Cranborne Chase.

‡ TONG. In a wood near the church are some slight vestiges of Tong Castle. Hengist surprising Vortigern and his nobles in this ancient fortress, massacred the latter, and kept the king prisoner till he surrendered his kingdom.

§ TONGE. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton and counterpanes, and also in extensive bleaching-grounds, spinning-mills, and paper-mills.

|| TONGE. The church formerly belonged to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and was subsequently rebuilt and made collegiate; it is a beautiful structure, in the pointed style, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, a choir and chapel, with a handsome spire rising from the centre. Near the church are considerable remains of an old hospital for thirteen poor persons; new almshouses have been founded in its stead. Here is an endowed

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
9	Tonguethwaite . . . ham	Cumberland	Wigton 3	Westward . . 1	Ireby 6	301	....
23	Tooley to	Leicester . . .	Hinckley . . . 6	Mt. Bosworth 6	Leicester . . . 8	101	....
37	Tooting, Upper . . ham	Surrey	Croydon . . . 7	Kingston . . . 7	Epsom 9	6	....
37	Tooting, Lower* . . . pa	Surrey	Croydon . . . 6	Kingston . . . 6	Epsom 8	7	1981
44	Topcliffe† pa & to	N. R. York . .	Thirsk 5	Ripon 7	Boroughbrid. 7	213	2592
27	Topcroft pa	Norfolk	Bungay 5	Harleston . . 7	Norwich . . . 12	106	463
14	Toppesfield pa	Essex	Halstead . . . 7	Braintree . . 10	Clare 6	50	1088
11	Topsham† . . . m t & pa	Devon	Exeter 4	Exmouth . . . 6	Honiton . . . 16	170	3184
22	Torbock to	Lancaster . . .	Prescot 4	Liverpool . . 8	Warrington 10	194	....
11	Tor, Bryan pa	Devon	Totness 5	Newton Bush. 4	Ashburton . . 5	192	257
11	TorMoham, or Mohun pa	Devon . . . . .	..... 8	..... 7	..... 12	195	3562
11	Torbay, or Tor Quay§ } m t & cha }	Devon . . . . .	..... 9	..... 8	..... 12	196	....

Sunday-school for educating and clothing poor boys and girls. Tonge Castle is a magnificent mansion, erected in the last century on the site of an ancient structure, which was then demolished; it is crowned with numerous turrets, pinnacles, and two lofty Turkish domes, producing a grand and striking effect. The apartments are handsome, and contain a large collection of paintings.

TONGE.

Tonge castle.

* TOOTING, GRAVENEY, or LOWER. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a circular tower and wooden spire; but there has recently been erected a new Gothic church, of light and elegant architecture, which can accommodate 1000 auditors; architect, Mr. Atkinson. Here are also chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The school, in which fifty-seven boys and forty-seven girls are instructed, and thirty of the latter clothed, is endowed and further supported by voluntary subscription. There is also a small bequest for apprenticing poor children.

The school.

† TOPCLIFFE. Some slight remains are still visible of the ancient mansion of the Percy family, called Maiden's Bower, in which Henry, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, was murdered by the populace for enforcing a tax imposed in the reign of Henry VIII.; and in which Thomas, the fifth earl, who was beheaded at York, had previously formed a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth. Charles I. was confined in this mansion, and the sum of £200,000 for giving him up to the parliament was here paid to the Scottish commissioners.

Maiden's Bower.

‡ TOPSHAM is situated near the influx of the river Exe into the sea; it is considered as the port of Exeter, as all large vessels here take in and discharge their cargoes: it is also the station of the officers of the customs and excise. The town consists of several good streets, the houses are well built, and on the strand, which is the most pleasant, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect, are some respectable residences, with gardens extending to the water's edge. The quay, built about 1313 by Hugh Courtenay, was purchased by the chamber of Exeter in 1778; it is spacious and convenient, and is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burden. Many of the inhabitants are employed in ship-building and the manufacture of paper, sacking, ropes, and twine; and the coal and timber trades are rather extensively carried on; anchors and chain cables are also wrought here, but the prosperity of the town chiefly depends on the foreign and coasting trade. During the contest between Charles and the Parliament, the Earl of Warwick brought some ships up the river Exe, and took possession of a small fort here, but the vessels being left upon the sands on the ebbing of the tide, two were taken and one burnt by the army of Fairfax, who remained here some time.

The quay

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, first Wednesday in August.

§ TORBAY, or TOR QUAY, was formerly only a small fishing-hamlet,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Torkington.....to	Chester ...	Stockport ...4	Macclesfield 10	Ashton un.L. 9	177	284
24	Torksey pa	Lincoln ...	Gainsborough 8	Lincoln ....11	E. Retford..10	144	484
15	Torleton ham	Gloucester..	Cirencester..6	Tetbury .. ..7	Minchinbamp 7	96	....
15	Tormarton pa	Gloucester..	Chip.Sodbury4	Marshfield .. 5	Chippenham 12	105	402
9	Torpenhow ....pa & to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 9	Keswick ..12	Wigton .....9	303	1032
8	Torpoint cha	Cornwall ...	Devonport ...3	St Germans .7	Liskeard ...16	223	....
14	Torrell's Hall ....ham	Essex	Cip. Ongar ..5	Willingale D.1	Chelmsford ..8	22	....
11	Torrington, Black ..pa	Devon	Hatherley ...5	Holsworthy..9	Torrington..10	204	960
24	Torrington, East....pa	Lincoln	Wragby ....4	Mt. Rasen . 5	Horncastle .12	146	87
11	Torrington, Great*.. }	Devon	Barnstaple..10	Exeter ....36	SouthMolton16	194	3093
	..... m t & pa }						

TORBAY, OR
TOR QUAY.

Kent's Hole

Destruction
of the
church.

but is now a pleasant and fashionable watering-place, situated in the most northerly cove of Torbay, and completely sheltered on the north, east, and west sides, by very lofty hills, on the declivities of which are detached houses and terraces, some of them very handsome buildings. The chief part of the town is built on the strand, and consists of neat and comfortable residences, chiefly lodging-houses: there are also good hotels, warm and cold baths, and a library and news-room. In the winter the town is usually very full of company, as the salubrity and mildness of the air renders it a most desirable residence for persons of a consumptive habit. The town has a weekly communication by water with London; several coasting-vessels are employed for the importation of coal, and some of the inhabitants are occupied in the Newfoundland trade. In the neighbouring cliffs are several curious fissures or openings, the most remarkable is that called Kent's Hole, which is of extraordinary magnitude, comprising numerous caves of various elevations, to which are several openings, one of them ninety-three feet deep, 100 wide, and thirty feet high, containing many interesting specimens, both stalactital and organic, and fossil remains of several animals. Tor Abbey is a modern mansion, finely situated, commanding an interesting prospect of the Tor Bay, and the rocky tors in the vicinity.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—Fair, Easter.

* TORRINGTON, GREAT, is finely situated on the summit and declivities of a lofty cliff, at the base of which flows the river Torridge, crossed by a bridge, connecting this parish with that of Little Torrington. The town consists of a market-place, surrounded by well-built houses and two long streets, variously disposed on the ridge and declivity, with gardens descending towards the river. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of gloves, great quantities of which are sent to London. The woollen trade, formerly considerable, is now reduced to the manufacture of a few serges, blankets, and some coarse cloth. Here are two tan-yards; and on the river is a large corn-mill. Coal, lime, and timber, are supplied by a canal, extending hence to the sea-docks, near Bideford, where the river becomes navigable for sloops. About two miles from the town the canal crosses the river by means of a noble aqueduct; and nearer the sea-lock it is interrupted by an inclined plane. During the civil wars the parliamentary forces were here put to flight by Colonel Digby in 1643; and about three years afterwards the royalists were defeated by Fairfax, in a severe contest; but the general's intention of prolonging his stay was frustrated by the explosion of eighty barrels of gunpowder in the church during its occupation by 200 prisoners, all of whom, with the soldiers on guard, perished, and the edifice itself was destroyed. In 1340, Richard de Merton erected a castle here, the chapel of which existed till the latter part of the eighteenth century; the site of the ancient structure, which occupied the highest portion of the cliff, is now used as a bowling-green, and commands an extremely beautiful prospect. On the restoration of Charles II., General Monk was made Earl of Torrington.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 4; July 5; and October 10; for cattle.

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
11	Torrington, Little...pa	Devon	Torrington .. 2	Hatherleigh..9	Chumleigh..14	196	572
24	Torrington, West...pa	Lincoln.....	Wragby ... 3	Mt. Rasen ..6	Louth	146	126
22	Torrisholme	Lancaster...	Lancaster ... 2	Burton in K. 11	Milnthorpe .13	242	188
38	Tortington	Sussex	Arundel ... 2	Bognor	Chichester ..9	57	76
15	Tortworth.....pa	Gloucester .	Wotton unE. 5	Berkeley ... 5	Thornbury ..7	113	266
22	Torver	Lancaster...	Hawkeshead 6	Broughton ..7	Ulverstone..11	273	224
34	Tor Weston	Somerset....	Dunster ....5	SandfordBret.3	Watchet ....3	157	....
30	Torworth	Notts	Retford ... 5	Blyth	Bawtry.....4	146	205
19	Toseland	Huntingdon.	St. Neot's ...5	Caxton	Huntingdon..6	55	161
44	Tosside	W. R. York	Settle	Skipton ....15	Clitheroe ...12	229	....
29	Tosson, Great	Northumb ..	Rothbury...3	Alnwick....15	Morpeth....16	304	195
29	Tosson, Little	Northumb ..	..... 4	.....16	.....17	305	29
36	Tostock	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 7	Stowmarket .7	Thetford ...16	72	283
14	Totham, Great.....pa	Essex	Maldon.....3	Witham ... 4	Coggeshall.. 8	40	696
14	Totham, Little	Essex .....	..... 4	..... 5	..... 9	41	306
24	Tothill.....pa	Lincoln	Alford	Louth	Saltfleet ....10	143	67
10	Totley.....to	Derby	Chesterfield .8	Sheffield ...6	Bakewell .. 10	163	351
12	Totnell	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...6	Yetminster ..1	Cerne Abbas.8	123	....
11	Totness*...bo m t & pa	Devon	Plymouth ..22	Exeter ... 25	Torquay ... 9	196	3442
30	Toton	Notts	Nottingham .6	Loughboro' 11	Derby	120	202
25	Tottenham†	Middlesex ..	Highgate ...5	Enfield	WalthamAb. 8	6	6937

* TOTNESS is a place of great antiquity, situated on a beautiful and salubrious spot, on the western bank of the river Dart, which is crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches, built in 1828. The town, which is neat and clean, consists chiefly of one long street, rising gradually from the foot of the bridge, till it reaches a considerable elevation near the site of its ancient castle, commanding a view of the winding stream and the surrounding country, which is extremely fine. It contains many good shops, substantial private residences, several libraries, a small theatre, and an assembly-room; and races are held annually on a good course. Owing to the improvement of the roads, the town is fast increasing, and many new houses have been lately erected on the Plymouth and other roads. Totness was formerly noted for its serge manufacture; and some weaving is still carried on, but the trade is on the decline. The river is navigable to the bridge, and during springtides vessels of 100 tons burden can come up to the quay, by which convenience the commercial intercourse with London and Plymouth is much facilitated. Cider is the chief article of exportation; coal, grain, and culm, are the principal imports. The town is plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish; and at a short distance above the bridge is a salmon weir. Dr. Philip Furneaux, a learned non-conformist divine; Benjamin Kennicott, a learned biblical critic; and Edward Lye, a celebrated lexicographer, were natives of this town.

Its trade
in cider.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, first Tuesday in every month, for cattle; Easter-Tuesday; May 12 (great market); July 25; October 28; for horses, sheep, and horned cattle.

† TOTTENHAM consists chiefly of one long street, formed by houses irregularly arranged on the road to Ware; and in the vicinity are numerous handsome residences. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water produced by boring. Near Tottenham Green stands a cross; it was formerly a column of wood, erected to commemorate that as one of the resting-places of the corpse of Queen Eleanor. The present structure is an octangular brick column, erected in the year 1600, by Dean Wood; and in 1809 it was completely covered with stucco, and various embellishments introduced, in the style of the Tudor age; on each face is a shield, with one of the letters composing the word Tottenham in the old character. It is situated on an eminence, and nearly surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet which rises on Muswell Hill. At the entrance of Page Green is a remarkable circular clump of elm-trees, called the Seven Sisters. Within a short distance from the high road is Bruce Castle, rebuilt in the seventeenth century, on the site of an ancient castellated edifice, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and honoured with the presence of that monarch in 1516, when he came to meet his sister, Margaret, Queen of Scots; in 1578 it was also honoured with the presence of Queen Eliza-

Tottenham
cross.

The Seven
Sisters.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
27	Tottenhill.....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham ...6	Lynn .....7	Swaff ham ..13	90	358
18	Totteridge.....pa	Hertford ..	Barnet .....2	Enfield .....7	Edgeware ...4	10	595
3	Totternhoe*.....pa	Bedford.....	Dunstable ...3	LeightonBuz. 6	Woburn ....9	36	515
27	Tottington.....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton ....4	Thetford ....9	Brandon ...10	88	313
22	Tottington, Higher..to	Lancaster...	Bury .....6	Haslingden ..3	Rochdale...8	201	2572
22	Tottington, Lower .cha	Lancaster...	.....3	.....7	.....8	198	9280
34	Toulton.....ham	Somerset....	Taunton ...5	Milverton...6	Bridgewater .9	146	....
28	Towcester†...mt & pa	Northamp ..	Northampt. 10	Brackley ...12	Daventry ...13	60	2671
8	Towednack.....pa	Cornwall ..	St. Ives.....2	Penzance ...6	Redruth....12	275	737
22	Toweracre.....ham	Lancaster ..	Ashton un. L. 1	Manchester ..6	Oldham ....4	186	....
5	Towersey.....pa	Bucks.....	Thame .....2	PrincesResb. 5	Aylesbury ..9	44	403
45	Towlston.....to	W. R. York ..	Tadcaster ...3	Wetherby ..5	Leeds .....13	195	....
41	Town.....tit	Wilts.....	Hungerford..5	Marlborough.7	Swindon ...12	69	1482
27	Town Green.....to	Norfolk	Norwich ....9	Hingham ....6	Attleborough 6	100	1052
22	Townley.....ham	Lancaster ..	Burnley ....2	Haslingden ..7	Colne .....6	210	....
11	Townstall.....pa	Devon.....	Dartmouth ..1	Totness .....8	Kingsbridge 12	202	1246
43	Towthorpe.....to	E. R. York ..	Gt. Driffield 10	Wharram ...3	Pocklington 12	206	48
43	Towthorpe.....to	N. R. York ..	York .....5	Easingwold 11	NewMalton 15	204	70
44	Towton.....to	W. R. York ..	Tadcaster ...3	Pontefract .12	Leeds .....13	190	115
55	Towyn, or Tywyn†...}	Merioneth ..	Barmouth ..10	Machynlleth 12	Dolgelley ..16	227	2694
	.....to & pa }						
22	Toxteth Park.ex pa dis	Lancaster ..	Liverpool...3	Prescot.....8	Warrington 17	203	24067
24	Toynton, All Saints .pa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby ....2	NewBolingb. 8	Wainfleet ...9	130	475
TOTTEN- HAM.		beth. The original castle was the residence and property of Robert de Bruce, father of Robert, King of Scotland; a detached brick tower, which covers a deep well, is all that now remains of the ancient structure: the present building has been converted into a school for young gentlemen, by the father of Mr. Rowland Hill, to whom society in general is so much indebted, for his exertions in procuring the universal penny-post.					
Ancient camp.		* TOTTERNHOE, or TATERNAL. On the downs are the remains of Totternhoe Castle, overlooking the village of Stanbridge; the mount is lofty, and surrounded by two ditches, one circular, the other square, enclosing the entire breadth of the ridge. Near this is an ancient camp, in the form of a parallelogram; and to the eastward are extensive lime and freestone quarries.					
Discovery of coins.		† TOWCESTER is situated on the river Tove, and consists principally of one long paved street, the houses in which are generally well-built, and being a great thoroughfare on the Holyhead road, there are several good inns. From the discovery of numerous coins and antiquities, it is supposed to have been a Roman station. On the north-west side are vestiges of a fosse, and the ruins of a castle, probably a Saxon work; for in that period the town appears to have been a place of considerable note, and so well defended, as to have offered a protracted resistance to the attacks of the Danes. About the year 921, Edward issued a mandate for rebuilding and fortifying the town, and it was surrounded by a stone wall, some vestiges of which are still discernible. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of bobbin-lace, boots, and shoes. Sir Richard Empsom, a celebrated lawyer, who was promoted to the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the time of Henry VII., and beheaded on Tower Hill in the following reign, was the son of a sieve-maker in this town.					
Employment of the inhabitants		Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday; May 12; October 29; for all sorts of cattle and merchandise; and October 10; statute for hiring servants.					
Valuable slate quarry.		‡ TOWYN, or TYWYN, is a small town situated on the mouth of the river from which it derives its appellation. It is much frequented in the bathing season, the shore being delightful for either riding or bathing, and some good specimens of conchology are to be met with on the beach. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the herring fisheries; and a small coasting trade is carried on. A valuable slate quarry has lately been opened, and there are also several lead and copper mines in the vicinity. The church is a small neat structure. Here are chapels for dissenters;					

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
24	Toynton, High.....pa	Lincoln ...	Horncastle ..2	Spilsby .....9	Louth .....12	136	164
24	Toynton, Low.....pa	Lincoln ...	.....1	.....9	.....12	135	108
24	Toynton, St. Peter..pa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby .....2	NewBolingb. 9	Wainfleet ...8	131	372
28	Trafford .....ham	Northamp ..	Banbury .....8	Daventry ...11	Towcester .12	72	....
7	Trafford Bridge .....to	Chester.....	Chester.....5	Frodsham ...6	Gt. Neston.12	181	67
7	Trafford, Mickel .....to	Chester ...	.....4	.....7	.....12	182	350
7	Trafford, Wimbolds .to	Chester.....	.....5	.....6	.....13	181	128
48	Trallong .....pa	Brecon .....6	Brecon .....6	Llandovery .15	Builth .....17	177	314
7	Tranmore.....to	Chester ...	Gt. Neston ..8	Chester ....16	Liverpool...3	199	1168
29	Tranwell .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ....2	Newc. on T. 14	Rothbury...16	288	85
22	Trawdon Forest.....to	Lancaster ..	Colne .....2	Burnley ... .7	Keighley ...12	218	2853
48	Traws-Coed ... .ham	Brecon .....5	Builth .....5	Brecon .....11	Talgarth...12	169	....
51	Traws-Coed .....to	Cardigan....	Aberystwyt.10	Tregaron ...10	Aberaeron .17	202	....
56	Traws-Coed .....to	Montgomery.	Newtown ...8	Carno .....3	Llanfair ...10	183	757
58	Traws-Coed . ham & to	Radnor .....8	Rhayadergwy8	Builth .....9	NewRadnor 13	172	....
55	Traws-Fynydd*....pa	Merioneth ..	Harlech ... .9	Dolgelley ..13	Bala .....16	225	1450
48	Trayan-Glas .....ham	Brecon .....10	Brecon .....10	Llandovery ..8	Builth.....20	181	703
48	Trayan-Mawr.....ham	Brecon .....7	.....7	.....14	MerthyrTyd.18	178	634
22	Treales .. .to	Lancaster ...	Kirkham ....1	Preston.....8	Garstang ...10	225	756
34	Treborough .....pa	Somerset....	Dunster ....6	Watchet ....7	Wiveliscomb.9	162	105
48	Trecastle† .....ham	Brecon .....12	Brecon .....12	Llandovery .10	Builth.....20	183	....
49	Trecastle .....ham	Carmarthen.	LlandeiloFa. 1	Llandovery .13	Carmarthen 15	202	....
26	Tredegar† .....to	Monmouth..	Newport ...20	Pontypool .16	Abergavenn.12	153	6000
15	Tredington .. .pa	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury 2	Cheltenham .6	Gloucester .10	101	132
42	Tredington .....pa	Worcester ..	Shipston onS. 2	Stratford onA9	Chi.Campden8	85	1036
54	Treduckan.....ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..6	Llandaff .. .9	Cardiff ...10	170	....
26	Tredurnock .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk .....4	Caerleon ...4	Chepstow ..10	145	158
45	Treeton .....pa & to	W. R. York.	Rotherham . 4	Worksop ...14	Sheffield ...6	157	680
48	Trefan .....ham	Brecon .....6	Builth .....6	Rhayadergwy8	Llandovery 20	179	....
57	Tref-Asser§ .....ham	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...3	St. David's.15	HaverfordW16	260	....
58	Tref-Delyn .....to	Radnor .....2	New Radnor 2	Kington ... .5	Presteign ....7	157	158

and a free-school and some alms-houses, endowed by charitable individuals. St. Cadvan's well here is held in estimation for its medicinal properties; and the streams in the neighbourhood afford good sport to the angler. In many respects Towyn presents attraction to the visitor; the surrounding country is beautiful, and embellished with many seats of the gentry of the county.

TOWYN.
St. Cadvan's well.

Fairs, March 16, May 14, Easter Monday, September 14, and November 18.

* TRAWS-FYNYDD is a village, upon the post-road between Dolgelly and Maentwrog, built in a straggling and irregular manner, but possessing a comfortable little inn. About 100 square miles, much of which, though level, is only calculated for sheep-walks. Here are the remains of Castell Prysor; also a flat stone in Cae-llech-Idris, inscribed *Hic in tumulo jacet Porius homo pianus fuit*. A Roman station is also observable here, and the dross of smelting-houses indicates the working of mines in the vicinity at an early date, the position of which is now unknown.

Remains of a Roman station.

Fairs, April 23, September 18, and October 22.

† TRECASTLE. Fairs, January 17, April 5, May 21, July 2, August 14, October 14, November 13, and December 14.

‡ TREDEGAR is a considerable mining district in the parish of Bedwelty. About thirty years ago only one poor family resided near this place, which has risen to the importance of a market-town, with a spacious area in the centre, and a market-house, where a large market is held on Saturday. It contains several commodious inns, and a number of respectable shops. The inhabitants are now calculated at upwards of 6000, chiefly employed in the extensive collieries and iron-works at this place, and in the immediate neighbourhood.

Increase of population.

§ TREF-ASSER, a poor hamlet, is situated upon the sea-coast. It derives its name from the famous Asser Menevensis, whose birth-place it was. He was educated at St. David's, was much caressed by Alfred the Great, and finally became the biographer of his royal master.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
47	Trefdraeth* pa	Anglesea . . .	Llangefri . . . 5	Bangor 10	Carnarvon . . 8	247	835
48	Trefecca ham	Brecon	Hay 8	Talgarth . . . 1	Brecknock . . 8	162	276
56	Trefedryd to	Montgomery	Welshpool . . 7	Llanfair 6	Llanfyllin . . 5	187	....
56	Trefeglwys pa	Montgomery	Newtown . . . 9	Llanfyllid . . 5	Machynlleth 17	184	1820
57	Tref-Garn pa	Pembroke . .	Haverford W. 5	Fishguard . . 7	St. David's . 16	262	112
47	Trefgwalthmai pa	Anglesea . . .	Bangor 10	Llanallgo . . 10	Llanellgrad . . 8	247	730
56	Tref-Helyg to	Montgomery	Welshpool . . 4	Llanfair 6	Montgomery . 6	174	453
51	Trefilan pa	Cardigan . . .	Lampeter . . . 7	Aberaeron . 12	Newc. in E. 16	218	313
57	Trefithel ham	Pembroke . .	Newport . . . 2	Cardigan . . . 7	Fishguard . . 9	252	....
50	Treflan to	Carnarvon . .	Carnarvon . . 4	Beddgelert . . 8	Bangor . . . 11	246	....
48	Trefllys ham	Brecon	Builth 8	Llandovery . 14	Tregaron . . 20	181	491
50	Trefllys pa	Carnarvon . .	Cricceath . . 2	Beddgelert . . 9	Carnarvon . 18	234	78
56	Tref-Nanney to	Montgomery	Welshpool . . 7	Llanfair 6	Llanfyllin . . 4	183	....
56	Trefnant to	Montgomery	..... 4	..... 6	Montgomery . 6	174	....
52	Trefor-Trayan to	Denbigh . . .	Llangollen . . 3	Wrexham . . 8	Mold 15	189	2920
50	Trefrhiw† pa	Carnarvon . .	Llanrwst . . . 2	Aberconway 10	Bangor . . . 14	228	413
51	Trefrycoed ham	Cardigan . . .	Lampeter . . . 1	Tregaron . . 10	Aberaeron . 15	211	120
52	Trefydd-Bychen to	Denbigh . . .	Rhythyn . . . 7	Mold 9	Wrexham . 10	200	....
57	Trefyn ham	Pembroke . .	Fishguard . . 8	St. David's . 8	Haverford W 12	265	....
56	Treganol to	Montgomery	Newtown . . 7	Llanfair 7	Llanfyllid . 11	182	....
26	Tregare pa	Monmouth . .	Ragland . . . 2	Monmouth . . 7	Abergavenny 9	136	326
8	Tregavethan man	Cornwall . . .	Truro 4	Penryn 7	Tregony . . . 6	268	59
8	Tregoney‡ m t & pa	Cornwall . . .	..... 7	Grampound . 3	St. Austell . 8	262	1127
47	Tregayan pa	Anglesea . . .	Llangefri . . . 2	Beaumaris . . 8	Llaneigrad . . 9	247	179
49	Tregyb ham	Carmarthen	Llandeilo Fa. 1	Neath 18	Llangadock . 7	202	....
56	Tregynon pa	Montgomery	Newtown . . 5	Llanfair 5	Montgomery . 9	177	740
53	Trelacre to	Flint	Holywell . . . 7	St. Asaph . . 8	Caerwys . . . 8	219	....
26	Treleck pa	Monmouth . .	Monmouth . . 5	Chepstow . . 8	Newport . . 17	134	1110
26	Treleck, or Trillech } Grange cha }	Monmouth . .	Chepstow . . 6	Monmouth . . 8	..... 15	137	170
49	Treleck-ar-Bettws . . pa	Carmarthen	Carmarthern 10	Cardigan . . 18	Narberth . . 17	228	1628
53	Trellan to	Radnor . . .	Rhayadergw 16	NewRadnor 13	Knighton . . 10	175	128
56	Trelystan to & cha	Montgomery	Welshpool . . 4	Montgomery . 6	Oswestry . . 17	172	97
50	Tre-madoc§ m t	Carnarvon . .	Cricceath . . 8	Llanrwst . . 19	Carnarvon . 15	227	....

* TREFDRAETH. Fair, May 1.

† TREFRHIW is a village, picturesquely situated at the junction of the Crafnant rivulet with the navigable Conway. It consists of a neat church, two small inns, and a few shops. This is the head of the tide-way, and a brisk trade, in the export of slates, from the quarries of Penmachno and Llanrhychwyn, some lead-ore, bark and oak, and imports of coals, timber, and various articles, is carried on at the new quay.

Fairs, May 12, September 3, and November 7.

The old town.

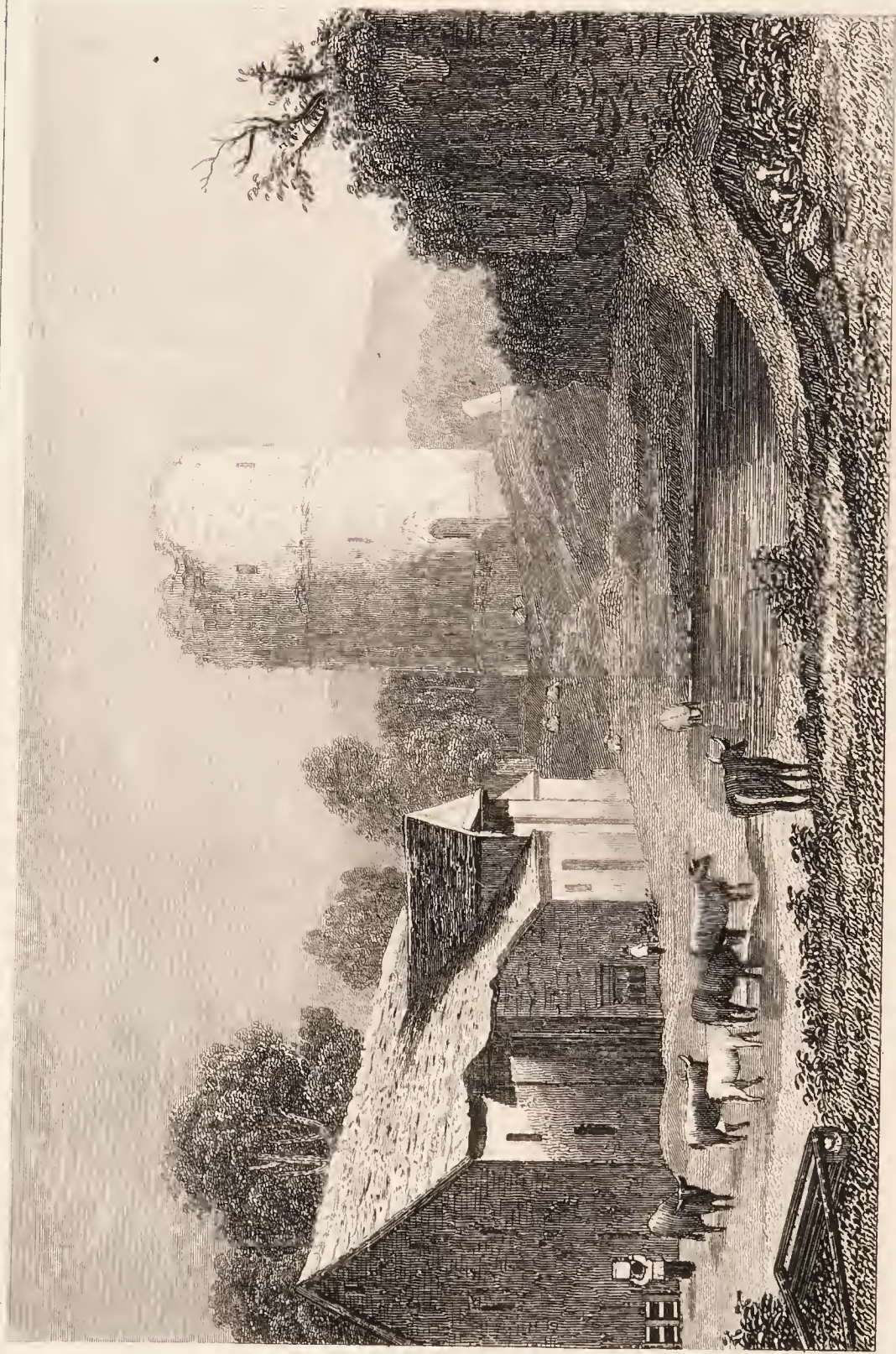
‡ TREGONEY is a place of considerable antiquity, situated on the river Fal, which is here crossed by a bridge, and is said to have been the first settlement in this branch of the harbour. The old town stood at the bottom of the hill on which the present is built, consisting chiefly of one street; it was formerly a place of some consequence, but has greatly declined since the increase of Truro.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, May 3, July 25, September 1, and November 6, for cattle, &c.

The harbour

§ TRE-MADOC is built in the form of a square, and has a convenient market, a spacious town-hall; and a handsome church, in the Gothic style, with a fine spire, all built at the sole expense of Mr. Maddocks, with whom the patronage is vested. A few Welch flannels are manufactured here, but the principal trade consists in the exportation of slates, copper and lead ores, and also bark and timber. The harbour of Port Madoc, which is well sheltered, is capable of admitting vessels of three hundred tons burthen, and near it is an embankment, erected by Mr. Maddocks, at the cost of £100,000, connecting the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth; it is 16,000 yards in length, and in many parts 100 feet from the foundation; it also contains flood-gates, for the passage of four small rivers.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Easter-Monday, March 6, April 13, May 14, August 20, and September 15.



T R E T W R.
BRECKNOCKSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
51	Tremaen .....pa	Cardigan....	Cardigan ....4	Newc. in E. 8	Aberaeron 19	237	241
56	Tremarchnant.....to	Montgomery	Llanfyllin ...9	Dinasymow. 11	Llanfair ...13	197	....
8	Tremayne .....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston ..7	Camelford ..10	Stratton ....12	220	118
34	Trendle .....tit	Somerset....	Taunton ....4	Chard .....10	Wellington ..6	145	....
8	Treneglos .....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ..8	Launceston ..9	Stratton ....13	222	183
34	Trent .....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil .....3	Sherborne ...3	Ilchester ....5	120	449
35	Trentham* .....pa & to	Stafford....	Newc. un. L. 3	Stoke on Tr. 3	Lane End ...3	147	2344
11	Trentishoe .....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe ..9	CombeMartin4	Barnstaple..13	185	128
56	Tre-Owen .....to	Montgomery	Welshpool ..2	Oswestry ..16	Montgomery .9	175	387
33	Trepenal .....to	Salop.	Oswestry ....5	Welshpool..11	Shrewsbury 15	168	....
52	Tre'r-Bont.....to	Denbigh	Abergeley ...5	Llanrwst ..12	Aberconway12	221	....
58	Tre'r-Coed.....to	Radnor	Builth.....4	Rhayadergwy8	NewRadnor15	174	289
56	Tre'rhiw-Argor.....to	Montgomery	Llanfyllin ..10	Dinasymow.10	Llanfair ....13	198	....
48	Tre'r-Twr .....ham	Brecon	Crickhowel..4	Talgarth ...9	Brecknock..11	161	318
8	Trescot .....isle	Cornwall ...	St.Mary'sIsle4	Land's End .29	LizardPoint48	320	....
35	Trescott .....ham	Stafford	Wolverhamp.5	Bridgenorth .9	Dudley.....9	128	284
15	Tresham .....cha	Gloucester..	Wotton un.E.3	Berkeley ...10	Thornbury..10	111	....
8	Treskelly .....ham	Cornwall ...	St. German's 1	Devonport ..8	Callington ..9	227	....
8	Tresmere.....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston ..7	Camelford ..10	Stratton ...14	220	171
30	Treswell .....pa	Notts.....	East Retford 5	Gainsborough8	Tuxford ...6	143	224
17	Tretyre .....pa	Hereford....	Ross .....6	Monmouth ...8	Hereford ...11	126	120
8	Trevaiga .....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ...5	Launceston .18	Stratton ...16	231	190
33	Treverward .....ham	Salop.....	Knighton ....5	Clun .....2	Montgomery 13	170	....
26	Trevethin .....pa	Monmouth..	Pontypool ...1	Usk .....7	Abergavenny.9	149	10280
17	Treville.....ex pa lib	Hereford....	Ross .....7	Hereford ...6	Monmouth..13	127	66
53	Treuddyn .....pa	Flint	Mold .....5	Wrexham ...8	Hawarden ..8	186	672
8	Trewen .....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston ..5	Camelford ..11	Bodmin ...17	218	213
58	Trewern.....to	Radnor	New Radnor 3	Kington ....6	Builth.....12	159	126
29	Trewhitt, High and Low.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ....13	Wooler ....15	Rothbury ...4	308	137
29	Trewick.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ....7	Newc on T. 13	Hexham....16	291	30
56	Trewyddan .....to	Montgomery	Llanydloes ..6	Newtown ...6	Llanfair ...13	181	....
38	Treyford .....pa	Sussex.....	Midhurst ....5	Chichester..10	Haslemere..12	55	130
13	Trimdon .....pa	Durham	Durham ....9	Stoc. on Tees12	Sunderland .17	253	276
27	Trimingham .....pa	Norfolk....	Cromer .....5	N. Walsham 6	Aylsham ...9	131	168
36	Trimley, St. Martin..pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ....9	Woodbridge 9	Harwich ...4	75	514
36	Trimley, St. Mary .pa	Suffolk .....	.....9	.....9	.....4	75	401
42	Trimley .....ham	Worcester ..	Bewdley ...2	Kidderminst.3	CleburyMor.8	131	....
14	Trindehay .....ham	Essex	Rayleigh ...2	Rawreth ...1	Gravesend..16	32	....
44	Trinian, St. ....ham	N. R. York .	Richmond ..2	Easby ....1	Bedale ....11	232	....
18	Tring†.....m t & pa	Herts.....	Aylesbury ..8	Watford ...16	St. Albans..16	31	3488
54	Trisaint .....ham	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ....9	Aberafon ...4	Neath .....9	190	....
29	Triblington .. ..to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ....5	Alnwick ...14	Rothbury ..12	294	82
51	Troedyaer .....pa	Cardigan....	Newc. in E. 4	Cardigan ...11	Aberaeron..15	233	1604
36	Trosten .....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. E..7	Ixworth....3	Thetford ...9	78	399
26	Trostrey .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk .....3	Pontypool ..6	Abergavenny8	145	202
21	Trottescliffe.....pa	Kent	Wrotham ...2	Rochester ...9	Gravesend..10	26	310
38	Trotton .....pa	Sussex.....	Midhurst ....4	Chichester..14	Haslemere ..9	51	416

* TRENTHAM gives title of Viscount to the Marquis of Stafford, now Duke of Sutherland, who has a noble mansion here.

† TRESCO. One of the Scilly Islands, comprising about 880 acres. The principal village or town is Dolphin, so called, probably from Sir Frances Godolphin, who was governor of the Scilly Islands in the reign of Elizabeth. At the entrance into Grimsby Harbour are the remains of Oliver's Battery, where the parliamentary generals, Blake and Askew, intent upon capturing St Mary's, the last retreat of Charles's adherents, intrenched themselves till their efforts were crowned with success, by the capitulation of the entire garrison, amounting to 800 cavaliers, with the governor, Sir John Granville, who was afterwards created Earl of Bath.

Oliver's
Battery.

‡ TRING is a place of remote antiquity, situated on the high road to Aylesbury. The town consists principally of two streets, in one of which stands the market-house; the houses are well built, and generally in the modern style. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in a silk-mill, worked partly by water, and partly by steam, and also in the manufacture of canvas and strawplat. Near the town is the elegant mansion of Tring Park, situated amidst finely-diversified and extensive grounds, which contain an abundance of excellent timber; it is said to have been built by Charles II., for his favourite mistress, Eleanor Gwynn.

Employ-
ment of the
inhabitants.

Market. Friday.—Fairs. Easter-Monday and October 11, for cattle and hiring servants.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
9	Trough .....to	Cumberland	Longtown ..10	Langholm ..11	Brampton ..13	319	169
29	Troughand.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham....20	Rothbury ..10	Jedburgh ..26	303	327
40	Troutbeck .....chap	Westmorlnd	Ambleside...3	Bowness ....4	Kendall ....11	273	349
43	Troutsdale.....to	N. R. York .	Scarborough .8	Pickering...10	Whitby ....14	226	59
11	Trow.....ham	Devon	Sidmouth...1	Salcombe Regl	Colyton ....8	157	....
10	Troway.....to	Derby	Chesterfield..7	Sheffield ....6	Dronfield ....5	157	1337
41	Trowbridge.....ham	Devon	Crediton ....2	Exeter .....8	Oakhampton17	172	....
41	Trowbridge*.m t & pa	Wilts	Devizes.....10	Bradford ....3	Frome .....9	99	10863
30	Trowell.....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .6	Derby .....9	Kegworth ..9	130	402
27	Trowse.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ....2	Loddon.....9	Bungay.....13	109	607
34	Trudox Hill .....ham	Somerset....	Frome.....4	Bruton .....8	Wells.....14	107	321
34	Trull.....pa	Somerset....	Taunton.....2	Wellington .6	Chard .....13	143	506
6	Trumpington† .....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...3	Royston ....12	Linton .....10	48	722
27	Trunch.....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 3	Cromer.....6	Aylsham ....8	126	430
8	Truro‡ .....m t & pa	Cornwall ...	Bodmin ....21	Redruth ....9	Grampound .8	255	2925
11	Trusham.....pa	Devon	Chudleigh...2	Exeter .....9	Moreton Ha. 9	173	207
10	Trusley.....pa	Derby	Derby .....7	Burton on T. 9	Ashborne ..10	133	101
24	Trusthorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Alford.....7	Saltfleet ....8	Louth .....13	145	286
9	Tryermain.....ham	Cumberland	Carlisle ....14	Walton .....3	Longtown...11	317	....
4	Tubney.....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon...4	Oxford .....7	Wantage ....8	60	167
16	Tuckton.....tit	Hants	Christchurch1	Bourne Mo. .4	Ringwood ...9	101	....
36	Tuddenham.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ....4	Woodbridge .6	Framlingha. 13	73	369

Trowbridge
Castle.

* TROWBRIDGE is situated upon a rocky eminence, near the river Were, across which is a stone bridge ; neither the etymology of its name nor the period of its origin can be ascertained with accuracy. The town is very irregularly built, but paved and lighted with gas ; the principal street is spacious, and contains some excellent houses, mostly of stone, but the others are generally narrow, and the houses have a more ancient appearance. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, which was introduced here at an early period ; the articles made are chiefly kerseymeres, with some superfine broad cloth. A communication is opened with London and Bristol, by means of the Kennet and Avon Canal, which passes about a mile north of the town. Trowbridge Castle is said to have been erected by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster ; it was demolished previously to the time of Henry VIII., and not a vestige of it now exists, its site being occupied by other buildings. George Keate, a writer of some celebrity in the last century, was born in this town, in the year 1730.

Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, August, 5, 6, and 7, for milliners' goods, cattle, and pedlery.

Roman
antiquities
discovered.

† TRUMPINGTON. At Dam Hill, in this parish, near the river Cam, several vases, urns containing human bones, and different Roman antiquities, have been discovered. William Anstey, author of the poetical “ Bath Guide,” was born here in 1724.

Its trade.

‡ TRURO. The town is pleasantly situated in a vale, almost in the centre of the mining district, at the confluence of the two small rivers, Kenwyn and St. Allen ; which, with a creek of the river Fal, form a body of water, in spring tides, two miles in length, and of sufficient depth to enable vessels of 100 tons burden to sail up to the town. It has considerably increased in size of late years, and is now a handsome and well-built town ; the streets are partially paved and lighted with gas. Truro is one of the original coinage towns, and is a place of considerable trade ; the chief exports consist of tin and copper ore ; and the imports are iron, coal, and timber, for the mines. The principal manufactures are carpets and paper ; there is also a manufactory for converting block-tin into bars and ingots ; the former are exported to the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and the latter to the East Indies ; and the best description of crucibles are made from the china stone. This town gave birth to Samuel Foote, of dramatic celebrity, who was born in 1721, in a house, now the Red Lion Inn.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday in Mid-Lent, Wednesday in Witsun-week, November 19, and December 8, for cattle : and a cattle-market the first Wednesday in every month.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Tuddenham pa	Suffolk	Mildenhall . . 3	Newmarket . 9	Bury St. E. . 9	70	388
27	Tuddenham, East . . pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham . 7	Wymondham 8	Norwich . . 10	107	587
27	Tuddenham, North . . pa	Norfolk . . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 10	. . . . . 12	104	399
27	Tuddenham, West ham	Norfolk . . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 10	. . . . . 13	104	. . . .
21	Tudeley pa	Kent	Tonbridge . . 3	Maidstone . 12	Tonbridge W. 5	33	575
13	Tudhoe to	Durham	Durham . . . 5	Bishop's Auc. 6	Darlington . 15	254	237
8	Tudy, St* pa	Cornwall	Bodmin . . . 7	Camelford . . 5	Wadebridge . 6	233	658
15	Tuffley ham	Gloucester	Gloucester . . 2	Stroud 7	Painswick . . 5	107	109
16	Tufton pa	Hants	Whitchurch 1	Andover . . . 7	Winchester 12	58	197
23	Tugby pa	Leicester	Uppingham . 8	Leicester . . 12	Oakham . . . 9	92	266
33	Tugford pa	Salop	Ludlow . . . 10	Bridgenorth 13	Church St. . 10	152	188
29	Tughall to	Northumb	Alnwick . . . 9	Belford 9	Wooler . . . 15	317	102
24	Tumby to	Lincoln	Horncastle . 7	Tattershall . 4	New Boling . 6	128	322
21	Tunbridge, or Ton- bridge† . m t & pa }	Kent	Maidstone . 12	Chatham . . 20	Sevenoaks . . 7	30	10380
21	Tunbridge Wells† ham	Kent . . . . .	. . . . . 17	. . . . . 25	Tunbridge . . 6	36	. . . .
13	Tunstall to	Durham	Sunderland . 3	Durham . . . 12	Castle Eden 11	265	75
21	Tunstall pa	Kent	Sittingborne . 2	Maidstone . 10	Chatham . . 10	40	171

* TUDY, ST. *Fairs*, May 20 and September 14, for sheep and cattle.

† TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE, is said to have derived its name from the little river Tun, one of the five streams into which the Medway is here divided. A castle was erected here by a Norman baron, in the eleventh century, which became a place of great strength and importance, and the town appears to have been gradually formed in its vicinity. William Rufus laid siege to this fortress during his contest with the partisans of his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy; it was captured by King John in the course of his war with the barons; and in the reign of Henry III., when it was besieged by his son, Prince Edward, the town was burnt by the garrison, in order to check the approach of the royal forces. This castle, which had belonged to the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, devolved to the crown in the reign of Edward II.; it afterwards became the property of the Stafford family; and on the attainder of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, under Henry VIII., it again fell into the possession of the king. It has long since become ruinous, but the existing remains, which comprise the grand portal, flanked by two circular towers and the artificial mount, where stood the keep, or donjon tower, shew that it was once a very strong and extensive fortress. A free grammar-school was founded here, under letters patent of Edward VI. in 1554, and amply endowed by Sir Andrew Judde, an alderman of the city of London. The management and patronage of this noble institution are vested in the Skinners' Company of London, and the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford; the income belonging to it is about £4,500 a-year, from which the head master receives an annual salary of £500, and the under master £200; and the school is open for gratuitous instruction to boys in general residing in the town or within ten miles of it, and to other boys on the payment of small stipends to each of the masters. There are several exhibitions at both the English universities, to which pupils educated here are eligible. A national school has been founded for the instruction of 150 boys and the same number of girls. The town, which stands on the declivity of a hill, consists chiefly of one long wide street, paved and lighted, and contains some good houses; but, exclusive of the church, no public buildings except the town-hall and the market-house. Coal and timber are brought hither by water from Maidstone; and besides the weekly markets, a considerable market for cattle is held the first Tuesday in each month. The principal manufactures are those of gunpowder and Tunbridge ware, or turnery goods.

Ruins of the castle.

National school.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, October 12.

‡ TUNBRIDGE WELLS has long been known and much frequented as a watering-place, on account of its mineral spring, which was discovered or brought into estimation in 1606, when Dudley, Lord North,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Tunstall* .....pa	Lancaster...	Kirkby Lons. 4	Lancaster ..13	Burton in K .6	253	862
27	Tunstall .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle .....3	Yarmouth ...9	Beccles ....12	118	101
33	Tunstall .....ham	Salop	Drayton in H 2	Nantwich ..11	Whitchurch12	155	....
35	Tunstall .....to	Stafford.....	Eccleshall...4	Newport ....6	Stafford ....11	148	112
36	Tunstall .....pa	Suffolk	Wickham M. 5	Woodbridge 8	Saxmundham 7	85	733
46	Tunstall .....pa	E. R. York .	Hull .....14	Patrington ..7	Hedon .....9	188	172
44	Tunstall.....to	N. R. York .	Richmond ...5	Bedale .....7	Leyburn ....8	230	312
35	Tunstall Court† .m t }	Stafford	Newc. un L. 4	Burslem ....2	Congleton ..10	154	3673
	.....& lib }						
27	Tunstead .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 6	Aylsham ....9	Norwich ..12	120	498
10	Tunsted .....ham	Derby	Tideswell ...4	Buxton.....4	Bakewell....9	162	....
16	Tunworth .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke. 4	Alton .....7	Odiham.....5	46	126
24	Tupholme..ex pa & lib	Lincoln	Horncastle ..8	Lincoln ....12	Wragby ....7	135	68
17	Tupsley .....to	Hereford ..	Hereford ...2	Hampton Bi. 3	Leominster .14	133	512
10	Tapton.....to	Derby	Mansfield...12	Chesterfield .4	Alfreton ....7	148	201
15	Turkdean .....pa	Gloucester..	Northleach 2	Cheltenham 14	St. on theW10	82	237
23	Turlangton .....to	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 6	Chu Langton 2	Leicester ...13	89	338
17	Turnaston .....pa	Hereford ...	Hereford ...12	Hay .....11	Kington ....15	140	54
10	Turnditch .....chap	Derby	Ashbourn....9	Derby .....9	Wirksworth 5	135	370
12	Turner's Piddle ....pa	Dorset	Wareham ...8	Dorchester .10	Blandford ..10	113	82
34	Turnham .....ham	Somerset ...	Chard .....1	Crewkerne 9	Ilminster ....5	139	....
25	Turnham Green†..ham	Middlesex ..	Brentford...2	Richmond ..4	Hammersm..1	5	....
12	Turnworth .....pa	Dorset.....	Sturminster..5	Blandford ...5	Dorchester .15	108	78

TUNBRIDGE
WELLS.

Beneficial
effects of its
waters.

Queen's
Well.

who had been consumptive, was restored to health by the use of the water; and Lord Abergavenny, who resided at Eridge, in the neighbourhood, was induced to make some local improvements for the accommodation of visitors. In the reign of Charles I., the queen, Henrietta Maria, came here to drink the water, when she and her attendants lodged under tents on the adjacent down, but many buildings were subsequently erected; and after the restoration of Charles II., the wells being visited by the queen and other persons of distinction, became a place of fashionable resort. Queen Anne, who was a frequent visiter here, gave a stone basin for the spring, whence it was subsequently called the Queen's Well; and she contributed towards the improvement of the walks, which having been paved with square bricks or tiles, received the name of the Pantiles, exchanged for that of the Parade, in 1793, when the spot was repaved with Purbeck stone. The only considerable manufacture carried on at this place consists of toys and turnery-ware, of cherry-tree, box, sycamore, &c., probably introduced from Spa, on the continent, where articles of that kind have been manufactured for a long period in great variety.

Thurland
Castle.

* TUNSTALL. Thurland Castle, the ancient seat of the Tunstalls, stands on a small elevation, surrounded by a deep circular fosse. It was re-edified in the reign of Henry IV.; in the civil war it was reduced to a ruin, in which state it remained till R. T. North, Esq., judiciously rebuilt the whole on the old foundation, and effected an air of restored antiquity.

† TUNSTALL COURT is situated on an eminence, in the extensive district of the potteries. The Grand Trunk Canal passes near the town, and the great double tunnel, running two miles under Hare Castle Hill, is in the vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of porcelain, earthenware, blue bricks and tiles, and some chemical works, which are carried on to a considerable extent. In the neighbourhood are veins of coal, fine clay, limestone, iron-ore, and other mineral strata. The market was established in 1818, and the principal inhabitants, under the sanction of the lord of the manor, erected by means of shares, a neat court, and market-house.

Market, Saturday.

‡ TURNHAM GREEN is situated on the great western road, contains many handsome houses, and is lighted with gas. It is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests, held in Kingsgate-street, Holborn, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
22	Turton* .....chap	Lancaster...	Bolton .....4	Bury .....7	Blackburn ..9		201	2563
3	Turvey.....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford .....8	Harrold .....3	Olney .....4		58	988
5	Turville, or Turfield.pa	Bucks	Henley .....6	High Wyc. ..7	Marlow .....6		35	442
5	Turweston .....pa	Bucks	Brackley ....1	Buckingham 7	Towcester..10		62	371
38	Turwick .....pa	Sussex	Midhurst ....5	Petersfield ..6	Haslemere ..9		51	311
7	Tushingham .....to	Chester	Whitchurch .3	Malpas .....3	Tarporley ..12		166	128
31	Tusmore .....pa	Oxford	Brackley ....5	Bicester ....6	Deddington .7		60	16
35	Tutbury† .....pa	Stafford.....	Burton .....5	Uttoxeter ..10	Derby.....11		130	1553
39	Tutnal .....ham	Warwick....	Bromsgrove .2	Alcester....11	Birmingham 12		114	518
27	Tuttington .....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham ....3	N. Walsham 5	Norwich ..13		121	228
30	Tuxford‡ ....m t & pa	Notts.....	E. Retford ..8	Newark....13	Worksop ..12		137	1113

* TURTON contains several cotton-spinning, bleaching, dying, and printing-works ; and the weaving of cotton by hand-loom is extensively carried on by the cottagers. A manorial court is held twice a-year. A school, in which ten boys are clothed and educated, was endowed by Humphrey Cheetham, Esq., in 1746, who also made provision for ten boys of this township, at Manchester College. Another school was founded and endowed by Abigail Cheetham, in which six boys are clothed and instructed. Turton Tower, formerly the residence of the Orrells, the Cheethams, and the Greames, is an embattled structure, four stories high, now occupied as a farm-house.

Turton
Tower.

† TUTBURY was formerly a market-town. It is situated on the west bank of the river Dove, which is crossed by a stone bridge of five arches ; it was erected into a free borough at a very early period, and possessed a variety of valuable privileges, though it never had the right of sending members to parliament. It had a good market, which gradually declined, as that of Burton increased, and at length was discontinued altogether. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in wool-combing, and on the river are extensive corn and cotton spinning-mills ; there is also a considerable cut-glass manufactory. The King, as Duke of Lancaster, is lord of the manor, or honour of Tutbury, the jurisdiction of which extends over a great portion of Staffordshire, and into several of the neighbouring counties ; courtsleet and baron are held annually in his majesty's name. The castle is said to have been first erected by Henry de Ferrars, a Norman nobleman ; subsequently it became the property of John of Gaunt, who rebuilt the greater part of it on the ancient site, in 1350. Mary, Queen of Scots, was for some time imprisoned in this fortress, and at the commencement of the civil war it was garrisoned for the king, but in 1646 it was nearly demolished by order of parliament. The ruins stand on an alabaster hill, of considerable elevation, commanding a very fine and varied prospect, and are still sufficient to indicate its former extent and grandeur. The country between Tutbury and Needwood Forest abounds with alabaster. Ann Moore, who was said to have subsisted for nearly five years without food, resided here during the period of her imposture.

Ruins of the
castle.

Ann Moore.

‡ TUXFORD is situated on the great north road, and often called Tuxford-in-the-Clay, from its situation in that division of the wapentake. The town is small, and of modern appearance, having been rebuilt since 1702, when the old town was destroyed by fire. The inhabitants derive their principal support from travellers, but a rather extensive trade is carried on in hops, large quantities of which are grown in the neighbourhood. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed, in 1670, by Charles Read, Esq., who directed £20 per annum to be paid to the master, and £5 per annum towards the maintenance of four boys, being the sons of poor widows of ministers, and of decayed gentlemen and their widows, who are not able to maintain their charge from the age of seven to sixteen years. Here are also sundry benefactions for instructing poor children.

Grammar
school.

Market, Monday. Fairs, May 12, for cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry ; September 25 and 28, for hops.

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
7	Twambrooke .....to	Chester	Northwich ..1	Middlewich .6	Knutsford ..7	174	....
29	Tweedmouth .....pa	Durham	Berwick onT.1	Coldstream .13	Wooler ....17	336	4971	
7	Twemlow .....to	Chester.....	Middlewich .6	Knutsford ..7	Congleton ..8	167	152	
25	Twickenham* .....pa	Middlesex ..	Brentford ...4	Richmond ..2	Kingston ...3	11	4571	
12	Twiford .....ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..9	Beaminster ..8	Bridport ...10	129	....
24	Twigmore .....ham	Lincoln ...	Brigg .....6	Epworth ...10	Lincoln ...23	156	25	
15	Twigworth .....ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..3	Tewkesbury 10	Cheltenham 8	106	87	
38	Twineham .....pa	Sussex	Cuckfield...5	Brighton ...12	Horsham ...9	43	337	
15	Twining .....pa	Gloucester .	Tewkesbury 3	Upton .....6	Pershore ...8	109	942	
34	Twinney .....ham	Somerset....	Bath .....4	Wellow ....1	Bradford ...7	110	....
14	Twinstead .....pa	Essex	Halstead ...6	Sudbury ....3	Clare.....9	52	205	
22	Twiston .....to	Lancaster..	Clitheroe ...5	Colne .....6	Settle .....14	220	222	
11	Twitchen .....pa	Devon	S. Molton ...7	Dulverton ..10	Tiverton...17	175	170	
21	Twitham .....ham	Kent	Feversham ..2	Canterbury ..8	Goodneston..1	49	....
34	Twiverton.....pa	Somerset ...	Bath .....2	Bristol .....10	Frome.....14	108	1650	
13	Twizell .....to	Durham	Berwick onT 9	Coldstream ..4	Wooler ....14	334	292	
29	Twizell .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....6	Newcastle. 12	Blyth .....11	287	50	
23	Twycross .... .pa	Leicester ...	Market Bos..5	Atherstone ..6	Ashbyde la Z 9	111	319	
4	Twyford† .....chap	Berks and } Wilts }	Henley .....5	Oakingham ..5	Reading ...5	34	....
5	Twyford† .....pa	Bucks	Buckingham 6	Bicester ....6	Aylesbury ..14	54	660	
10	Twyford.....to & cha	Derby	Derby .....5	Burton onTr. 6	Ashby de laZ.8	123	219	
23	Twyford .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.6	Oakham....10	Uppingham 12	97	512	
24	Twyford .....to	Lincoln ...	Colsterworth 1	Stamford ...13	Corby .....5	102	80	
25	Twyford .....pa	Middlesex ..	Harrow .....4	Brentford...4	Southall ...5	6	43	
27	Twyford .....pa	Norfolk.....	Foulsham ...1	Fakenham ..8	Norwich ...19	110	82	
16	Twyford .....pa	Hants	Winchester .3	Southampton 3	Bis. Waltham 7	67	1177	
57	Twynell's, St. ....pa	Pembroke...	Pembroke ...4	Tenby .....13	Milford ....7	268	274	
28	Twynell.....pa	Northampt .	Thrapstone ..4	Kettering ...6	Higham Fer. 8	73	199	
53	Tybroughton.....to	Flint	Ellesmere ...6	Whitchurch .7	Wrexham ..11	175	218	
6	Tydd, St. Giles.....pa	Cambridge .	Wisbeach ...6	St. Mary Sutt. 6	Crowland ..14	100	967	
24	Tydd, St. Mary .....pa	Lincoln ...	.....7	.....3	.....16	101	960	
56	Tyddyn.....to	Montgomery	Welshpool ..3	Llanfyllin...8	Oswestry ...13	179	....
56	Tyddyn-Prydd .....to	Montgomery	.....1	.....10	.....17	177	....
50	Tydweiliog.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli...10	Nevin ...5	Bardsey Isle 14	255	447	
49	Tygwyn-Ar-Taf†....to	Carnarthen.	Narberth...5	Carnarthen. 16	Cardigan ...20	234	....
30	Tyln .....ham	Notts.....	Retford .....2	Blyth .....6	Bawtry.....7	43	....
12	Tyneham .....pa	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .6	Wareham ...6	Dorchester .16	121	247	

Colley
Cibber.

* TWICKENHAM. This place has long been noted for the pleasantness of its site, on the border of the great river Thames, and at a convenient distance from the metropolis; and hence it has, at different periods, become the residence of persons of distinguished taste and celebrity in the literary world. Pope, the poet, had a house here which was pulled down by a subsequent proprietor, the Baroness Howe; but a grotto which he had constructed in the adjoining pleasure-ground has been preserved. The principal attraction of Twickenham is the villa called Strawberry Hill, a mansion chiefly erected, ornamented, and furnished with appropriate elegance in the Gothic style, by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, after whose death it became the property of the ingenious amateur artist, the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer. Among the residents here may also be mentioned the witty dramatist Colley Cibber; the distinguished comedian Catherine Clive; and Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk, who passed her latter days at this place, after having been the mistress of George II.; whose correspondence with persons of rank and literary celebrity, published since her death, affords proof of the lady's taste and talents. Within the parish are gunpowder and oil mills. Nearly opposite the church, in the centre of the river Thames, is an island called Twickenham Ait, about eight acres in extent, chiefly laid out with ornamental plantations; and here likewise is the Eel-pie House, a place of entertainment of ancient date, which was handsomely rebuilt in 1830.

Fairs, Holy Thursday and August 9 and 10.

† TWYFORD. *Fairs, July 24 and October 11, for horses, toys, &c.*

Howel Dda.

‡ TYGWYN-AR-TAF, was anciently the residence of the famous Cambrian lawgiver, Howel Dda, who convened the barons, clergy, and legislators of his country at this place, A.D. 940, and submitted to their adoption his admirable code of laws.



TYNEMOUTH CASTLE,
NORTHUMBERLAND

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES Delmeid

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Tyne Head, North...to	Northumb ..	Hexham ....9	Simonburn ..1	Haltwhistle 12	288	....
9	Tyne Head, South...to	Cumberland	Penrith ....19	Aldstone ...8	Appleby...14	270	....
29	Tynemouth* ...pa & to	Northumb ..	NorthShields 1	South Shields 2	Newcastle ..9	278	24778	
5	Tyrringham .....pa	Bucks	NewportPag 2	Olney .....4	Bedford ....14	53	227	
39	Tysoe† .....pa	Warwick....	Kington ...5	Banbury ...9	Shipston onS. 7	80	1007	
30	Tytheby.....pa	Notts	Nottingham .9	Bingham ... 2	Grantham ..15	120	695	
54	Tythegstone .....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ...4	Aberafon ...10	MerthyrTyd.25	184	404	
7	Tytherington.....to	Chester	Macclesfield .1	Stockport ..11	Knutsford ..13	169	427	
15	Tytherington .....pa	Gloucester..	Thornbury ..1	Wickwar ...5	Chip.Sodbury8	116	476	
41	Tytherington .....pa	Wilts	Warminster .1	Heytesbury ..2	Hindon.....6	92	132	

* **TYNEMOUTH** is of great extent, and forms the south-east corner of the county, being bounded on the south by the river Tyne, and on the east by the ocean. It consists principally of one long street; the houses are in general well built, and during the bathing season, it is a place of fashionable resort, having commodious and elegant baths, erected in 1807. The parish abounds with coal, contains some ironstone, and the only magnesian limestone strata in the county. In the time of the ancient Britons, this place was called Penbal Crag, or the Head of the Rampart on the Rock, where, from remains discovered in 1783, the Romans are supposed to have had a strong fortress. In 1825 Mr. Kettlewell bequeathed the sum of £7000 to build and endow a school in this parish. About the year 625 a small chapel, composed of wood, was built by Edwin, King of Northumberland; it was afterwards rebuilt with stone by Oswald, and having been plundered and destroyed by the Danes, was refounded by Tostig, Earl of Northumberland; in 1074 it was annexed to the monastery of Jarrow, and both houses were made cells to the church of Durham. In 1090 it was elevated into a priory of black canons, by Earl Mowbray, who, during his conspiracy against William Rufus, converted it into a fortress, when it was reduced to a ruin, but was again rebuilt in 1110. After other ravages, it became the occasional residence of the queens of Edward I. and II., was afterwards plundered by the Scots, and eventually surrendered in 1539. After the dissolution, the church continued to be parochial till 1657, when, having become ruinous, a new one was erected at North Shields. The venerable ruins of the ancient priory consist chiefly of a gateway, exploratory turret, the eastern part of the church, and other parts now converted into a magazine for military stores, the tower having been appropriated as a barrack, capable of accommodating about 400 soldiers. These interesting remains stand on a peninsula of stupendous rocks, at the mouth of the Tyne, against which the sea sometimes breaks with great fury. The approach from the west is by means of a drawbridge, and by a gateway of square form, the whole being defended by a double wall, extending to the shore, and a deep outer ditch. During the civil wars, this fortress was defended by the Earl of Newcastle in 1642, but after a short siege, was taken by General Leven in 1645: a governor and deputy-governor are still appointed to it. Clifford's Fort was built by government in 1672; it is situated at the mouth of the river, commanding the entrance to the harbour. In 1758 barracks were erected at Tynemouth, for the accommodation of 1000 men; but at the general peace they were sold, and have since been converted into dwelling-houses, now bearing the appellation of Percy-square.

Roman
remains
discovered.

Ruins of
the ancient
priory.

Clifford's
Fort.

† **TYSOE**. On the side of a hill, opposite the church, is cut the figure of a horse, which, from the colour of the soil is termed the Red Horse; and the adjacent lowlands are called the Red Horse Vale. It is supposed that this figure was designed in commemoration of the well known act of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who killed his horse at the battle of Towton, fought on Palm-Sunday, 1461; on which day it has been customary for the people to assemble for the purpose of "scouring the horse," or clearing it from the encumbrance of vegetation.

Red Horse
Vale.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Tytherington.....ham	Somerset....	Frome.....3	Mere .....8	Bruton .....10	106	....
16	Tytherley, East * ...pa	Hants	Stockbridge..7	Romsey .....7	Salisbury .. 10	73	294
16	Tytherley, West ....pa	Hants .....	.....8	.....8	.....9	74	497
41	Tytherton Kella - }	Wilts	Calne .....4	Chippenham 4	Wootten Bas. 9	91	....
	wayst.....tit }			.....4	.....10	91	....
41	Tytherton Lucas...cha	Wilts .....	.....3	.....2	.....10	90	214
41	Tytherton, Stanley..tit	Wilts .....	.....3	.....1	.....7	42	....
5	Tythorp .....ham	Bucks	Thame .....3	Kingsey .....1	Aylesbury ...7	42	....
8	Tywardreith .....pa	Cornwall ...	Fowey .....4	St. Austell ..5	Lostwithiel..5	251	2288

Mr. Owen.

* TYTHERLEY, or TUDERLEY, EAST. Here is a school, in which all the poor children of this parish and Lockerley, who apply, are gratuitously instructed. In this parish, the followers of Mr. Owen, formerly of New Lanark, have recently commenced the plan of “living in community.”

Tytherton settlement.

† TYTHERTON KELLAWAYS. This place deserves notice from the peculiar circumstances attending its origin and progressive improvement. A native of Reading, named Connicker, having embraced the doctrines of Whitefield and Wesley, at the period of their first promulgation, became so zealous a devotee, that he expended his patrimonial estates in building meeting-houses in different parts of the country. He erected one at Tytherton, and attached to it a burying-ground, garden, &c. Here he fixed his own residence, and propagated his opinions with great success during several years ; but, on the schism between Wesley and Whitefield, he joined the Moravians, and iuduced most of his followers to do the same. Accordingly, two cottages were purchased, and converted into a house for the reception of the young unmarried women belonging to the establishment. A house for young men, on the same plan, was attempted to be established, but without success. In this situation, with slow advances towards the end proposed, Tytherton settlement continued till about thirty years ago, when the society having grown more numerous and wealthy, built a new chapel and sister-house, and added to the former a neat residence for their pastor. Since that period they have erected a large school-house, into which female children of every persuasion are received indiscriminately as boarders, for the purpose of instruction in morality and in the elements of knowledge.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Taaf	Glamorgans.	Sea.	Tanot	Montgomery.	Greater Tanot.
Tain	Staffordshire	Dove.	Tanot, Greater..	Montgomery.	Vyrnhew.
Tame	Staffordshire	Trent.	Tarent	Dorsetshire .	Stour.
Tame	Hertfordshi.	Isis.	Taud	Lancashire..	Douless.
Tamer, or Tamar*	Cornwall ...	Plymouth Sound.	Tave	Carmarthens	Bristol Channel.
Tanat	Montgomery.	Severn.	Tave, or Taaf ...	Glamorgansh	Severn.

* TAMER, or TAMAR, a river in Cornwall, rising in a moor near Marvinstow, the most northern part of the county, and, with some considerable variations, pursuing a south course by Tamerton, to the vicinity of Launceston, at a small distance from which, its current is increased by the little river Ottery ; it then inclines east, till it effects a junction with the Lydd, and the Tavy ; and afterwards resuming its south direction, unites with Lynhercreek ; and continually increasing in importance as it

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Taw	Devonshire .	Torridge.	Tern	Shropshire..	Roding.
Tea	Buckingham	Ouse.	Test	Hampshire .	Southampton Wat.
Tearn	Shropshire .	Severn.	Thame	Buckingham	Isis.
Tees*	Cumberland	German Ocean.	Thame†	Wiltshire ..	Sea.
Tees	Northumber	German Ocean.	Thone	Somersetshi.	Parret.
Teign	Devonshire .	Bristol Channel.	Thurlmere	Cumberland	Derwent.
Teme	Radnorshire	Severn.	Thurshel	Devonshire .	Tamar.

winds along, forms between Plymouth Dock and Saltash, the spacious bason called Hamoaze, or Plymouth Harbour, where a large proportion of the British Navy rides in complete security : then issuing between Mount Edgecombe and the Devil's Point, it unites with the waters of the Plym, and the conflux of these rivers with the sea produces the noble road for shipping named Plymouth Sound.

* TEES. The river Tees passes this town, which it nearly encircles ; and is crossed by a singular foot-bridge, suspended by iron chains ; this river, in its course from the gigantic mountains, where it has its origin, passes through the long winding valley of Teesdale, surrounded by some of the wildest districts in the kingdom. This extraordinary valley is more than thirty miles in length, well sprinkled with villages, with the little town of Middleton near its centre, and Bernard Castle at its eastern extremity. The river itself assimilates throughout with its external attendants of rocks, moors and mountains ; being broad, shallow, and rapid, frequently ravaging the valley with its inundations, and precipitating itself in vast cataracts : dashing through its long bridge under the walls of this ancient fortress of Bernard Castle, it afterwards enters a deep dell beneath the Abbey of Egglestone, tearing its way with rapidity through the rich domain of Rokeby, below which it receives the Greta, from Yorkshire, and another small stream from the moors of Durham, forming a fine feature in the highly-ornamented territory which surrounds the majestic walls and towers of Raby Castle, and capital mansions, and elegantly disposed ground at Sellaby. The Tees, in its course, dividing Durham from Yorkshire, presents on all sides a striking and romantic object, and makes its exit with great dignity, bearing the trade of Stockton, which is its only port, into the German ocean.

† THAMES, the chief river of Britain, is formed by the junction of the Thame and Isis : the latter has its source about a mile above Yooing in Wiltshire, and running east-south-east past Cricklade, is at Castle Eaton increased by the waters of Amney Brook : here entering Gloucestershire, it is further augmented by the Coln, and at Lechlade by the Lech : at Helmscot it enters Oxfordshire, and at New Bridge receives the Windrush : at Harts Ferry turning to the north-east, it is joined near Ensham by the Ensham Brook, and the Evenlode near Cassington : turning to the south-south-east, and flowing past the city of Oxford, it receives the waters of the Charwell : turning more to the south, the Isis passes Abingdon, where it is joined by a considerable stream from Berkshire ; and again running south-east, is met by the Thame below Dorchester. This river rises from three sources, two of which are near Irvinghoe in Buckinghamshire, and the other near Tring in Hertfordshire ; and running south-west across the county, enters Oxfordshire at Thame : continuing the same course, it unites with the Isis below Dorchester, and they then jointly obtain the name of the Thames. The inclination of this river to Reading, where it receives the Kennet, is south-east, here turning to the north-north-east, it is joined by the Loddon near Wargrave ; and passing Henley, flows in an east course to Cookham : near this place it receives the Wide, and runs in a south-east course past Windsor, Datchet, Staines, and Chertsey : turning again to the east-

TAMER.
Plymouth
Harbour.

Bernard
Castle.

Thame and
Isis.

Derivation
of its name

Name. Rises. Falls.			Name. Rises. Falls.		
Thuston Mere...	Cumberland	Fosse.	Troutbeck.....	Westmorlnd	Eden.
Idi	Cornwall . . .	Lynher.	Troutbeck.....	Cumberland	Irthing.
Tone, or Thone..	Somersetshi.	Parret.	Troveryn	Merionethsh.	Dee.
Pothed	Cardiganshi.	Pescotter.	Turgh	Montgomery.	Tanat.
Powin	Montgomery.	Dawy.		England and	
Powy	Cardiganshi.	Towyhaven.	Tweed	Scotland,	German Ocean.
Towyn	Merionethsh.	Irish Sea.		(Borders of).	
Tragorth	Brecknocksh	Welta.	Twyn	Cardiganshi.	Irish Sea.
Traitment	Cardiganshi.	Towy.	Tyne, North	Northumber	South Tyne.
Trent*	Staffordshire	Humber.	Tyne, South	Northumber.	German Ocean.
Trothy	Monmouths.	Wye.			

THAMES.

Its course.

The tides.

Its rise.

Its course.

north-east, it is joined by the Wey and Mole ; and passing Kingston, and inclining to the north near the town of Brentford, it is further increased by the Brent, and unites to the Grand Junction Canal ; from whence gliding in a serpentine course through the delightful villages of Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth (where it receives the Wandle), and Chelsea, it soon after reaches the metropolis : in its course to the sea, it passes the towns of Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Grays Thurrock, Gravesend, and Sheerness, besides innumerable villages of less note, though of considerable importance in supplying the city with vegetables, fruit, corn, &c. On the Kentish side, the Thames is joined by the rivers Darenth and Medway ; the former near Dartford, and the latter at Sheerness : on the Essex side, by the Lea near the Isle of Dogs ; the Roddon, at Barking Marsh ; and by the Ingerborn at Rainham Marsh. As far as Deptford this noble river is navigable for vessels of almost any burthen ; although it is customary for Indiamen to take out a part of their cargoes in Longreach ; to the Pool for vessels of 400 tons ; to London Bridge for those of 200 tons ; and nearly 143 miles above London Bridge for large barges. The tides flow up the Thames to the distance of nearly eighty miles from its mouth, and occur twice in twenty-four hours. The fall of water in this river, from Oxford to Maidenhead, is about twenty-five feet in every ten miles from Maidenhead to Chertsey Bridge, twenty-two feet every ten miles ; from Chertsey Bridge to Mortlake, sixteen feet every ten miles ; from Mortlake to London, about one foot per mile ; and afterwards the fall diminishes more gradually till the river unites with the sea.

* TRENT. It ranks as the fourth capital river in England, being surpassed only by the Thames, Severn, and Humber ; and runs the longest course of any. It rises near Biddulph in the Moorlands of Staffordshire, receiving from Cheshire and Lancashire, even whilst near its head, a number of small rivulets. It comes down from the hills with a very rapid current, and being augmented in the flat country by the accession of other streams, it flows past Trentham and Burton, in Derbyshire, when it first becomes navigable. It afterwards enters Nottinghamshire near Radcliffe-upon-Soar in a clear stream, and bold rapid current ; thence flowing past the groves of Clifton, it winds round the town of Nottingham, giving fertility to an immense range of meadows. Its scenery round Holme Pierpont and Ratcliffe is eminently beautiful. It then proceeds with a serpentine course through a highly cultivated country towards Newark, where it suddenly takes a bend towards the North, and pursues that route as far as Clifton-upon-Trent, where it becomes the boundary between Nottingham and Lincolnshire, and passes Gainsborough, but does not leave that county until it reaches Heck Dyke, whence it proceeds, after a course of nearly two hundred miles, to the Humber. At Gainsborough, about eight miles before its leaving the county, it loses the influence of the tide which flows up so far, and is no longer navigable for vessels of any great burthen ; but vessels of a flatter construction are constantly occupied in it as high up as Burton. Its navigation is indeed of such importance to the country at large, that every means have been taken to afford it all the facilities possible.

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Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Ubbeston pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..7	Saxmundham8	Framlingham7	94	199
34	Ubley..... pa	Somerset....	Wells.....9	Bristol.....12	Axbridge...8	122	340
56	Ucheldre.....to	Montgomery	Newtown...4	Llanfair.....7	Montgomery 8	176	....
44	Uckerby.....to	N. R. York..	Catterick...3	Richmond...6	Darlington..9	231	50
38	Uckfield*.....pa	Sussex.....	Tunbr.Wells13	Lewes.....8	Cuckfield...12	42	1261
15	Uckington.....ham	Gloucester..	Cheltenham.3	Tewkesbury.7	Gloucester..10	101	175
33	Uckington.....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..7	Wellington..6	M. Wenlock 8	148	....
9	Uckmanby.....ham	Cumberland	Cockermouth8	Allouby.....6	Wigton.....9	309	....
38	Udimore.....pa	Sussex.....	Winchelsea.3	Rye.....4	Hastings...7	61	448
11	Uffculme†.....pa	Devon.....	Collumpton..5	Tiverton....8	Wellington..8	156	1090
4	Uffington.....pa	Berks.....	Farringdon..4	Wantage....7	Lambourn...8	67	1102
24	Uffington.....pa	Lincoln....	Stamford...3	Mt. Deeping 6	Bourn.....9	92	566
33	Uffington.....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..3	Wellington..9	Wem.....11	153	160
28	Ufford.....pa	Northamp...	Wandsford..4	Stamford...6	Mt. Deeping..6	87	288
36	Ufford.....pa	Suffolk.....	Woodbridge.3	Framlingham8	Debenham..12	80	649
11	Uford.....tit	Devon.....	Crediton....4	Exeter.....11	Oakhampton14	175	....
4	Ufton.....pa	Berks.....	Reading.....7	Newbury...12	Basingstoke 10	46	380
39	Ufton.....pa	Warwick...	Southam...3	Leamington..5	Warwick...7	85	174
11	Ugborough‡.....pa	Devon.....	Modbury...3	Totness....9	Plymouth...14	205	1469
36	Uggeshall.....pa	Suffolk.....	Southwold...5	Halesworth..5	Beccles....8	105	338
43	Uggle-Barnby.....cha	N. R. York..	Whitby....3	Scarborough18	Pickering...18	236	448
14	Ugley.....pa	Essex.....	Thaxted....6	Bis.Stortford 6	Saff. Walden 7	35	339
43	Ugthorpe.....to	N. R. York..	Whitby....8	Egton.....3	Guisborough14	239	285
24	Ulceby.....pa	Lincoln....	Alford.....4	Spilsby....5	Burgh.....8	137	224
24	Ulceby.....pa	Lincoln....	Barton on H. 7	Gt. Grimsby13	Brigg.....9	164	475
21	Ulcombe.....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone..8	Ashford....12	Tenterden..12	42	682
9	Uldale§.....pa	Cumberland	Ireby.....1	Cockermout.10	Keswick...10	303	358
15	Uley.....pa	Gloucester..	Dursley....3	Stroud.....7	Tetbury....9	109	2721
29	Ulgham..... pa & cha	Northumb..	Morpeth...6	Blyth.....10	Alnwick...15	295	361
39	Ullenham.....cha	Warwick...	Henley in A. 2	Alcester...8	Birmingham12	104	363
45	Ulleskelf.....to	W. R. York..	Tadcaster...3	Cawood....4	York.....10	185	446
23	Ullesthorpe.....ham	Leicester...	Lutterworth 4	Hinckley...7	Leicester...13	93	602
45	Ulley.....to	W. R. York..	Rotherham..4	Sheffield...8	Worksop...11	156	213
17	Ullingswick.....pa	Hereford...	Hereford...9	Leominster..9	Brooklyn...5	130	264
15	Ullington.....ham	Gloucester..	Chi.Campden4	Stratf. on A.10	Alcester...11	94	....
9	Ullock.....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth6	Workington.7	Whitehaven.9	301	319
13	Ulnaby.....ham	Durham....	Darlington..5	Bis. Auckland9	BarnardCas.13	246	....
22	Ulnes Walton.....to	Lancaster...	Preston.....6	Chorley....6	Wigan.....12	212	548
9	Ulpha||.....cha	Cumberland	Ravenglass..8	Hawkeshead11	Egremont...19	278	....
40	Ulpha.....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....9	Cartmell....6	Ambleside..17	262	....
46	Ulrome.....to & cha	E. R. York..	Hornsea....7	Bridlington..8	Gt. Driffield10	199	181
14	Ulting.....pa	Essex.....	Witham....4	Maldon.....3	Chelmsford..7	36	179

* UCKFIELD. *Fairs*, May 14 and August 29, for cattle and pedlers' ware.

† UFFCULME. *Fairs*, Wednesday before Good Friday, June 29, and the middle Wednesday in September, for cattle.

‡ UGBOROUGH. *Fair*, third Tuesday in every month for cattle.

§ ULDALE derives its name from the river Ellen, which was anciently called Uln, and has its principal source here, in two small lakes, well stocked with various kinds of fish; about a mile and a half from which, a brook falling from a lofty mountain over several rocks and precipices, forms a beautiful cascade, called White Water Dash. Great quantities of sheep are bred in this parish, which abounds with coal, limestone, free-stone, and peat.

White
Water
Dash.

Fair, August 29, for sheep.

|| ULPHA. This place extends along the western bank of the river Duddon to the mountains Hard Knot and Wrynose, where the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster unite, and are marked by a stone called Three-shire Stone. A Roman road crosses both these mountains; and about half-way up the former are the remains of Hard Knot Castle, once a fortress of great importance, but the date of its erection is

Remains of
Hard Knot
Castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
23	Ulvercroft....ex pa lib	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 6	Leicester ...8	Loughboro ..6	102	82
22	Ulverstone*..m t pa & to	Lancaster...	Dalton .....5	Kendal ....18	Broughton ..8	273	11310
12	Ulwell .....ham	Dorset	Corfe Castle .5	Swanage ...8	Poole.....8	114	....
46	Uncleby.....ham	E. R. York..	Pocklington .8	Gt.Driffield .15	York .....15	211	....
40	Underbarrow .to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....4	Milnthorpe ..8	Ambleside..10	263	....
40	Undermillbeck.....to	Westmorlnd	.....6	.....10	.....8	265	692
9	Under Skidder.....to	Cumberland.	Keswick ....6	Cockermouth8	Ireby.....6	297	492
10	Underwood .. ....to	Derby	Derby .....13	Ashbourn....1	Wirksworth .9	139	....

ULPHA. unknown. The coppices, with which this district abounds, produce a large supply of wood for making hoops and bobbins, the former being generally sent to Liverpool, and the latter to the cotton, woollen, linen, and silk manufacturers in other towns. Here are excellent quarries of light blue slate, of which about 1400 tons are raised annually. Two copper-mines were formerly worked, and zinc has also been found. The Old Hall, now a farm-house, bears marks of great antiquity; near it is a well called Lady's Dub, where it is said a lady was surprised and killed by one of the wolves that anciently infested this wild region.

Fairs, Monday before Easter, July 5 and first Monday in September, for sheep.

* ULVERSTONE, a sea-port, or more properly, a creek of the port of Lancaster. It is situated upon the Leven, and is an ancient town, probably of Saxon origin, for when the conquest by the Saxons was completed, and the country divided by the chiefs, each gave his name to the space of land assigned him; hence are derived the names of Ulverstone, from *Ulpha's-town*, Dalton, &c. This district was originally inhabited by the descendants of those Celtic colonies, who, on their arrival from the continent, settled in the southern parts of this island, and who afterwards extended their bounds to the north. After the departure of the Romans and the invasion of the Saxons, the Britons in Furness lived securely, relying upon the natural inaccessibility of their country; but at length shared the fate of the rest of the kingdom. Egfrid, king of the Northumbrians, gave St. Cuthbert the land called Cartmel, and ail the Britons on it; and all Furness was divided into a number of small lordships, which were called after the name of their respective proprietors; some descendants of whom are still preserved and in possession of these very estates. The town consists principally of four spacious streets, the houses forming which are chiefly well built of stone and whitewashed, which gives them a clean and pleasing appearance, which is also improved by a clear rivulet of excellent water, which flows through a part of the town. The parish church of St. Mary is situated in a field a short distance from the town, upon an elevation which commands a most charming prospect over the country, the bay of Morecambe, Lancaster, &c. Ulverstone has been long noted for its manufactures of check, canvas and hats, and from the great increase in trade is at present in a flourishing state. The principal exports are blue slate, got in the neighbourhood, of which immense quantities are sent coast-wise, and iron ore, obtained at Lindale. Great quantities of potatoes are raised in the neighbourhood, and the land seems peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of this valuable root. The canal, which is about a mile and a half in length, with proper basons and wharfs, opens an immediate communication with the Irish sea, and is a great convenience to the trade and the town. Owing to the peninsular situation of the town, mounted guides were appointed by government to direct travellers across the sands, and were ordered to be there from sunrise to sunset, when the channel is fordable; but this arrangement has been partially superseded by the construction of a new road from Carnforth to Ulverstone. The first Quaker's meeting-house, under the direction of the celebrated John Fox, was built in this town.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before Easter-Sunday, April 29, Holy Thursday, October 7, and the first Thursday after October 23, for pedlery.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
26	Undley ham	Suffolk	Mildenhall .. 6	Brandon .. . 7	Lakenheath .. 2	76	....
26	Undy pa	Monmouth ..	Caerleon .. . 7	Chepstow .. . 8	Usk 11	143	292
9	Unerigg to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 6	Maryport .. . 2	Workington 6	310	....
10	Unstone to	Derby	Chesterfield. 4	Dronfield .. . 2	Bakewell .. . 12	154	582
22	Unsworth .. . to & cha	Lancaster ..	Bury 3	Middleton .. . 4	Manchester .. 6	190	....
9	Unthank to	Cumberland	Penrith 6	Hesket New. 8	Carlisle .. . 15	289	563
29	Unthank to	Northumb ..	Alnwick .. . 13	Rothbury .. . 8	Wooler .. . 12	312	24
41	Uphaven* pa	Wilts	Amesbury .. . 9	Devizes .. . 10	Marlborough 11	80	482
21	Upchurch pa	Kent	Chatham .. . 6	Fevesham .. . 12	Maidstone .. 10	36	424
34	Upcot ham	Somerset ..	Taunton .. . 3	Milverton .. . 5	Minehead .. 22	144	....
21	Updowne ham	Kent	Sandwich .. . 3	Ham 1	Deal 4	69	....
11	Up-Exe tit	Devon	Collumpton .. 7	Exeter 6	Crediton .. . 9	167	....
16	Up-ham† pa	Hants	Bis. Waltham 3	Winchester .. 7	Southampton 11	65	501
34	Uphill pa	Somerset ..	Axbridge .. . 8	Weston su. M. 3	Bridgewater 15	136	264
5	Uphoe ham	Bucks	Olney 3	Lavendon .. . 1	Bedford .. . 10	58	....
44	Upland ham	N. R. York ..	Bedale 7	Kirklington .. 1	Boroughbrid. 11	217	....
15	Up-Leaddon pa	Gloucester ..	Newent 3	Gloucester .. . 9	Tewkesbury 12	115	192
17	Up-Leaddon ham	Hereford ..	Ledbury .. . 5	Bromyard .. . 9	Hereford .. . 12	125	....
43	Up-Leatham pa	N. R. York ..	Guisborough 3	Stockton .. . 14	Exton 15	248	249
11	Uploham pa	Devon	Tiverton .. . 5	Collumpton .. 6	Taunton .. . 17	158	435
11	Up-Lyme pa	Devon	Lyme Regis .. 1	Axminster .. . 4	Colyton .. . 6	144	868
14	Upminster pa	Essex	Romford .. . 4	Gray's Thu .. 7	Brentwood .. 6	16	972
11	Up-Ottery† pa	Devon	Honiton .. . 6	Chard 8	Taunton .. . 12	147	896
9	Upperby to	Cumberland	Carlisle .. . 2	Penrith .. . 18	Wigton .. . 11	300	351
10	Upper-End ham	Derby	Tideswell .. . 1	Bakewell .. . 7	Buxton 7	160	....
10	Upper-Quarter .. . to	Derby	Bakewell .. . 9	Hartington .. 1	Ashbourn .. . 10	149	....
28	Upper-Thorpe .. . ham	Northamp ..	Oundle 5	Kingscliff .. . 5	Uppingham 10	83	....
32	Uppingham§. . . m t & pa	Rutland .. .	Stamford .. . 12	Oakham 7	Leicester .. . 19	95	1721
56	Uppington to	Montgomery	Welshpool .. 4	Montgomery 9	Llanfair .. . 9	180	....
33	Uppington pa	Salop	Wellington .. 4	Shrewsbury .. 8	M. Wenlock .. 7	146	1121
43	Upsall to	N. R. York ..	Guisborough 3	Stockton on T. 8	Stokesley .. . 6	244	19
44	Upsall Castle to	N. R. York ..	Thirsk 4	N. Allerton .. 8	Helmsley .. . 12	221	....
14	Upshire ham	Essex	Waltham Ab. 1	Epping 6	Hoddesdon .. 7	13	749
44	Upsland to	N. R. York ..	Ripon 7	Masham 7	Thirsk 8	217	....
12	Up-Sydling ham	Dorset	Dorchester .. 9	Cerne Abbas 3	Yeovil .. . 12	129	....
4	Upton cha	Berks	East Ilsley .. 5	Wallingford .. 7	Abingdon .. . 7	53	254
5	Upton pa	Bucks	Slough 1	Windsor .. . 2	Colnbrook .. 3	20	1502
7	Upton to	Chester	Chester 2	Frodsham .. . 10	Gt. Neston .. 10	185	289
7	Upton to	Chester	Macclesfield 2	Knutsford .. 11	Stockport .. 11	169	64
14	Upton ham	Essex	West Ham .. 1	Barking 2	Romford .. . 7	5	....
15	Upton ham	Gloucester ..	Tetbury .. . 2	Minchinham. 3	Cirencester .. 11	100	....
15	Upton tit	Gloucester ..	Wickwar .. . 4	Chip. Sodbury 4	Tetbury .. . 10	109	696
19	Upton pa	Hants	Huntingdon .. 7	Stilton 8	Kimbolton .. 10	66	150
21	Upton ham	Kent	Dartford .. . 3	Bexley 1	Farningham .. 6	13	...
23	Upton to	Leicester ..	Mt. Bosworth 4	Atherstone .. 4	Hinckley .. . 6	105	148
24	Upton pa	Lincoln .. .	Gainsborough 4	Kirton in L. 10	Lincoln .. . 13	146	460
27	Upton pa	Norfolk .. .	Acle 2	Norwich .. . 11	Yarmouth .. 14	119	520
28	Upton cha	Northamp ..	Wandsford .. 3	Peterborough 6	Stamford .. . 8	85	122
28	Upton pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 2	Daventry .. . 10	Towcester .. 9	68	48
30	Upton pa	Notts	Southwell .. 2	Newark 5	Ollerton .. . 11	129	533
30	Upton ham	Notts	Tuxford .. . 4	East Retford 5	Lincoln .. . 17	142	....
31	Upton ham	Oxford	Burford .. . 1	Stow on W. 9	Lechlade .. . 9	74	....
57	Upton ham	Pembroke ..	Pembroke .. 3	Tenby 8	Narberth .. 10	250	6
33	Upton ham	Salop	Shiffnal .. . 1	Bridgenorth 10	Newport .. . 9	134	...
34	Upton pa	Somerset ..	Dulverton .. 5	Bampton .. . 5	Wiveliscomb 8	161	344

* UP-AVON, or UPHAVEN. *Fair*, October 29, for horses, cows, and sheep.

† UPHAM. Dr. Edward Young, author of the "Night Thoughts," whose father was rector of this parish, was born here in 1681; he died in 1765, at the age of eighty-four.

Birthplace
of Dr.
Edward
Young.

‡ UP-OTTERY. *Fairs*, March 17 and October 24, for cattle.

§ UPPINGHAM is pleasantly seated on an eminence, and consists chiefly of one street, the houses forming which are for the most part well built, and have a clean and neat appearance. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, and contains many monuments, some of which are elegant and well deserving notice. The trade of this town is entirely of a local nature, and the country around it, which is agricultural, presents some very pleasing and extensive prospects, not a little improved by the appearance of many genteel seats and handsome residences.

Its trade.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, March 7 and July 7, for horses, horned cattle, and coarse linen cloth.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
39	Upton.....ham	Warwick ...	Alcester ... 2	Stratford onA6	Henley in Ar. 6	102	....
39	Upton.....to	Warwick ..	Kineton .....5	Banbury ....7	Shipston onS. 9	78	....
45	Upton.....to	W. R. York	Pontefract .. 6	Doncaster ..10	Wakefield..10	172	229
17	Upton, Bishop's ....pa	Hereford....	Ross .....4	Newent .....6	Ledbury ... 8	119	626
33	Upton Cressett .....pa	Salop .....5	Bridgenorth..5	M. Wenlock 6	Ludlow ....16	144	43
41	Upton Green .....ham	Wilts.....	Hindon.....3	Mere .....5	Shaftesbury..6	97	....
16	Upton Grey .....pa	Hants .....4	Odiham .....4	Basingstoke..5	Alton .....7	44	452
11	Upton Helion .. ....pa	Devon .....2	Crediton ... 2	Exeter .....9	Tiverton...10	173	152
15	Upton, St. Leonard..pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..3	Stroud .....7	Cheltenham. 9	93	898
41	Upton Lovell*.....pa	Wilts .....6	Warminster ..6	Heytesbury..2	Wilton ...12	92	249
33	Upton Magna .....pa	Salop.....4	Shrewsbury..4	Wellington ..7	M. Wenlock 10	149	512
34	Upton Noble, or } Lovel .....pa }	Somerset....	Bruton .....4	Frome .....7	Shepton Mal. 7	110	282
42	Upton, Old .. ....ham	Worcester..	Moreton inM. 3	Chi. Campden3	Shipston onS. 8	90	....
11	Upton Prohome .. ham	Devon .....5	Honiton ... 5	Collumpton..6	Ottery St. M. 6	153	....
11	Upton Pyne .....pa	Devon .....4	Exeter .....4	Crediton ....6	Tiverton....10	168	514
41	Upton, Scudamore..pa	Wilts .....2	Warminster ..2	Westbury ...3	Frome .....6	98	392
42	Upton-upon-Severn† } m t & pa }	Worcester..	Worcester..11	Tewkesbury .6	Pershore ... 9	110	2343
42	Upton Snodsbury...pa	Worcester..	..... 6	Alcester....10	Droitwich .. 7	112	316
42	Upton Warren .....pa	Worcester..	Droitwich ...4	Bromsgrove..3	Kiddermins.10	117	474
33	Upton Waters.....pa	Salop .....6	Wellington ..6	Newport ... 8	Shrewsbury 11	148	193
12	Upway .....pa	Dorset.....4	Dorchester...4	Weymouth ..5	Abbotsbury..6	124	618
6	Upwell .....pa	Cambridge } & Norfolk }	Wisbeach ...6	March .....7	DownhamMt. 8	88	3371
19	Upwood .. ....pa	Hunts .....3	Ramsey .....3	Huntingdon..8	St. Ives.....9	69	326
41	Urchfont .. ....pa	Wilts .....3	E. Lavington.3	Devizes.....4	Pewsey.....9	87	1389
15	Urcot .....ham	Gloucester..	Thornbury .. 3	Alveston ....1	Au. PassageH.4	118	....
17	Urish Hay .....ham	Hereford....	Hereford ...14	Turnaston ...3	Hay .....7	148	....
22	Urmston†.....to	Lancaster...	Manchester ..6	Stockport ..10	Warrington 12	180	706
13	Urpeth .....to	Durham	Durham .....9	Gateshead...6	Sunderland 11	267	716
22	Urswick, Great.....pa	Lancaster...	Ulverstone...3	Dalton .....3	Broughton .10	275	752
22	Urswick, Little .. .to	Lancaster...	..... 4	..... 2	.....11	276	....
26	Ushlawreod .....ham	Monmouth..	Newport ...16	Tredegar ....8	MerthyrTyd 10	158	5359

Golden Barrow.

* UPTON LOVELL. On Upton Lovell down is a single intrenchment, of about two acres, called Knook Castle ; and near it is a large barrow, called Golden Barrow, from the number of gold ornaments discovered in it. On the summit of a hill, north-west of Elder Valley, is a large tumulus, called Bowls Barrow ; it is 150 feet long, ninety broad, and ten and a half feet high, and on being opened, it was found to contain fourteen human skeletons.

Its harbour.

† UPTON-UPON-SEVERN is situated on the right-bank of the river Severn, which is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden, and is crossed by a stone bridge of six arches. Here is a harbour for barges, and a wharf on the river for the convenience of loading and unloading ; and a considerable quantity of cider, brought from Hereford and other places, is here shipped for different parts of England. The vicinity of Upton presents many pleasing prospects over a country naturally fertile, and rendered more beautiful by the labours of the husbandman, which about here are well requited. In one direction the view is beautifully picturesque, bounded by the Malvern hills, that o’ertop all the intermediate undulating country. The neighbourhood is also graced by several seats belonging to distinguished and noble individuals. Upton suffered much during the civil wars, at which time its bridge was partly broken down, and a battery erected in the churchyard, to prevent the approach of the parliamentary forces ; but the plan was unsuccessful, and the army entered the town. The church also suffered severely, and was at length taken down in 1756, and replaced by the present edifice. The town gave birth to Dr. John Dec, a celebrated astrologer in the reign of Elizabeth.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, first Thursday after Midlent, Thursday in Whitsun-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep, July 10 and Thursday before October 2, for horses, cattle, sheep, and leather.

† URMSTON. John Collier, commonly called Tim Bobbin, the author of the “ Lancashire Dialect,” was born here in 1708.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
26	Usk* .....bo m t& pa	Monmouth ..	Newport ...10	Abergavenn.11	Monmouth..12	141	1775
57	Usmaston .....pa	Pembroke ..	HaverfordW 2	MilfordHaven7	Narberth ...9	249	525
24	Usselby .....pa	Lincoln	MarketRasen 3	Caistor .....6	Brigg .....11	151	84
13	Usworth, Great ...to	Durham	Gateshead ...5	Sunderland ..7	SouthShields 8	269	1496
13	Usworth, Little ...to	Durham ....	..... 5	..... 7	..... 7	270	....
7	Utkington .....to	Chester	Tarporley ...2	Northwich .10	Chester...10	180	564

* USK is situated upon a tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Olwy with the Usk, in the centre of Monmouthshire, supposed by many to have been the Burriam of the Romans. Its situation, in the eye of a painter, is uncommonly beautiful, varied and interesting. Lord Lyttleton has supposed that £3000 would make this the most august place in the kingdom; but to improve it effectually requires more than ordinary genius. The four lines of houses in this place form nearly an exact square, the area of which is composed of gardens and orchards. A stone bridge of five arches is built across the Usk, from which the mountains in the neighbourhood of Abergavenny are seen with considerable effect: the even ridge of the Blorenge and conical shape of the Sugar-loaf, and finely contrasted with the broken summit of the Skyrriid, appearing through an opening in the circumjacent hills. Usk is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity, and its ancient boundaries were of considerable extent, and may yet be traced in an imperfect rampart in the adjoining fields. In digging wells and making foundations for buildings, three ranges of pavement have been discovered. In a field called Caeputa, to the south of the town, between the church and the turnpike-road, about the year 1796, a paved road was discovered under ground; it was nine feet broad, formed of hewn stones placed edgeways, supposed to have been a street of the town. Most of the inhabitants are employed in farming or fishing. The Usk abounds with fish, particularly salmon. The salmon of the Severn, the Wye, the Towcy, and the Teifi, have been praised in their turns, but epicures have decided the boon of excellence on those caught in the Usk. An agreeable walk leads under the first arch of the bridge to the Abergavenny road through a meadow planted with large walnut trees, by the side of the murmuring Usk, under the ruins of the castle and its high ponderous ivy-mantled tower, which are here seen to the best advantage. The ruins of the castle stand upon an abrupt eminence, to the east of the river, and follow the circular bend of the hill; they consist of the shell which encloses an area or court and some outworks to the west formed by two straight walls converging one to the other, and strengthened at their union by a round tower. At the extremity of the south wall is a grand pointed gateway, with a grove for a portcullis, which was the principal entrance; the upper part has been converted into a farm-house, with considerable additions. Like all castles built at early periods, it consists of straight walls, strengthened with round and square towers, having on the outside no aperture, but oeillets, except some which have been formed since its erection. Several of the apartments have chimnies, and a baronial hall, measuring forty-eight feet by twenty-four. The founder's name has not been ascertained. In 1262 it belonged to Richard de Clare. It passed through different branches to Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., and William first Earl of Pembroke. The castle was purchased from Herbert, Viscount Windsor, with other property at auction, by Valentine Morris, of Piercefield, who, unable to pay the deposit, sold it to Lord Clive, of whom it was bought by the Duke of Beaufort. No castle in Monmouthshire has been subject to more frequent assaults than that of Usk, from the merciless Owen Glendwr, who after committing the most outrageous depredations, was defeated at the battle of Usk, by the royal troops, and driven into the mountains. A singular bird's-eye view of Usk is seen from the terrace, on the outside of the castle, under the ivy-mantled tower, which overhangs the brow of the precipice. The town

Paved road
discovered
under
ground.

Castle
ruins.

Owen
Glendwr.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
56	Uwchcarreg .....to	Montgomery	Machynlleth.1	Dinasymow. 12	Llanydloes..19	206	822
56	Uwchcoed.....to	Montgomery	.....1	.....13	.....18	206	530
25	Uxbridge* ..m t & cha	Middlesex ..	Brentford ..10	H. Wycombe14	Windsor ....8	15	3043

grayling, and various kinds of fish. The vicinity of Uttoxeter abounds with iron forges, and the trade has been greatly increased of late years, in consequence of the facility of communication, by means of the inland navigation, which connects this town, not only with the metropolis, but directly or indirectly with every port in the eastern and western ocean. This town gave birth to the distinguished Admiral Lord Gardner, and Sir Simon Degge, the antiquary.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Tuesday before Old Candlemas, Thursday in Easter week, May 6, June 3, July 4 and 31, for horned cattle and sheep, September, 19, November 11, and 27, for black colts and horned cattle.

* UXBRIDGE is situated on the high road to Oxford, occupying a gentle declivity on the banks of the river Colne. The town consists principally of one street about a mile in length. The greater part of the town is only a hamlet of Hillingdon. Manufactories for implements of husbandry and Windsor and garden chairs, are carried on to a considerable extent. On the river are many large corn-mills, affording a great supply of flour to the metropolis, which trade has rendered Uxbridge remarkable; the market on Thursday is one of the largest in the kingdom for corn. The town, which is supposed to have been founded about the time of Alfred, was surrounded by a ditch, and appears to have been fortified at an early period; it afterwards had a regular garrison, and during the civil wars, it was the scene of the memorable but unsuccessful negotiation between the king and his Parliament; the conference was held in an ancient brick mansion, at the west end of the town, still called the Treaty House; it has undergone considerable alterations, and is now the Crown Inn, but the spacious room in which the commissioners assembled still remains.

Markets, Thursday and Saturday.—Fairs, March 25, statute, July 31, September 29, for hiring servants only and October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep.

UTTOX-ETER.

Birthplace of Sir Simon Degge.

Corn trade.

Treaty House.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Usk*	Brecknocks.	Severn Sea.	Usway	Northumb ..	Coquet.

* USK rises in the black mountains of Brecknockshire, and, entering Monmouthshire at Llangrunny, passes in a southerly direction between two ranges of lofty hills, forming a valley, which for picturesque and enchanting scenery is perhaps unrivalled. Sometimes the stream ripples smoothly over a pebbly bed, at other times, it rushes over immense ledges of rock, which form fine salmon leaps; and, when swelled by rains, it frequently inundates the adjacent country.

V.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
37	Vacharie .....ham	Surrey.....	Guildford ..10	Cranley .. .2	Rudgwick ..3	37	....
14	Vange .....pa	Essex	Horndon onH.4	Rayleigh ....7	Billericay....6	28	165
17	Vaulde .. .to	Hereford....	Hereford ....6	Leominster ..8	Bromyard .. 9	134	....
11	Vaultersholme.....tit	Devon	Devonport .. 2	Maker	St. Germans .8	120	1344
17	Vearne .. .to	Hereford....	Hereford ....6	Leominster ..8	Bromyard .. 9	134	....
8	Veep, St.* .....pa	Cornwall ...	West Looe .. 8	Fowey .....3	Lostwithiel ..5	232	697
14	Verley .. .pa	Essex	Colchester .. 8	Maldon .....8	Witham .. .9	45	65
15	Vernham's Dean ....pa	Hants	Andover .. .8	Hungerford ..8	Ludgershall..8	68	694
12	Vernicroft.....ham	Dorset	Wareham ...7	East Morden 2	Blandford....7	108	....
12	Verwood .....ham	Dorset.....	Cranborne...1	Wimborne .. 9	.....13	93	....
8	Veryan .....pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony .....4	Truro 8	Falmouth ..10	266	1525
11	Virginstowe .. .pa	Devon	Launceston ..6	Holsworthy..8	Oakhampton15	210	136
34	Vobster .....ham	Somerset....	Frome .....3	Mells .....1	Bath .. ....12	106	....
34	Vole .....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge ....6	South Brent.. 2	Bridgewater10	136	....
17	Vowchurch .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford....11	Hay.....11	Weobley ...13	145	371
17	Vowmine .. .to	Hereford....	Hay .. ....4	Hereford ...16	Kington ....11	150	....

* VEEP, ST. *Fairs*, first Wednesday after June 16, for cattle and sheep.

W.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
9	Wabberthwaite .....pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass ..2	Ulpha .....7	Hawkeshead17	278	139
21	Wachenden .....ham	Kent	Cranbrook ..5	Biddenden...1	Tenterden .. 4	53	...
13	Wackerfield .. .to	Durham	BarnardCast.8	Bis Auckland 7	Darlington..11	252	112
17	Wacton .....pa	Hereford....	Bromyard ...4	Tenbury ....7	Leominster ..8	129	112
27	Wacton, Great .. .pa	Norfolk.....	St.MaryStrat.4	NewBuckenb5	Harleston...8	98	248
27	Wacton, Little .. .pa	Norfolk.....	.....2	.....6	.....8	99	....
12	Wadborough .....ham	Worcester ..	Pershire....4	Worcester ...6	Upton .....5	110	198
5	Waddesdon .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...6	Thame .....8	Buckingham13	46	1734
24	Waddingham .....pa	Lincoln	Brigg.....8	Kirton in Lin.3	Lincoln .. ..16	149	495
24	Waddington .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....4	Navenby ....5	Sleaford ...14	130	768
15	Waddington .. .cha	W. R. York.	Clitheroe ...2	Preston ...15	Lancaster ..20	219	624
24	Waddingworth .. .pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle ..5	Wragby .....6	Lincoln ....14	138	63
37	Waddon.....ham	Surrey.....	Croydon .. .1	Epsom .....8	Mitcham ....3	11	....
5	Wade .....tit	Hants	Southampton 5	Romsey .....5	Lyndhurst .. 6	78	....
8	Wadebridge*.....m t	Cornwall ...	Bodmin .....7	Camelford ..11	Truro .....22	239	...
28	Wadenhoe .....pa	Northamp ..	Thrapston ...4	Oundle .....5	Kettering...11	75	252
34	Wadford .....ham	Somerset....	Chard .....1	Iminster ....6	Honiton ....11	140	....
36	Wadgate .....ham	Suffolk	Ipswich ....10	Harwich ....4	Woodbridge .9	75	....
38	Wadhurst .....pa	Sussex	TunbridgeW. 6	Cranbrook ..10	Battle .....13	42	2256
15	Wadsworth .. .to	W. R. York	Halifax.....8	Keighley ....6	Rochdale .. 15	203	5198
16	Wadworth .. .pa	W. R. York	Doncaster ...5	Tickhill ....3	Rotherham .10	160	690
16	Waghen, or Wawn .pa	E. R. York .	Beverley ...5	Hull .....6	Hedon 8	180	338
24	Wainfleet† .. .m t	Lincoln	Burgh .. ....4	Spilsby .....8	Boston .....15	131	1135

* WADEBRIDGE is situated on the river Camel, over which is a noble bridge of seventeen arches, nearly 320 feet long ; it was erected by public subscription, about the year 1485, and in the reign of James I., was made a county bridge.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, May 12, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, &c.

† WAINFLEET is situated in a marsh, on a small creek, through which the river Limb flows into the Boston Deep. It is not improbable that, previous to the decay of the harbour, this town was situated higher up the creek, for the church of All Saints stands at a place called High

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
40	Waitby, or Waldeby .to	Westmorlnd	KirkbySteph.2	Ravenstoned.3	Appleby . . .9	268	41
24	Waithes pa	Lincoln . . .	Gt. Grimsby .6	Louth9	Caistor . . .12	157	31
45	Wakefield* . m t pa & to	W. R. York	Leeds10	Huddersfield12	Doncaster . .20	182	24538
18	Wakeley ex pa lib	Herts	Buntingford .2	Puckeridge .4	Stevenage . .8	31	7
14	Wakering, Great . . pa	Essex	Southend . . .5	Burnham . . .6	Rochford . .6	43	834
14	Wakering, Little . . pa	Essex . . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 5	42	297
28	Wakerley pa	Northamp . .	Rockingham .8	Uppingham .7	Kingscliffe .4	87	218
36	Walberswick pa	Suffolk	Southwold .2	Blythburgh .3	Dunwich . . .3	103	279
38	Walberton pa	Sussex	Arundel . . .3	Chichester . .8	Bognor5	56	616
44	Walburn to	N. R. York	Richmond . .5	Leyburn . . .4	Reeth6	239	26
9	Walby to	Cumberland	Carlisle . . .4	Longtown . .6	Brampton . .8	305	52
23	Walcot ham	Leicester . .	Lutterworth .2	HusbandsBas.5	Rugby8	91	....
24	Walcot pa	Lincoln . . .	Folkingham .2	Sleaford . . .7	Grantham . .10	108	183

Wainfleet; it is a handsome edifice, and has a brick tower of modern date. In the south aisle is an alabaster monument, erected by William Patten, *alias* Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, to the memory of his father, who was born here, and founded an excellent free school. The haven appears to have been more capacious than at present; and is said to have been the place where the Romans made salt from the sea water, to supply the whole province; but the creek is now only navigable for lighters and small vessels. Wainfleet returned one burgess to the grand council, summoned in the 11th of Edward III.; and in 1359 it supplied two ships of war for the armament prepared for the invasion of Brittany.

WAIN-
FLEET.

Market, Saturday.—Saturday after May 21, for cattle of all sorts; July 5, and August 24, very small, chiefly pleasure; and October 24, for rams and other sheep.

* WAKEFIELD is a large, opulent and populous market-town, is situated in the heart of a rich and fertile country, possessing a fine southern exposure, and is built on the north-east side of the river Calder, which falls into the Aire, a little above Castlebridge; their united streams afterwards joining the rivers Ouse and Trent, assume the name of the Humber. The communication carried on by means of this river between Wakefield and Hull is extensive, and of immense advantage to the surrounding country. Over the Calder is a remarkable fine stone bridge, with eight arches, near the end of which, on the east side, stands an old chapel, erected by Edward IV., in memory of his father, Richard, Duke of York, who, with many of his followers and friends, were slain near it in 1459. In the centre of the town stands the parish church, a large and beautiful Gothic building, with a handsome spire 225 feet high. The free grammar-school, which owes its foundation and endowment to Queen Elizabeth, is a spacious building, and has exhibitions for its students at Cambridge; besides what it at first received from its royal founder; numerous benefactions have since been left by private and other individuals. The principal trade carried on here is the manufacture of cloth and worsted goods of various descriptions. The wool market is considered the greatest in England. The corn market is very extensive, and the market for cattle and sheep, which is held every fortnight, is considered but little inferior to that of Smithfield, in London. In the vicinity of the town are extensive collieries, the produce of which is shipped in barges down the Calder, as far as the Ouse and Humber. The celebrated Archbishop Potter, author of the “Antiquities of Greece,” &c., was a native of this place; as was Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the “Radcliffe Library,” at Oxford; and several others of distinguished reputation as scholars. The country around Wakefield is very beautiful, well wooded and watered, ornamented by many genteel seats and handsome mansions; the land is generally fertile, and although the district is a manufacturing one, yet it possesses none of the disadvantages of such a situation.

Birthplace
of Arch-
bishop
Potter.

Market, Friday, and every alternate Wednesday, for cattle and sheep — Fairs, July 4 and 5, for horses and hardware; and November 11 and 12, for horses and horned cattle. If either of the days falls on a Sunday, the fair is held on the Saturday before. July 5 and November 12, are pleasure fairs, for toys, &c.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Walcot pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham 5	Cromer 12	Yarmouth . . 21	130	129
28	Walcot ham	Northamp . . .	Wandsford . . 4	Barnack 1	Stamford . . . 4	87	26023
34	Walcot pa	Somerset	Bath 0	Bath Easton . 2	Marshfield . . 6	106	....
39	Walcot ham	Warwick	Alcester . . . 3	Haselor 1	Henley in Ar. 6	102	....
42	Walcot - cum - Mem - } bris ham }	Worcester . . .	Pershore 2	Evesham 7	Worcester . . . 9	106	375
24	Walcote cha	Lincoln	Sleaford 8	Tattershall . . 7	Lincoln 14	123	514
27	Walcote ham	Norfolk	Diss 1	Kenninghall . 7	Harleston . . . 9	87	....
39	Walcote ham	Warwick	Dunchurch . . 3	Grandboro' . . 1	Daventry . . . 6	78	....
31	Walcott ham	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Charlbury . . . 1	Burford 9	69	9
33	Walcott to	Salop	Wellington . . 4	Shrewsbury . . 8	Mu. Wenlock . 9	146	....
46	Waldby to	E. R. York . . .	South Cave . . 4	Beverley 9	Hull 10	184	48
44	Walden to	N. R. York . . .	Middleham . . 10	Askrigg 6	Kettlewell . . 10	241	525
14	Walden, Little . . . ham	Essex	Saff. Walden 2	Linton 4	Haverhill . . 10	44	....
18	Walden, St. Paul's . . pa	Herts	Welwyn 6	Stevenage . . . 4	Hitchin 5	30	996
14	Walden, Saffron* . . . }	Essex	Linton 6	Thaxted 7	Bis.Stortford 12	42	4569
	. . . . . m t & pa }						
46	Walden Stubbs to	W. R. York . . .	Pontefract . . 8	Snaith 8	Doncaster . . . 9	171	139
21	Waldershare pa	Kent	Dover 5	Deal 6	Sandwich . . . 7	69	67
36	Waldingfield, Great pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 3	Neyland 8	Hadleigh . . . 8	57	679
36	Waldingfield, Little pa	Suffolk	4	9	8	58	403
13	Waldridge to	Durham	Durham 5	Gateshead . . . 9	Chester leStr. 2	263	104
36	Waldringfield pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge . . 4	Ipswich 8	Harwich 9	77	166
38	Waldron pa	Sussex	Uckfield 5	Hailsham 7	Lewes 11	49	997
1	Wales† principality					....	805236
45	Wales pa	W. R. York . . .	Rotherham . . 8	Worksop 9	Sheffield . . . 10	152	226
24	Walesby pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen . . 3	Caistor 6	Louth 14	151	247
30	Walesby pa	Notts	Oilerton 3	Tuxford 4	E. Retford . . 7	140	340
17	Walford pa	Hereford	Ross 3	Monmouth . . . 8	Michel Dean . 6	119	1155
17	Walford to	Hereford	Knighton . . . 7	Ludlow 9	Leominster . . 13	150	212
7	Walgherton to	Chester	Nantwich . . . 4	Betley 5	Audlem 5	160	213
28	Walgrave pa	Northamp . . .	Wellingboro' 7	Kettering . . . 6	Northampton 9	74	575
25	Walham Green cha	Middlesex . . .	Hammersmith 2	Ken-sington . . 2	Fulham 1	3	....

* WALDEN, SAFFRON, or CHIPPING.—(See Saffron Walden noticed under S.)
Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, for horses, &c., and November 1, for cows.

Its popula-
tion.

† WALES is called a peninsula, though it can scarcely be said to come within the meaning of that term; a peninsula being the name in geography for a part of any mainland which is nearly divided from it by water. This is not the case with Wales, though the Irish channel on the north, and the Bristol channel on the south, do intersect a little between Wales and the mainland of England. It is a mountainous tract of land on the western coast of England, bounded on the west by the Atlantic, on the north by the Irish channel, on the south by the British channel, and on the east by the counties of Monmouth, Shropshire, Hereford, and Chester; being in length about 155 miles, and in breadth about 65; but, for a general description, the reader will turn to the respective counties, where the soils and products are fully stated. I must here, however, notice that, with regard to Wales, I am compelled to deviate from the plan that I have pursued with regard to the counties of England; that is, I give the total amount of population, of rental, and other sums, taking the whole principality in the aggregate, and not according to the respective counties, as in England. There are, then, in the whole of Wales 7,425 square miles, or 4,752,000 acres; 1,043 parishes; 68 market-towns; for the whole, 24 members of parliament; there were before the Reformation 41 monastic establishments; and there are now altogether 82 schools, almshouses, &c. There are 53 parishes that have no church at all; 107 parishes which contain each less than a hundred people; 364 parishes without parsonage-houses, and 127 parishes in which the parsonage-houses are unfit to live in. The poor-rates of Wales amounted, in 1818, to the annual sum of £285,060 3s. 4½d.; the number of paupers to 42,240; and the annual rental, at the same time, £2,153,801 2s. 7d. The population, in 1821, was 717,438; the number of inhabited houses, 136,183; of uninhabited houses, 3,652. The poor-rates bore the proportion of one-seventh of the rental; and the number of paupers, compared with the number of houses, was one to every three.

The poor-rates in Wales, in the year 1776, amounted to 32,504. The number of persons to a square mile is 82; the number of acres to a person, 7; the number of acres to every house, 32; the male population, in 1821, was 350,487; the number of families employed in agriculture, 74,225; families employed in handicraft, 41,680; the number of other families, 30,801; the number of agricultural males, 180,728; the number of able labourers, 90,814; the number of acres of land to every able labourer, 49. Wales, which is called the Principality of Wales, was long an independent sovereignty, was conquered by Edward I., and annexed to the crown of England. To give anything like a sketch even of the history of this division of England would take up more room than the pages of such a work as this will admit of; but still it is proper that the reader should be informed, from authentic sources, of the time and the manner of incorporating this county with England, and also that he should know what changes have subsequently taken place in the acts of incorporation. For this purpose, I shall insert here an extract from Mr. Reeves's excellent "History of the English Law," and here the reader will find the substance of the most important acts faithfully given:—

WALES.

Wales con-
quered by
Edward I

"Such of the Britons as had fled from the Saxon invasion into Wales, preserved there, together with their language, and the blood-royal of their kings, their ancient laws and government. The descendants of Cadwalader are said to have governed in that country during all the Saxon times. When William the Conqueror established himself in England, three princes, descended from that ancient British king, reigned over Wales, then divided into three sovereignties; and kept possession of their respective dominions, in defiance of the Conqueror and his successors. The way in which our kings carried on war with this people, was to make a grant to certain great lords of such countries in Wales as they could win from the Welshmen. Many great lordships were by this policy conquered; and the lords held them to them and their heirs of the kings of England, as lands purchased by conquest. Such was the origin of Lords Marchers, who assumed every authority and prerogative that was necessary for the due execution of the laws within their respective lordships. These new establishments had a tendency to introduce the English law; which was either mixed with the Welsh, or prevailed in certain places, and with respect to certain persons, in its pure state. In some lordships, in consequence of the singular mixture and mutual toleration of the laws last mentioned, the English and Welsh resorted to separate and distinct courts of judicature.

Origin of
Lords
Marchers.

"The lords marchers increased in number, till Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, the last prince of Wales, was slain in the eleventh year of this king. (Edward I.) Upon this event Edward took the principality into his hands, and gave it to his son, afterwards Edward II. Since that time no more lordships marchers were erected; the Welsh in general submitting themselves to the kings of England. Edward soon held a parliament at Ruthlan Castle, and there brought forward the following statute, for appointing a juridical establishment in Wales similar to that in England.

Parliament
at Ruthlan
Castle.

"The statutum Walliæ begins the arrangements it is about to make, by stating what was conceived to be the political condition of that country at the time. It says, that Wales with its inhabitants had hitherto been subject to the king *jure feudali*; but that now, by Divine Providence, it had fallen *in proprietatis dominium*, and was annexed and united to the crown of England as a part of the same body. The king, therefore, wishing that the people inhabiting Snaudon, *et alias terras nostras in partibus illis* (for to such it was confined, and did not extend to all Wales, as it is now called), who had submitted themselves to the king *de alto et basso*, should be governed by certain laws as the rest of his dominions, had caused the laws and customs of that country to be rehearsed before himself and his nobles. Some of these, by the advice and counsel of his

WALES.

nobles, were abolished ; some were permitted to remain ; some were altered, and other new ones were ordained : this alteration and modification of the Welsh law was as follows :—

Coroners
elected by
the king's
writ.

“ First, respecting the magistrates and officers of justice it was ordained, that the *justitiarius de Snaudon* should have the keeping of the king's peace there and in the parts adjacent, and should administer justice according to the king's writs, hereafter to be mentioned. Further, that there should be sheriffs, coroners, and bailiffs of commotes, in Snaudon and the parts adjacent ; that there should be a sheriff in Anglesea, one in Carnarvon, one in Merioneth, and one in Flint ; the jurisdiction of which last was to extend to the town of Chester ; and he was, for the future, to be attendant on the kings *justitiarius* of Chester (which officer of justice of Chester is mentioned as existing in the former reign), and should be answerable for issues at the exchequer of Chester. Coroners were in future to be elected in these counties by the king's writ, inserted in the statute for that purpose ; bailiffs of commotes were to be appointed ; and they are thereby enjoined to do their duty, as directed by the *justitiarius* and the sheriff. Besides the above sheriffs, who were appointed for Snaudon and the parts adjacent, the statute directs, that there should be a sheriff in Carmarthen, and another in Cardigan and Lampader, together with coroners and bailiffs of commotes, as in the former.

“ As to the coroners, it was ordained, that there should be one at least in every commote, who should be chosen *in pleno comitatu* by the usual writ, and be sworn before the sheriff to be faithful to the king, and discharge the office of coroner with fidelity. Then the manner of holding inquisitions *super visum corporis*, and other parts of his office, in making appeals, abjurations, and the like, are described in the same way as the office of coroner in England. After this account of officers and their duty, there follow forms of the most common original writs for the use of the inhabitants of Wales.

Property
regulations.

“ Some alterations and regulations were made concerning property. It had not been the custom in Wales for women to have a title to dower ; but now it was declared, that in future they should have dower. Inheritances that had been partible among the heirs time out of mind, were to continue in the same manner as had been before used ; only bastards were no longer to be allowed to inherit. Women, being coheireses, were in future to have their equal shares of the inheritance, though contrary to the former custom of Wales. The people of Wales had expressly prayed that the following regulations might be established :—first, that the truth of a fact might be inquired of by good and lawful men of the vicinage, chosen by the consent of parties : secondly, that in all actions for moveables, as upon contracts, debts, suretiships, covenants, trespasses, chattels, and the like, they might still retain the Welsh usage ; which was, that when a matter could be proved *per audientes et videntes*, and a plaintiff had brought witnesses so qualified, whose testimony could be depended on, to prove his declaration, he should recover his demand against the adverse party ; and in cases where there could not be a proof *per audientes et videntes*, that the defendant should be put to purge himself with a greater or less number, according to the quantity and quality of the thing or fact : thirdly, that in thefts, if a person was taken with the thing in his hand, he should not be suffered to purge himself, but be judged *pro convicto* : all which were granted, except only in cases of theft, burning, murder, homicide, and manifest and notorious robberies, in which the order of the law of England was to be observed. The king affixed his seal to it, and so executed it rather in the form of a charter than an act of parliament. Thus was the judicial polity of the principality settled in the form in which it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when some further steps were taken for uniting it more closely with England, by a fuller participation of our laws.

The statute here referred to is the 12th Edward I. Under this statute the principality was governed till the reign of Henry VIII., when divers others were enacted, making a more complete division of the country into counties, drawing it more closely to England, by assimilating the courts and laws to those of England, and giving the king more unlimited authority over it. These acts were the 26th 27th, 34th, and 35th of Henry VIII.; the principal provisions of which latter are summed up by Mr. Reeves, vol. 4, p. 200.

“The provisions of this act are said to have been granted at the humble suit and petition of the king’s subjects in Wales. It declares, that Wales, consistent with the late revolution effected there, should consist of twelve counties; the eight ancient counties, that is, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Flint, Carnarvon, Anglesea, and Merioneth; and the four new ones, that is, Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh; and that the limitations of hundreds, as settled by the commissioners appointed according to the late act (27 Henry VIII.) should be observed.

“As to the judicature of the country, it directs, that there should continue a president and council, as before; that a sessions, to be called the king’s great sessions in Wales, shall be held twice a year in every county; that this court shall hold pleas of the crown in as ample manner as the king’s bench; and pleas real, personal, and mixed, as completely as the common-pleas in England. The detail of regulations made by this act may be stated briefly, as follow: the sessions is to last six days; days are to be given from day to day, and from sessions to sessions, at the discretion of the justices. There is to be an original and judicial seal (for the different circuits), to seal all original and judicial writs and processes; the *teste* of every bill and judicial process to be under the names of the justices. All actions, real and mixed, are to be by original. Personal actions above forty shillings, may be either by original or by bill; those under are to be always by bill. Original bills are to be sealed with the judicial seal. Fines of land with proclamations levied before justices there, are to be of the same force as fines in the common-pleas. Errors of judgments before the great sessions in pleas real and mixed, are to be brought by writ of error into the king’s bench in England; in pleas personal, to be reformed by bills before the president and council. No execution to be stayed by writ of false judgment; but in case the judgment is reversed, restitution is to be made. When there are many personal actions which cannot be tried at the great sessions, it was ordained, that, for dispatch, they may be heard at a petty sessions before the deputy justices there; and further, that no suit shall be prosecuted by bill before the said justices, under twenty shillings. The fees of officers, for the execution of process and drawing the proceedings, were fixed by the statute, with authority however to the justices to alter them at their discretion.

“In order to communicate to Wales all the privileges enjoyed by English subjects, it was ordained by statute 27 Henry VIII., c. 26, that two knights should be chosen for the county, and one burgess for the town of Monmouth; that one knight should be chosen for the county of Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, and for every other county in Wales; and one burgess for every shire town, except Merioneth. These elections were to be as in England, with the same fees and allowances.

“There was a statute for better ordering the collection of the wages of knights and burgesses in Wales and Monmouth. It seems that the wages of a knight was now four shillings a-day, that of a burgess two shillings, and it continued from their setting out to their return home, with the cost of their writs, and other fees and charges. There were two writs; one, *de solutione fœdi militis parliamenti*; and another, *de solutione fœdi burgensis parliamenti*. These used to be sued out by the

WALES.

Sessions.

Actions.

Fees of officers.

Wages of knights.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
30	Walley .. . . . .ham	Notts	Worksop .. . .5	Cuckney ....1	Ollerton ... .7	144	....
15	Wallhampton .. . .ham	Hants	Lymington ..1	Beaulieu ... .6	Lyndhurst ..8	88	....
4	Wallingford* .. . .m t	Berks	Henley ....11	Oxford ....13	Wantage...14	46	2467
18	Wallington .. . . . .pa	Hertford ..	Baldock .. .3	Buntingford..6	Stevenage ...8	37	213
27	Wallington ... ..ham	Norfolk ...	Downham ...3	Lynn .....9	Wisbeach ..13	87	47
37	Wallington .. . . . .pa	Surrey.....	Croydon ... .3	Mitcham ... .3	Epsom .....6	11	933
29	Wallington Demesne.to	Northumb ..	Morpeth...14	Hartburn....5	Bellingham .12	294	193
30	Wallingwells† ex pa lib	Notts.....	Worksop ... .4	Blyth .....4	Tickhill ... .6	150	21
15	Wallop Middle...ham	Hants	Stockbridge .6	Andover ... .7	Salisbury...11	71	....
15	Wallop, Nether ... .pa	Hants .. . . .	.....5	.....8	.....11	71	900
15	Wallop, Over ... .pa	Hants .. . . .	.....7	.....7	.....11	71	478
29	Wallridge .. . . . .to	Northumb ..	Newc. on T. 13	Stamfordham 1	Hexham....12	288	7
29	Wallsend† .. . . . .pa	Northumb ..	Newcastle ..4	NorthShields 4	Morpeth....15	279	5510

mansion, formerly a seat of the Egertons, which has been converted into a commodious hotel for the accommodation of visiters. Near it is a handsome pillar, with an inscription, erected to the memory of Mrs. Barde, who was thrown out of her carriage, and killed on the spot. A very strong fort, mounting fifteen guns of the largest calibre, has been built on the Black Rock, at the north-west corner of the parish; and further in the sea a small lighthouse is erected on the plan of the Eddy-stone lighthouse. In the reign of Charles II., the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth ran his horse at the races once held here (discontinued 1760), won the plate, and presented it to the daughter of the Mayor of Chester.

WALLAZEY.

Races.

* WALLINGFORD is a place of great antiquity, and was anciently a Roman station. It is situated between Reading and Oxford, on the banks of the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of several arches, and about 300 yards long; it was erected in 1809, in the place of a dilapidated structure, said to have been built about five centuries ago. The town consists principally of two streets, well paved and lighted, and has a very neat and clean appearance. The inhabitants are principally employed in the malt trade; and corn and flour are conveyed to London and other places by means of a canal navigation running into the Thames. During the civil war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, the castle, which was built by the Romans, was occupied and held for the latter; it was subsequently the place of meeting between King John and the Barons. At the commencement of the parliamentary war it was repaired and garrisoned for the King, and was not surrendered till nearly the close of the war; in 1653 it was completely demolished, and part of a wall towards the river is all that now remains of this ancient and celebrated structure. This town gave birth to Richard de Wallingford, abbot of St. Alban's, and John de Wallingford, a monk of that abbey; the former was an eminent mathematician, and the inventor of a curious clock, which showed not only the course of the sun, moon, and principal stars, but also the ebbing and flowing of the sea; this ingenious machine he presented to the abbey church. The latter was an historian, whose chronicle was published by Dr. Gale, in his collection of English histories.

Stone bridge

Curious clock.

Markets, Tuesday and Friday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before Easter, for pleasure, June 24, for horses, September 29 for hiring servants, and December 17, for fat hogs.

† WALLINGWELLS. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in the reign of Stephen. In 1829 several stone coffins were found, and amongst them that of Dame Margery Dourant, second abbess of the convent, who died in the reign of Richard I.; on opening it the body appeared nearly perfect, but on exposure soon suffered decomposition; her shoes and also a silver chalice were entire.

‡ WALLSEND is large and well built, situated near the Shields road, and bounded on the south by the river Tyne; it contains many good

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Walmer *.....pa	Kent.....	Deal.....1	Dover.....6	Canterbury..16	71	1779
22	Walmersley.....to	Lancaster..	Bury.....4	Haslingden..6	Rochdale....7	198	3456
22	Walmesley.....cha	Lancaster..	Great Bolton.5	Blackburn...8	Bury.....7	202	....
24	Walmsgate.....pa	Lincoln..	Spilsby.....8	Louth.....7	Alford.....7	142	72
22	Walney, Isle of †...cha	Lancaster...	Dalton.....5	Ulverston..10	Broughton..14	281	....
36	Walpole.....pa	Suffolk.....	Halesworth..3	Saxmundham 8	Framlingha. 10	97	658
27	Walpole, St. Andrew pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn Regis..9	Wisbeach....7	Sutton St. M. 5	100	514
27	Walpole, St. Peter..pa	Norfolk.....	.....9	.....6	.....6	99	1237
35	Walsall †.....m t & pa	Stafford.....	Birmingham .9	Wolverhamp. 7	Lichfield...10	119	15066
35	Walsall Foreign...to	Stafford.....	Walsall.....0	Wednesbury .3	Bilston.....5	119	8665
WALLSEND. houses, with a spacious green in the centre, crossed by a raised causeway. Here are several yards for ship-building, extensive lime-kilns, and manu- factories for copperas and earthenware; and at the place where the Romans discharged their cargoes more than 1000 years ago, are nume- rous staiths, projecting from the northern bank of the Tyne, whence vessels are continually taking in immense quantities of that excellent coal, termed Wallsend, for the London and other markets. Wallsend gave birth to two eminent brothers, John and William Martin, the first dis- tinguished as historical painter to the king, the other as an ingenious inventor of several useful machines.							
Birthplace of John and William Martin.							
Walmer Castle.		* WALMER is situated on the high road to Dover, is neatly built, and contains many pleasant residences. It is noted for the salubrity of its air, and is much frequented during the bathing-season. Walmer Castle was erected by Henry VIII., at the same period with those of Deal and Sandown, for the defence of the coast; it stands close to the sea-shore, and commands a beautiful view of the Downs, the straits of Dover, and the French coast.					
Ruins.		† WALNEY, ISLE OF. This place, which is insular at high water, is ten miles long, and about one broad, having a lighthouse on its southern extremity. It contains several wells of fresh water, which are affected by the tide, and the waters of which rise and fall with the ocean. It is said to have been once covered with wood, of which it is now extremely barren; the whole island seems to lie upon a bed of moss, which is found by digging through a layer of sand and clay. The abbots of Furness kept up a dyke to prevent the encroachments of the sea, which having been neglected, the sea has made considerable inroads. On a rocky islet, near the lighthouse, called the Pile of Fouldrey, or the Island of Fowls, are the venerable ruins of a strong castle, erected by one of abbots of Furness.					
Its church.		‡ WALSALL, an ancient market and incorporated borough town. The manufactures of Walsall are of a peculiar and useful character, and the unfailing demand for the several articles renders the town flourishing, and its inhabitants opulent and respectable. The productions consist of iron, brass, leather and plated wares, applicable to fittings for carriages, and horse-furniture of all sorts; locks, bolts, hinges, pullies, and all kinds of goods sold by the furnishing ironmongers. Besides which, goods of various denominations are brought to this town, and sold by the factors and saddlers' ironmongers, who are numerous here. An extension branch of the old Birmingham canal from Broadwater terminates here; the Wyrley and Easington canal passes within about a mile of the town, and a small branch of the river Tame, not navigable, runs through it. The situation of Walsall is peculiarly beautiful and striking, on a bold eminence, from the summit of which rises its fine church—a noble struc- ture, in the Gothic style of architecture, erected at an expense of £20,000 on the site of the old church, which was taken down in 1819. The charitable institutions are many, and reflect great credit upon the town; they consist of periodical distributions of money, clothes, &c., to the					

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Walsden.....to	Lancaster...	Haslenden ..11	Rochdale ....6	Burnley ....10	204	....
27	Walsham, North* m t }	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...14	Aylsham ....7	Cromer ....10	125	2615
	.....& pa }	Norfolk.....	Acle .....3	Norwich ...10	N. Walsham 13	118	575
27	Walsham, South...vil	Norfolk.....					
36	Walsham - in - the - }	Suffolk	Stowmarket .9	Ixworth ....5	Bury St. Ed. 11	82	1167
	Willows.....pa }						
45	Walshford .....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...4	Knaresboro' .6	York .....13	198	....
27	Walsingham, Old...pa	Norfolk.....	NewWalsing. 1	Wells .....4	Holt .....11	114	434
27	Walsingham, New†.pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham .. 6	..... 5	.....12	113	1004
27	Walsoken .....pa	Norfolk.....	Wisbeach...1	Lynn.....13	Downham ..13	94	1856
7	Walterscote .....to	Chester	Northwich ..2	Frodsham ...9	Tarporley ..10	176	10

poor, and several almshouses ; amongst the latter are those converted from a charity, commonly called “the Penny Dole,” which are for the comfort of eleven poor widows. About a mile from the town, on the road to Wolverhampton, is a strong chalybeate water, called “Alum well,” and within the parish, as well as in the adjoining one of Rushall, are various mines of lime-stone, iron-stone and coals. The lime-stone raised from the quarries at “Hay Head” is surpassed by none in the kingdom for its extraordinary adhesive qualities, and its strength and durability : hence the great local demand for the Hay Head lime, for all purposes of stuccoing, canal and water-works generally ; and were its superior qualities more extensively known, there is no doubt but that its use would be general throughout the country. The country immediately around Walsall is in a good state of agriculture ; the land is fertile and productive, rather hilly ; and the views, especially from the church-yard, are diversified and extensive.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, February 24 ; Whit-Tuesday, for horses and horned cattle ; and Tuesday before Old Michaelmas-day, for horses, cattle, cheese, and onions.

* WALSHAM, NORTH. It is situated on the road from Norwich to Cromer, and consists of three streets diverging from a central area, in which stands the church. In the year 1600 a very destructive fire occurred here which consumed property to the value of £20,000. The market-cross, erected by Bishop Thirlby in the reign of Edward III., was repaired after the fire by Bishop Redman. Forty boys are educated in the free grammar-school, at which Admiral Lord Nelson received part of his education.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, Wednesday before Holy Thursday, for cattle and petty chapmen. Statutes for hiring servants twice a-year.

† WALSINGHAM, LITTLE, or NEW, was formerly a market-town. It is situated on the banks of a small river, which falls into the sea, at the distance of about seven miles ; and is surrounded by bold heights, presenting diversified scenery. It was formerly noted for the growth of saffron, which has long been abandoned. In 1061 the widow of Ricoldie Faverches founded a small chapel, in honour of the Virgin Mary, similar to the Sancta Casa at Nazareth, for which this place obtained great celebrity for many centuries ; her son confirmed the endowment, and added a monastery for Augustine canons, with a conventual church ; this institution became immensely rich, and was as much frequented as the shrine of St. Thomas-à-Becket, at Canterbury. Among the illustrious visitants was Henry VIII., who, in the second year of his reign, walked barefoot from Barsham to this place, to present a valuable necklace to the image of the virgin. The venerable remains of this once noble and stupendous pile, consists chiefly of the great western portal, a lofty and richly ornamented arch, sixty feet high, which formed the east end of the conventual church ; the spacious refectory, seventy-eight feet by twenty-seven, with walls twenty-six feet and a half in height ; a Saxon arch, part of the original chapel, with zigzag mouldings ; part of the cloisters, a stone bath, and two wells, called the Wishing Wells ; the devotees who

WALSALL.

Alum well.

Destructive fire.

Wishing Wells.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14	Walthamstow* pa	Essex	Waltham Ab. 7	Epping 10	Romford . . . 10	6	4258
5	Walton ham	Bucks	Aylesbury . . 1	Wendover . . . 4	Tring 7	39	....
5	Walton pa	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 2	Woburn 5	Newport Pag. 5	46	114
10	Walton cha	Derby	Chesterfield . 3	Matlock 7	Bakewell . . 11	150	861
15	Walton ham	Gloucester . .	Tewkesbury . 4	Cheltenham . . 4	Gloucester . . 9	98	190
17	Walton ham	Hereford . . .	Bromyard . . . 5	Ledbury 8	Hereford . . . 13	128	88
23	Walton ham	Leicester . . .	Lutterworth . 4	Kimcote 1	Leicester . . . 12	93	....
24	Walton ham	Lincoln	Grantham . . . 1	Melton Mow. 16	Newark 14	110	....
28	Walton ham	Northamp . . .	Brackley 6	Kings Sutton . 1	Deddington . . 4	69	....
28	Walton ham	Northamp . . .	Peterborough 3	Paston 1	Mt. Deeping . 6	84	166
58	Walton to	Radnor	New Radnor 1	Kington 6	Presteign . . . 8	159	199
34	Walton pa	Somerset	Glastonbury . 3	Somerton 6	Bridgewater 12	127	698
35	Walton to	Stafford	Stafford 3	Rugeley 6	Cannock 7	132	....
35	Walton to	Stafford	Stone 1	Eccleshall . . 6	Stafford 7	142	119
34	Walton ham	Somerset	Frome 6	Kilmersdon . . 1	Bath 8	109	....
36	Walton pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 11	Harwich 4	Woodbridge 10	75	861
39	Walton ham	Warwick	Rugby 6	Lutterworth . 4	Coventry . . . 11	89	....
45	Walton pa	W. R. York . . .	Wetherby 3	Tadcaster . . . 5	York 11	197	271
45	Walton to	W. R. York . . .	Wakefield . . . 3	Pontefract . . 8	Barnesley . . . 8	180	423
15	Walton Cardiffe . . . pa	Gloucester . . .	Tewkesbury . 1	Cheltenham . . 7	Gloucester . . 11	101	59
22	Walton-le-Dale† . . . cha	Lancaster . . .	Preston 2	Chorley 7	Blackburn . . 9	215	5767
27	Walton, East pa	Norfolk	Swaffham . . . 8	Lynn 9	Litcham 10	97	220
57	Walton, East pa	Pembroke . . .	Haverford W. 7	Narberth 9	Fishguard . . 10	249	229
39	Walton D'Eivile . . . pa	Warwick	Kineton 4	Stratford on A. 6	Warwick 8	87	....
34	Walton-in-Gordano . pa	Somerset	Bristol 11	W. super Ma. 12	Axbridge . . 13	129	297
9	Walton, High and } Low† pa }	Cumberland . .	Brampton . . . 3	Longtown . . 10	Carlisle . . . 10	312	468
7	Walton, Higher to	Chester	Warrington . . 3	Frodsham . . . 8	Runcorn 7	183	240
45	Walton Head ham	W. R. York . . .	Wetherby 7	Ripley 7	Leeds 12	201	....
22	Walton-on-the-Hill } pa & to }	Lancaster . . .	Liverpool . . . 3	Ormskirk . . 10	Prescot 8	209	22575
37	Walton-on-the-Hill pa	Surrey	Epsom 4	Leatherhead . 4	Reigate 4	18	352
7	Walton Lower to	Chester	Warrington . . 2	Frodsham . . . 9	Runcorn 8	184	340
14	Walton-in-le-Soken § pa	Essex	Manningtree 12	Harwich . . . 13	Colchester . . 19	70	469

* WALTHAMSTOW is situated on the borders of Epping Forest, and separated from the county of Middlesex by the navigable river Lea, which is crossed by a bridge; it consists of numerous dwelling-houses and mansions, detached and surrounded with trees and woodland. On the banks of the river are extensive copper-mills, and an oil-mill.

† WALTON-LE-DALE is situated on an eminence, commanding beautiful prospects over the vale of Ribble, and also that of Darwent; both these valleys are extremely picturesque, the banks of each river being steep and richly wooded. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in large cotton manufactories, and several printing establishments. Walton was the scene of a great battle, fought August 17, 1648, between Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton; and in 1715 General or Parson Wood and his congregation here defended the passage of the Ribble against the Scottish rebels.

Great battle.

‡ WALTON, HIGH and LOW. This parish contained the Roman station, Petriana, the site of which is now called Castle Steads; several houses have been built out of its ruins, which, from the blackness of the stones, are supposed to have suffered greatly by fire.

§ WALTON-IN-LE-SOKEN is bounded on three sides by the sea, forming a noted promontory, called the Naze, from the Saxon word, signifying a nose of land. The beach is a delightful promenade, and affords superior facilities for bathing; convenient machines and baths are in constant readiness, and many commodious lodging-houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. The shore abounds with pyrites, immense quantities of which were formerly manufactured here into green copperas or sulphurate of iron; but the works having gone to decay, the pyrites are now collected and sent to other places. Many curious fossils, the tusks of elephants, with the horns, bones, and teeth of other hugh animals have been found in the clay, particularly after the

Facilities for bathing.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
37	Walton - upon - } Thames* pa }	Surrey.....	Weybridge .. 2	Staines 6	Kingston 6	16	2035
10	Walton-upon-Trent .pa	Derby	Burton up T. 4	Ashby de laZ10	Lichfield 9	125	408
27	Walton, West..... pa	Norfolk.....	Wisbeach.... 3	Lynn 11	Downham .. 12	96	905
57	Walton, West pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W. 6	Milford..... 6	St. David's.. 14	257	411
23	Walton - on - the - } Wolds pa }	Leicester ...	Loughboro' .. 4	Leicester ... 11	MeltonMow. 12	107	289
19	Walton Wood..... pa	Hunts	Huntingdon.. 6	Ramsey 6	Stilton 7	65	232
29	Walwick Chester. ex } pa lib }	Northumb ..	Hexham 5	Bellingham . 10	Haltwhistle 13	284	....
13	Walworth to	Durham	Darlington... 5	Bis.Auckland8	Staindrop... 7	246	155
37	Walworth .ham & cha	Surrey	Camberwell . 1	Deptford 4	Kensington .. 4	2	....
57	Walwyn's Castle ... pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W. 6	Milford 4	St. David's.. 15	257	311
12	Wambrook pa	Dorset.....	Chard 3	Axminster .. 6	Honiton 10	142	217
9	Wampool to	Cumberland.	Wigton 5	Aikton 1	Carlisle 9	308	127
37	Wanborough..ex pa lib	Surrey	Guildford.... 5	Godalming.. 5	Farnham 6	34	111
41	Wanborough pa	Wilts	Swindon..... 4	Highworth .. 7	Ramsbury ... 9	81	1016
30	Wandesley..... ham	Notts.....	Mansfield.... 6	Annesley 2	Alfreton ... 5	138	....
37	Wandsworth† pa	Surrey.....	Brentford.... 6	Kingston 6	Croydon .. . 8	7	6879
36	Wangford pa	Suffolk	Southwold .. 4	Halesworth .. 6	Beccles..... 8	101	676
36	Wangford pa	Suffolk	Brandon 3	Mildenhall... 7	Thetford ... 9	76	69
44	Wanlas..... ham	N. R. York..	Middleham .. 6	West Witton 1	Reeth 8	238	....
23	Wanlip pa	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 3	Leicester ... 5	MeltonMow. 14	101	91

WALTON-
IN-LE-
SOKEN.

ebbing of very strong tides. The church was erected and consecrated by Bishop Porteus, the ancient structure having been entirely swept away, as well as the churchyard, and every house but one in the old village.

Conway
Stakes.

Apps Court.

Oatlands.

* WALTON-UPON-THAMES is situated on the banks of the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge of considerable length. It derives its name from the Roman works still visible in the neighbourhood, the principal of which, on St. George's Hill, is called the Camp of Cæsar, who here gave battle to Cassivelaunus, at the head of the Britons; but that chieftain having driven sharp stakes into the bed of the Thames, successfully opposed the vigorous attempts of the Romans to force the passage of the river; the place is still called Coway Stakes. In the vicinity are many elegant villas, and several noble mansions. Here is a remarkable bequest, by one Smith, originally a beggar, who having amassed a considerable sum, left a portion of it to the poor of every parish in this county, except those wherein he had been punished as a vagabond. Apps Court, in this parish, was once a residence of Cardinal Wolsey, but the site of the ancient building is now occupied by a more modern mansion, the proprietor of which is subject to an old custom of distributing annually a barrel of beer, and a quarter of corn made into bread, amongst such travellers as may happen to present themselves on the 13th of November. Ashley House, one of the many edifices erected by Wolsey, was occasionally the residence of Oliver Cromwell. Oatlands, once the property of the late Duke of York, is partly in this parish and partly in that of Weybridge.

Fair, Wednesday and Thursday in Easter week, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

† WANDSWORTH derives its name from its situation on the river Wandle which here falls into the Thames. It consists chiefly of one street occupying the declivities of two hills, on each of which are several elegant mansions. The inhabitants are employed in scarlet dyeing, making hats and bolting-cloths, printing kerseymeres, whitening and pressing stuffs, and calico printing; there are also three corn-mills, and mills for the preparation of iron, white lead, and linseed oil; vinegar-works, distilleries, and a large brewery. In Garrat Lane, between this place and Tooting, was formerly a mock election after every general election, of a Mayor of Garrat, to which Foote's dramatic piece of that name has given celebrity.

Fair, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for horses, cattle, pigs, and toys.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
42	Wannertonham	Worcester . .	Kidderminst. 1	Stourport. . . . 4	Stowbridge . . 8	126	....
28	Wansfordpa	Northamp . .	Stamford 6	Peterborough 8	Uppingham 15	83	179
43	Wansfordto	E. R. York . .	Gt. Driffeld . . 3	Gt. Driffeld 12	Bridlington 12	195	152
14	Wanstead*pa	Essex	Barking 4	Romford 8	Waltham Ab. 9	7	1403
34	Wanstrowpa	Somerset . . .	Bruton 5	Frome 6	SheptonMall. 6	109	410
4	Wantage†mt & pa	Berks	Lambourn . . . 8	Faringdon . . . 9	Wallingford 14	60	3282
36	Wantesdenpa	Suffolk	Orford 5	Woodbridge . . 7	Saxmundham 8	84	125
15	Wapley, or Wapeley pa	Gloucester . .	Chip.Sodbury2	Marshfield . . 7	Bristol 10	110	253
43	Wapleyham	N. R. York . .	Guisborough . 8	Egton 7	Whitby 13	243	....
46	Waplingtonto	E. R. York . .	Pocklington . 3	Mt. Weighton 8	York 12	196	18
39	Wappenburypa	Warwick . . .	Southam 6	Warwick 7	Coventry . . . 7	83	252
28	Wappenhampa	Northamp . .	Towcester . . . 6	Brackley 7	Buckingham 10	65	568
38	Warbletonpa	Sussex	Hailsham 6	Battle 10	Lewes 13	51	1225
16	Warblingtonpa	Hants	Havant 1	Portsmouth . 9	Chichester . . 9	67	2118
31	Warboroughpa	Oxford	Wallingford . 3	Abingdon . . . 7	Oxford 10	49	618
16	Warbourntit	Hants	Lymington . . 2	Boldre 1	Lyndhurst . . 7	86	....
19	Warboyspa	Hunts	Ramsey 4	St. Ives 6	Huntingdon . . 7	66	1550
22	Warbeckto	Lancaster . .	Blackpool . . . 1	Poulton 3	Kirkham 9	234	....
8	Warbstowpa	Cornwall . . .	Canelford . . . 9	Launceston . 10	Stratton . . . 12	223	481
7	Warburtonpa	Chester	Warrington . . 7	Altrincham . . 5	Manchester 12	184	510
40	Warcoppa	Westmorlnd	Brough 3	Appleby 5	KirkbySteph. 5	274	680
21	Wardenpa	Kent	Queenboro' . 7	Feversham . . 7	Chatham . . . 19	39	27
29	Wardenpa	Northumb . .	Hexham 2	Bellingham 12	Haltwhistle 14	281	2286
3	Warden Oldpa	Bedford	Biggleswade . 4	Shefford 3	Bedford 7	44	730
13	Warden Lawto	Durham	Durham 9	Sunderland . . 6	Gateshead . . 12	267	54
39	Ward Endham	Warwick . . .	Birmingham . 3	Aston 3	Colehill 6	108	....
5	Wardhurstham	Bucks	Ivinghoe 1	LeightonBuz. 7	Aylesbury . . . 9	33	....
31	Wardingtoncha	Oxford	Banbury 5	Shipston onS17	Brackley . . . 10	73	824
7	Wardleto	Chester	Nantwich 5	Tarporley . . . 6	Middlewich 10	169	144
22	Wardleto	Lancaster . . .	Rochdale 3	Burnley 11	Haslingden . 10	201	....
22	Wardleworthto	Lancaster . . .	. . . . . 2	. . . . . 12	. . . . . 9	200	9360
32	Wardleypa	Rutland	Uppingham . . 3	Rockingham . 7	Oakham 7	92	50
10	Wardlowto	Derby	Tideswell . . . 2	Bakewell 6	Dronfield . . 12	159	149
13	Wardonto	Durham	Durham 9	Houghton leS. 2	Sunderland . . 6	267	....
18	Ware†mt & pa	Herts	Hertford 2	Stevenage . . 11	Buntingford 10	20	4214
11	Ware, or Wear Gif- fordpa }	Devon	Gt.Torrington3	Bideford 3	Barnstaple . . 10	197	547

* WANSTEAD. Wanstead House, once a very large and magnificent structure, situated in an extensive and beautiful park, and surrounded with gardens and pleasure grounds, was erected in 1715, by Sir Richard, son of Sir Josiah Child, created Viscount Castlemain in 1718, and Earl of ylney in 1731; it was the temporary residence of the Prince of Condé, but having come by marriage into the possession of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley, it was taken down and sold by auction in 1822, and the park has been since let out in portions for the grazing of cattle; of this splendid mansion nothing remains but the stables and out-offices. On the south side of the park, a tessellated pavement of considerable dimensions, several coins, fragments of urns and other relics of antiquity were discovered in the year 1735.

Wanstead
House.

† WANTAGE is situated on the borders of the Vale of White Horse, on a branch of the river Ocke, and is very irregularly built. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the malt and flour trade, and in the manufacture of sacking and twine. A branch of the Wilts and Berks Canal comes up to the town, by means of which coal is brought here, and corn, flour, and malt sent to different parts of the country. Wantage is celebrated as the birth-place of Alfred the Great, who was born in 849, and died in 901, and whose memory is here retained by a well called Alfred's Well. This town also gave birth to Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, and the well-known author of the "Analogy of Religion," he was born in 1692, and died in 1752.

Birthplace
of Alfred
the Great.

Market, Saturday, chiefly for corn.—*Fairs*, first Saturday in March, for horses, cows, pigs, and cheese; first Saturday in May, ditto; July 18, ditto and cherries; October 18, statute; and first Saturday in every month, for cheese.

‡ WARE is a place of considerable antiquity, situated in a valley on the east side of the river Lea, which is navigable to Hertford and London. The town, tolerably well built and lighted, consists of one

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					
8	Warleggon .....pa	Cornwall ...	Bodmin.....6	Liskeard ... 8	Launceston .16	229	274	
34	Warley .....ham	Somerset....	Bath .....3	Bathford ....1	Marshfield .. 5	103	....
45	Warley .....to	W. R. York .	Halifax.....3	Huddersfield.9	Rochdale .. 13	199	5685	
14	Warley, Great .....pa	Essex 4	Brentwood ..4	Romford ... .6	Billericay...8	18	424	
14	Warley, Little .....pa	Essex 4	..... 4	..... 7	..... 7	19	163	
33	Warley, Salop ....ham	Salop 0	Hales Owen .0	Dudley .....5	Oldbury ....5	117	....
42	Warley, Wigorn ...to	Worcester..	..... 3	Birmingham .4	Dudley .....6	114	921	
37	Warlingham.....pa	Surrey.....	Croydon ....5	Limpsfield ..5	Godstone ...6	15	454	
45	Warmfield.....pa & to	W. R. York	Wakefield ..3	Pontefract ..6	Leeds .....10	183	995	
7	Warmingham .pa & to	Chester	Sandbach...4	Middlewich .4	Nantwich .. 8	166	1167	
38	Warminghurst .....pa	Sussex	Steyning ...6	Arundel ... .9	Horsham ...10	46	113	
28	Warmington .....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle .....3	Peterboro'.13	Stamford ...12	81	617	
39	Warmington .....pa	Warwick...	Kineton .....6	Banbury ....6	Southam....10	77	470	
41	Warminster*..m t & pa	Wilts 7	Westbury...4	Frome .....7	Salisbury ...21	96	6115	
39	Warmley .....ham	Warwick....	SuttonColdfi.3	Coleshill ...4	Birmingham .7	108	....
34	Warmoor .....ham	Somerset....	Langport ...5	StokeSt.Gre.1	Bridgewater .7	133	....
46	Warmsworth .....pa	W. R. York	Doncaster ...3	Tickhill ....6	Rotherham .10	163	362	
12	Warmsell.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ..5	Weymouth ..7	Wareham .. 12	123	87	
16	Warnborough,North .ti	Hants 1	Odiham .....1	Basingstoke..6	Hook .....2	41	....
16	Warnborough,South.pa	Hants 3	..... 3	..... 7	Alton .....6	43	374	
42	Warndon .....pa	Worcester ..	Worcester ...3	Droitwich ...5	Pershore ... 8	114	171	

market, granted by King John, was formerly held on Thursdays, but is now obsolete. The parish abounds with excellent coal, freestone, limestone, and whinstone; and gems and pebbles of great value are frequently found in the bed of the river. Warkworth was anciently a borough, supposed to have been formed in the time of the Saxons by King Ceolwulph. On a bold eminence rising from the river, stand the venerable and magnificent ruins of Warkworth Castle; the moat by which it is surrounded, encloses more than five acres, the area is of an oblong form, on the north side of which stands the keep, on a lofty mound, encompassed by a wall thirty-five feet high, both in excellent preservation: the grand entrance has been a stately edifice, but only a few of its apartments now remain. About half-a-mile west of the castle is an ancient hermitage, with a small chapel, curiously decorated in the old Gothic style of architecture; (see vignette, vol. I.) it contains an altar, and various other devotional emblems, with the representation of a recumbent female on a table monument, and that of a hermit standing over it in a mournful attitude.

Fairs, first Thursday in May; Thursday before August 18; and Thursday before November 23; for cattle.

* WARMINSTER is a place of great antiquity, and supposed to have been the Verlucio of the Romans. The town is situated on the river Willey, near the south-western extremity of Salisbury Plain, and consists principally of one well-paved street, about a mile in length. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the malt trade, and in the manufacture of broad cloths and kerseymeres; the silk trade has been introduced, and affords employment to many females and children. The market is very considerable for the sale of corn, and the average quantity sold each market-day is from two to three thousand quarters. Warminster is considered one of the most healthy towns in England, and remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. In the vicinity are many British tumuli, and several remains of Roman encampments, particularly Battlesbury, where spear heads and other weapons have been frequently found. Near this intrenchment, on the bank of the river Willey, a beautiful tessellated pavement and the foundations of a Roman villa were discovered in 1786. On the west side of the town is Clay Hill, a steep and conical eminence, surmounted by a tumulus; it is nearly 900 feet above low water-mark at Bristol, and was formerly used as a beacon. The environs are rich in fossil remains, many of which have been deposited in the British Museum. Dr. Huntingford, Bishop of Hereford, and Dr. Samuel Squire, Bishop of St. David's, were natives of this town.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 22, August 11, and October 26, for cattle, sheep, swine, and cheese.

WARK-
WORTH.

Ruins of
Warkworth
Castle.

Roman
encamp-
ments.

WARWICKSHIRE

SCALE



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
44	Warsill .....to	W. R. York.	Ripley .....6	Pateley Bridge 4	Ripon .....7	221	93
35	Warslow .....cha	Stafford	Leek .....7	Longnor .....4	Ashborne ..11	150	654
30	Warsop* .....pa	Notts.....	Mansfield ...5	Ollerton .....6	Worksop ....8	143	1281
46	Warter .....pa	E. R. York..	Pocklington .5	Mt. Weighton 6	Gt Driffield 12	198	470
9	Warthall .....ham	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Plumblond.. 1	Maryport ...6	311	....
44	Warthermask .....to	N. R. York .	Bedale .....8	Masham .....2	Middleham ..9	225	....
43	Warthill.....pa & to	N. R. York .	York.....6	New Malton 14	Mt. Weighton 17	205	162
31	Wartling .....pa	Sussex	Hailsham ....5	Battle ... ..8	Hastings...11	63	948
23	Wartnaby ....to & cha	Leicester ...	Melton Mowb. 4	Nottingham.14	Leicester ...17	109	86
22	Warton .....to & cha	Lancaster ..	Kirkham ....3	Preston.....9	Poulton .....9	226	533
22	Warton.....pa & to	Lancaster...	Lancaster...7	Milnthorpe ..6	Burton in Ken.5	247	2151
29	Warton .. .....to	Northumb..	Rothbury....4	Bellingham .17	Wooler .....17	308	59
39	Warwick†.....co	Warwick ..	.....	.....	.....	....	336988

Cheshire, remarkable for the extensive views obtained from that eminence ; no less than eight counties can be embraced in the range of sight therefrom.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 18 ; St. Andrew (November 30) ; ten days each, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth ; and every Wednesday fortnight, for cattle.

* **WARSOP** *Fairs*, May 21 and November 17, for horses and cattle.

† **WARWICK**, an inland county, bounded on the north and north-west by Staffordshire ; on the east by the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Oxford ; on the south by Gloucestershire ; and on the west by Worcestershire and Staffordshire. The northern part of this county appears to have been included within the territories of the ancient British tribe of the Cassii, and the southern part within those of the Doburni. Under the Romans it formed a part of the province called Flavia Cæsariensis. It was intersected from the south-east to the north-west by the great Roman road called the Watling Street ; by the Fosseway, which crossing the former, enters this country northward of Monks Kirby, and passes obliquely entirely across the county to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, in Gloucestershire ; and by the Icknield Street, which extends through a projecting portion of this county, passing northward by Alcester into Worcestershire ; there is also an ancient road called the Ridgeway, which may be traced for some distance on the eastern confines of the county. Among the Roman stations in Warwickshire were Manduessedum (Manchester), in the north, and Alauna (Alcester), in the south, and there was perhaps another station at Chesterton. After the conquest of South Britain, by the Anglo-Saxons, this county belonged to the kingdom of Mercia or the Middle Angles. At Seckington, near its northern extremity, an obstinate engagement took place in 757, between Cuthred, King of Wessex, and Ethelwald, King of Mercia, in which the latter was killed ; and after the termination of the heptarchy this part of the country was repeatedly ravaged by the Danes. In 1263, during the war between Henry III. and his barons, Kenilworth Castle was garrisoned by the latter, but in 1266 it was taken by the king, after a siege of six months. In the civil war of the seventeenth century, the people of Warwickshire in general adhered to the cause of the parliament, through the influence probably of the Earl of Warwick and Lord Brooke ; the latter of whom, in January, 1643, was appointed general and commander-in-chief, under the Earl of Essex, of the associated counties of Warwick and Stafford. Edge Hill, on the south-eastern confines of the county, was the scene of the first pitched battle between the forces of Charles I. and the parliamentarians, in which the men of Warwickshire distinguished themselves on the side of the latter. The outline of this county forms an irregular oval, terminating in a point, both on the north and on the south. A narrow portion of this county on the south-west, is separated from the other parts of it by a detached tract belonging to Worcestershire ; and there is a smaller insulated district near the western border, but enclosed by Worcestershire.

WARRINGTON.

Roman stations.

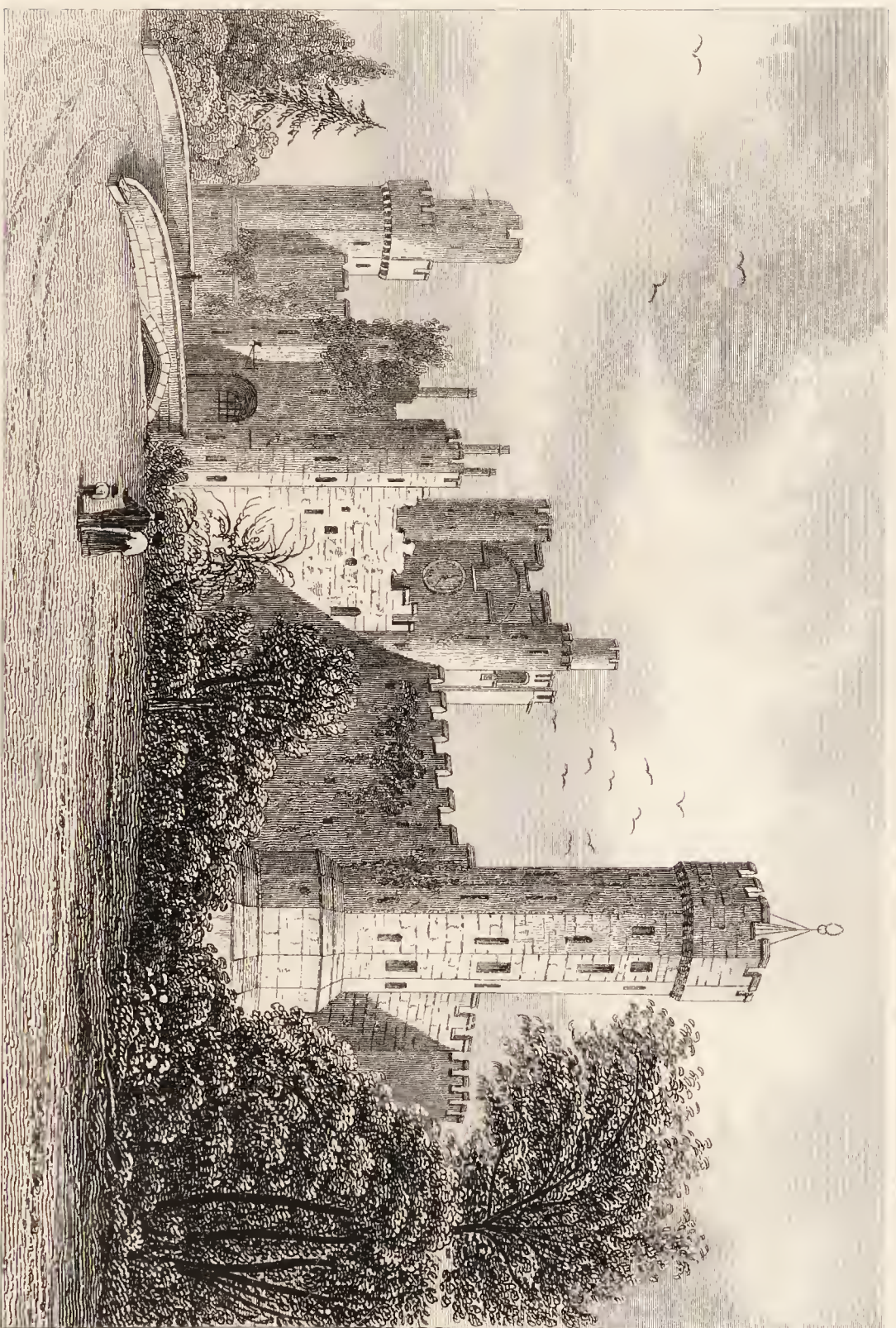
Kenilworth Castle.



WARWICK CASTLE,

WARWICKSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALFIS Delinced.



WARWICK CASTLE
WARWICKSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DODDLES, ENGLAND & WALES, Delivered



Guy's Tower

WARWICK CASTLE,

WARWICKSHIRE.

uniformity, at an expense of about £500 less than the estimate, for which good and disinterested management he was voted a piece of silver plate. The public buildings, besides those for the purposes of religion, are a handsome town-hall of free-stone, supported on pillars; the county-hall, court-house, county-gaol, bridewell, the judges' house, theatre, &c. The charitable and scholastic institutions are numerous, and conducted upon such a scale of liberality and extent, as to reflect honour upon the inhabitants of this interesting and respectable town. Under this head appears the King's-school or college, founded by Henry VIII., a school of industry, parochial, national, and Sunday schools. The other principal charities are the Earl of Leicester's hospital, for twelve decayed gentlemen, the preference being given to such as have been wounded or maimed in the service of their country; the revenue of this establishment is now nearly £2,000 per annum. "Henry VIII.'s charity" amounts to about £2,000 per annum, and is applied to various parochial purposes and apprenticing orphans, &c. "Sir Thomas White's charity" is for the purpose of assisting young tradesmen to set up in business by a free loan of £100 for nine years. There are also many other charities of minor importance, including alms-houses, &c. This town is not noted as a place of much commercial importance: the chief manufactures are in worsted and hats. There are, besides, silk throwing concerns; and a good malt-ing business is done here. Of late years the number of inhabitants and its prosperity have much increased, owing to the fashionable spa of Leamington, in its immediate vicinity, which, in the summer season, being the resort of a numerous assemblage of nobility and gentry, gives it, at that time, a remarkably bustling appearance. Many genteel families have chosen this town and its neighbourhood as their residences, owing to its delightful situation and picturesque views. Warwick castle, the boast and pride of this county, and one of the most magnificent baronial residences remaining in England, is beautifully situated upon a rock, which rises perpendicularly forty feet above the surface of the Avon. The principal entrance to this magnificent castle is by an embattled gateway, from hence the grand approach is excavated out of a solid rock, which is clothed on each side with ivy and a profusion of fine shrubs. This road is so judiciously contrived as for upwards of a hundred yards to shut out a view of the castle, when at a sudden turn, its lofty towers burst upon the astonished eye in all their magnificence. Cæsar's tower, which appears on the left, rising to the height of 147 feet, is of greater antiquity than any other part of the building, and was built about the time of the Norman conquest. On the right appears Guy's tower, rising to the height of 128 feet, and being situated on a more elevated part of the rock, overlooks Cæsar's. This strong majestic erection, the walls of which are ten feet in thickness, was built in 1394, by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick: from its summit, which strangers are permitted to ascend, the eye takes in with delight a most beautiful and extensive prospect. These towers are connected together by a strong embattled wall, in the centre of which is the great arch gateway leading into the inner court; this was originally the principal entrance to the castle. Before this front is a deep moat, now destitute of water, and dark with shrubs and trees, over which an arch is thrown, where was formerly the drawbridge. Passing into the inner court, in front, appears the lofty artificial mount, covered with trees and shrubs; it is crowned with a watch tower, and the light breaking through the iron grating of its gateway has a pleasing effect. On the left appears the noble castellated mansion, the residence of the family, a grand and extensive pile, whose antique appearance is not injured by the modern improvements it has received. The entrance to the interior is by a Gothic porch, with a flight of stone steps, which leads to the hall, a noble room, hung with numerous relics of antiquity; from the windows of this room beautiful prospects are obtained over the park, and a wide

WARWICK

Public
buildings.Warwick
Castle.Guy's
tower.The
mansion.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Dist. from.
9	Wasdale*.....to & cha	Cumberland.	Ravenglass...7	Egremont...10	Keswick....17	286	222	
40	Wasdale.....manor	Westmorlnd	Orton.....4	Ambleside..14	Shap .....4	274	....
9	Wasdale Head.to & cha	Cumberland.	Keswick ...11	Egremont...14	Hawkshead.14	282	....
8	Washaway.....ham	Cornwall ...	Bodmin.....3	Wadebridge..4	St. C. Major..9	237	....
15	Washbourne, Great. pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe.5	Evesham ....6	Tewkesbury .8	100	85	
42	Washbourne, Little }to & cha }	Worcester ..	Tewkesbury .7	Evesham ....7	Winchcombe.6	101	60	
36	Washbrook, or Great } Belstead .....pa }	Suffolk	Ipswich .....4	Hadleigh ....6	Manningtree .8	67	418	
11	Washfield pa	Devon.....	Tiverton....2	Bampton ....5	Crediton ...13	166	453	
34	Washford .....ham	Somerset ...	Dunster ....5	Old Cleeve ..1	Watchet.....3	158	....
11	Washford Pyne.... pa	Devon.....	Crediton....9	Chulmleigh .9	Tiverton....10	175	174	
24	Washingborough ....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....3	Wragby ....11	Sleaford ....17	132	1124	
19	Washingley pa	Huntingdon..	Stilton .....2	Oundle .....7	Peterborough 8	77	81	
13	Washington pa	Durham	Gateshead ...7	Sunderland ..6	Durham ....10	268	2676	
38	Washington pa	Sussex	Steyning....4	Worthing ....7	Horsham....13	49	793	
4	Wasing pa	Berks	Newbury....8	Aldermaston.1	Kingsclere...5	50	79	
39	Wasperton pa	Warwick...	Warwick....4	Stratf.-on-Av.5	Kineton .....7	90	292	
43	Wass to	N. R. York .	Helmsley ....6	Kilburn.....3	Easingwo d ..7	219	....
42	Wassall .....ham	Worcester ..	Bewdley ....2	Kidderminstr 3	Cleo.Mortimr.8	129	....
24	Waste Lands..ex pa lib	Lincoln	Boston .....7	Swineshead..2	Sleaford ....11	114	47	
34	Watchet†.....m t & to	Somerset ...	Dunster ....5	Bridgewater 16	Taunton ....18	156	....
4	Watchfield....to & cha	Berks	Faringdon ...5	Highworth...3	Wantage....11	71	341	
34	Watchfield ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge ....7	W. Sup Mare.9	Bridgewater .9	137	....
20	Watchingwell ham	Hants	Yarmouth ...6	Shalfleet ....2	Newport ....4	88	....
6	Waterbeach pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...6	Newmarket 10	Ely .....11	57	1146	
21	Waterden .....ham	Kent	Sevenoaks...3	Seale.....1	Tunbridge ...7	24	....
27	Waterden pa	Norfolk	N. Walsingm. 4	Fakenham...5	Burnham ...6	114	24	
38	Waterdown Forest..lib	Sussex	Tunbge Wells 2	Frant .....1	Cranbrook ..10	38	....
5	Water Eaton.....to	Bucks	F. Stratford..1	Leighton Buz.6	Winslow....8	45	243	
31	Water Eaton.....to	Oxford	Oxford .....4	Islip .....2	Woodstock...6	58	102	
35	Water Eaton.....to	Stafford ...	Penkridge ...3	Brewood ....3	Cannock....6	131	....
41	Water Eaton.....to	Wilts	Cricklade...2	Highworth...6	Swindon....7	81	63	
16	Water End .....ham	Hants	Basingstoke..4	Basing .....2	Odiham .....4	41	....
35	Waterfall pa	Stafford	Leek .....8	Ashborne....8	Cheadle ....8	147	531	
39	Watergall....ex pa lib	Warwick ...	Southam....4	Banbury....10	Kineton .....8	81	13	
18	Waterford .....ham	Herts.....	Hertford....2	Watton.....3	Ware .....4	23	....
21	Wateringbury pa	Kent	Maidstone...5	Tunbridge ...8	Sevenoaks ..10	30	1109	
9	Watermillock .to & cha	Cumberland.	Penrith.....7	Greystock ...6	Keswick ...13	287	429	
39	Water Overton...chap	Warwick...	Coleshill ...2	Aston .....7	Birmingham .8	106	....
31	Waterperry pa	Oxford	Thame .....5	Oxford .....8	Bicester....12	48	243	
5	Waterside.....ham	Bucks	Chesham ....1	Amersham...3	Berkhampstd 5	26	....
31	Waterstock pa	Oxford	Thame .....5	Oxford .....9	Wallingford 12	47	142	
57	Waterston.....ham	Pembroke ..	Milfor Haven.3	Pembroke....4	Haverford W. 8	259	....
18	Watford† ....m t & pa	Herts.....	Rickmanswh.4	Barnet.....9	St. Albans...7	15	5293	
28	W2 ford..... pa	Northamp ..	Daventry...5	Rugby .....8	Northampt. 12	78	353	
44	Wath..... pa & to	N. R. York .	Ripon ....4	Masham ....8	Thirsk .....8	216	730	
43	Wath.....to	N. R. York .	New Malton 8	Kir. Moorside 8	Helmsley....8	216	21	

WARWICK. extent of rich and varied country, while immediately beneath the windows the waters of the Avon fall in a pleasing cascade. Besides the noble edifice above described, there are many other fine seats in this neighbourhood.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, January 21; February 11 and 23; April 1; May 13; June 3; July 5; August 12; September 4; October 12; November 8; and December 16, for horses, sheep, and cheese; that of October is also a statute and pleasure fair.

* WASDALE, or NETHER WASDALE. Fair, 1st Monday in September, for sheep.

ts coasting trade. † WATCHET. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, on a creek of the Bristol Channel, and consists chiefly of four paved streets. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, and noted for its herring fishery: vessels are now employed in the coasting-trade, and in the importation of coal from Newport and Swansea. The cliffs in the vicinity abound with alabaster and limestone. This ancient port several times suffered severely from the Danes, who, on one occasion, not content with destroying the houses, put all the inhabitants to the sword.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, November 17, for cattle, &c.

† WATFORD. It is situated on the river Colne, and consists of one principal street, well built and paved, and about a mile in length. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in three silk throwsting-mills, and the



Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delimited.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
45	Wath-upon-Dearn.pa } & to	W. R. York.	Rotherham ..6	Barnesley ...7	Doncaster ..10	165	6927
44	Watlas .....ham	N. R. York.	Beedale ....3	Masham ....4	Middleham ..8	227	....
27	Watlington.....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham ...6	Lynn .....7	Wisbeach...11	90	500
31	Watlington* .m t & pa	Oxford	Wallingford..7	Thane.....9	Henley.....10	45	1833
30	Watnow .....ham	Notts	Nottingham..6	Greasley ....1	Alfreton....9	130	....
36	Wattlesfield.....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed.12	Kenninghall .8	Eye .....10	83	592
36	Wattisham.....pa	Suffolk	Bildeston...2	Hadleigh ...6	Needham,Mt 6	70	202
27	Wattlefield .....div	Norfolk.....	Wymondham 3	Attleborough3	Hingham ...5	97	451
27	Watton† .....m t & pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford ...12	Hingham ...7	Swaffham ...9	91	1027
46	Watton.....pa	E. R. York.	Gt. Driffeld .5	Beverley ...7	Pocklington 14	190	345
18	Watton-at-Stone...pa	Hertford....	Hertford ....5	Stevenage ...6	Ware .....5	26	893
5	Wavendon .....pa	Bucks	Fenny Stratf 3	Woburn ....4	Newport Pag.5	46	802
37	Waverley .ex pa & lib	Surrey	Farnham ....3	Godalming .7	Guildford...9	36	74
7	Waverton.....pa & to	Chester	Chester .....5	Tarporley ...6	Malpas'....11	179	720
9	Waverton .....to	Cumberland	Wighton.....3	Allonby ....11	Maryport...15	306	487
22	Wavertree...to & cha	Lancaster...	Liverpool...3	Prescot.....6	Warrington .15	199	1932
27	Waxham.....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham.2	Yarmouth...22	Norwich ...16	124	59
46	Waxholme .....to	E R York..	Hull .....16	Owthorne ...2	Patrington .6	190	68
11	Way .....ham	Devon	Oakhampton.6	Throwley...1	M.Hampstead8	193	....
27	Waybourne .....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt .....4	Cromer.....7	Blakeney...6	123	250
34	Wayford .....pa	Somerset....	Crewkherne .3	Beaminster..6	Chard .....6	135	219
12	Waytown ... ..ham	Dorset.....	Beaminster..2	Netherbury 1	Bridport....4	139	....

manufacture of straw plat; there are also malt-kilns, and extensive breweries. The market-house is a long building, supported on wooden pillars, with granaries above. The Grand Junction Canal passes about a mile west of the town, and the Birmingham Railway Station is close to the town. A meeting of magistrates is held every Tuesday; and there is a weekly court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., the jurisdiction of which is co-extensive with the liberty of St. Alban's. The church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a massive embattled tower at the west end, about eighty feet high, surmounted by an hexagonal spire of twenty feet; it has two chapels attached, and contains many ancient and curious monuments. The free-school, founded by Elizabeth Fuller, in 1704, and subsequently endowed, is a handsome building, with a residence for the master and mistress; fifty boys and thirty girls are educated. A parochial free-school, in which twelve boys are instructed, was founded and endowed by Francis Coombes, in 1641. Here are also alms-houses for twelve poor widows, a bequest for apprenticing poor children, and various other charities.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, March 31, and August 29 and 30, for cattle, horses, and pedlery; and September 9, a statute for hiring servants.

* **WATLINGTON.** It is situated between the two high roads leading from London to Oxford, is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow; it is watered by a brook, rising in the vicinity, and on which are four corn-mills. Lace-making forms the chief employment of the labouring females; and a school, established for the purpose of teaching this art, is generally attended by from thirty to forty girls. In the centre of the town stands the market-house, a substantial brick building, with a room above, in which the public business is transacted.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 5, and Saturday before October 10, for cattle; and Saturday before and after Michaelmas, statute for hiring servants.

† **WATTON.** It is situated in that part of the county called Filand, or the open country; the neighbourhood is noted for supplying the metropolis with large quantities of butter, called Cambridge butter. In the year 1673 this town suffered severely by fire, when property to the amount of £10,000 was destroyed. Weyland Wood, near this town, gives name to the hundred, and is supposed to be the scene of the tale of "The Children in the Wood."

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, July 10; October 11; November 3; first Wednesday in July; and first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle sheep, &c.

WATFORD.

Description
of the
church.

Manufac-
ture of lace.

Extensive
fire.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Weald .....chap	Kent.....	Sevenoaks...3	Tunbridge...4	Penshurst...4	26	673
25	Weald.....ham	Middlesex..	Har on the Hill 2	Pinner.....2	Watford...5	12	....
31	Weald.....to	Oxford.....	Burford.....7	Bampton...2	Witney.....6	7	....
14	Weald, North.....pa	Essex.....	Epping.....3	Chip Ongar..4	Harlow.....4	20	909
14	Weald, South.....pa	Essex.....	Brentwood..2	Chip Ongar..7	Romford...5	16	2813
13	Weardale St. John* }	Durham....	Wolsingham 12	Alston.....12	Barnard Cas.18	269	....
	.....m t & cha }						
45	Weardley.....to	W. R. York..	Otley.....7	Harewood...3	Leeds.....9	198	169
11	Weare.....ham	Devon.....	Topsham...1	Exeter.....3	Ot. St. Mary.11	172	....
34	Weare.....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge...2	Wells.....11	Bridgewater 14	132	764
13	Wearmouth Bishop..to	Durham....	Sunderland..1	Durham....12	South Shields 9	270	....
13	Wearmouth, Monk† pa	Durham....	Sunderland..1	Durham....13	South Shields 10	271	9428
13	Wearmouth Pans...to	Durham....	Sunderland..0	Ryhope.....3	H-le-Spring..7	269	533
13	Wearmouth Shore...to	Durham....	Sunderland..0	Castle Eden 12	Chester-le-st 10	269	6051
34	Wearne.....ham	Somerset....	Langport...1	Pitney.....1	Bridgewater 10	128	....
27	Weasenhams, South..pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham...8	Lynn.....15	Litcham.....4	102	313
27	Weasenhams, North..pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham...7	Lynn.....16	Litcham.....4	103	309
11	Weaver.....ham	Devon.....	Collumpton .1	Honiton....11	Exeter.....12	160	....
43	Weaverthorpe..pa & to	E. R. York..	New Malton 13	Gt. Driffield.9	Bridlington .14	205	753
11	Webberton.....ham	Devon.....	Exeter.....5	Moreton Ham 8	Crediton....9	169	....
9	Weddicar.....to	Cumberland	Whitehaven .3	St. Bees....5	Egremont...5	295	57
39	Weddington.....pa	Warwick....	Nuneaton...1	Atherstone .5	Hinckley....5	101	69
35	Wedgwood.....to	Stafford....	Newcas.unLy2	Burslem....2	Hanley.....2	150	125
41	Wedhampton.....to	Wilts.....	E. Lavington.4	Patney.....1	Devizes...5	85	221
34	Wedmore†.....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge...5	Wells.....8	Bridgewater 11	130	3557
35	Wednesfield§..to & cha	Stafford....	Wolverhampt.3	Walsall....5	Wednesbury .5	126	1879
35	Wednesbury|| m t & pa	Stafford....	Walsall.....4	Bilston....3	Birmingham .8	118	1437

Lead mines.

* WEARDALE ST. JOHN, or ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL. It is a small flourishing town, situated in the vale of Wear, through which runs the river of that name; it derives its chief support from the neighbouring lead-mines. The market has been held, by custom, for more than a century. The market-cross was erected about forty years ago, by Sir Ralph Milbank, when he was returned to parliament for the county of Durham.

Market, Saturday.

Derivation of its name.

† WEARMOUTH, MONK, forms the north suburb of Sunderland, of which it may be considered a part. It derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Wear, and the distinctive appellation from a monastery founded in 674 by Biscopius, a Saxon nobleman. In the reign of Ethelred this institution was destroyed by the Danes, but subsequently restored; the inmates were, however, near the end of the eleventh century, removed to Durham. The town consists chiefly of two long streets running east and west, and a number of buildings on the shore where formerly were only a few fishermen's huts. The trade of the place is principally in connexion with the shipping of Sunderland. Bede passed the early part of his life in the above-named monastery, and it is supposed by some individuals that Monk Wearmouth was the place of his nativity.

‡ WEDMORE. It is very pleasantly situated on a considerable eminence; the immediate neighbourhood was formerly covered with water the greater part of the year, but from the extensive drainage effected during the last century, it has been converted into valuable land. From the custom of appointing water-bailiffs, and the discovery of a large vessel, in draining the adjacent moor, it is supposed that the sea, at some remote period, came up to the town.

Fair, August 5, for cattle and sheep.

Battle fought between Edward and the Danes.

§ WEDNESFIELD. This place is memorable as the scene of a battle fought between Edward the Elder and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter.

|| WEDNESBURY, frequently called WEDGEBURY. This town appears to be very ancient, for at the conquest it was a demesne of the crown; and in the time of the Mercians, Adelfleda strongly fortified the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Weedon*.....ham	Bucks.....	Aylesbury...3	Winslow...7	Leighton Buzzard...9	42	405
28	Weedon Beck†.....pa	Northamp..	Daventry...5	Towcester...8	Northampton 8	68	1439
28	Weedon Loys.....pa	Northamp..	Towcester...6	Brackley...8	Banbury...12	66	518
28	Weedon, Upper...ham	Northamp..	Daventry...4	Towcester...9	Northampton 9	69	....
35	Weeford.....pa	Stafford....	Lichfield...4	Tamworth...4	Sutton Coldf. 5	119	470
16	Week.....ham	Hants.....	Alton.....4	Buisstead...1	Selbourn...5	46	....
16	Week.....ham	Hants.....	Newport...3	Godshill....3	Ryde.....7	84	....
16	Week.....ham	Hants.....	Whitchurch. 4	St. M. Bourne 1	Andover...5	60	....
16	Week.....pa	Hants.....	Winchester..1	Stockbridge. 8	Romsey...11	65	182
34	Week, Fitzpaine. ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater. 8	Stoke Courcy 1	Watchet...10	147	....
8	Week, St. Mary‡....pa	Cornwall...	Stratton....6	Launceston.11	Camelford..13	224	769
11	Week Town.....ham	Devon.....	Oakhampton.5	South Tawton.1	Crediton...12	192	....
28	Weekley.....pa	Northamp..	Kettering...2	Rothwell...5	Thrapston...8	76	273
46	Weel.....to	E. R. York..	Beverley...2	Hull.....8	Hornsea...12	182	136
14	Weeley.....pa	Essex.....	Manningtree. 8	Harwich...11	Colchester..12	63	573
39	Weethley.....pa	Warwick...	Alcester...3	Bromsgrove.12	Evesham...8	103	62
27	Weeting.....pa	Norfolk....	Brandon....2	Stoke Ferry. 9	Thetford...8	80	357
22	Weeton§.....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham....4	Poulton....4	Blackpool...5	229	477
46	Weeton.....ham	E. R. York..	Hull.....19	Welwick....1	Pattingham..4	196	....
45	Weeton.....to	W. R. York..	Otley.....6	Harewood...4	Wetherby...9	199	322
26	Weetslade.....to	Northumbld.	Newcastle..6	Long Benton.3	Morpeth...10	281	....
7	Weever.....to	Chester....	Middlewich. 4	Northwich..7	Nantwich...7	170	196
7	Weeverham...pa & to	Chester....	Northwich..3	Frodsham...7	Tarporley...9	177	2590
46	Weighton Market|| } ..... mt pa & to }	E. R. York..	York.....19	Beverley...10	Hull.....18	192	2169

castle, which stood upon a hill, where the present church, an elegant Gothic edifice, now stands; the tower, which is surmounted by a fine lofty spire, contains a set of eight musical bells, and a clock of excellent construction. In the vicinity of the town are many mines of iron-stone and coal; and the manufacture of articles wrought from iron are very numerous, consisting of various requisites for coach-makers, the different branches of gun-making, and locks, screws, hinges, nails, agricultural implements, gas tubing and other apparatus for gas-lights; together giving employment to a great many persons. The Birmingham canal passes near the town, and a rivulet, also, that turns corn-mills, upon which is a large manufactory for edge tools. The land to the south-west and north is much broken up by mines, but that to the east is agricultural and fertile. William, the first Lord Paget, secretary of state to Henry VIII., was a native of this town.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 6 and August 3, for cattle and pedlery.

* WEEDON. A hamlet in the parish of Hardwicke and hundred of Cottesloe. A school is supported by subscription.

† WEEDON BECK, or WEEDON-ON-THE-STREET. It is remarkable for the Grand Military Depôt, a magnificent establishment, capable of receiving, besides numerous pieces of artillery, 200,000 stand of small arms, of which number two-thirds are constantly deposited in it; a branch of the Grand Junction Canal communicates with the storehouses, which stand on an eminence, having an hospital attached for forty patients and laboratories for the artisans. Wulphere, one of the king's of Mercia, had a palace here; and his daughter Werburga converted it into a nunnery, which was burnt by the Danes.

‡ WEEK, ST. MARY, was anciently a borough, and the occupiers of certain fields are still called burgageholders; the custom of electing a mayor is still kept up, though the office is little more than nominal.

Fairs, September 8 and 12, for cattle and sheep.

§ WEETON. *Fairs, Trinity-Monday and the following day, for horned cattle and small wares.*

WEIGHTON MARKET. It is situated at the western foot of the

WEDNES-
BURY.

Iron-stone
and
coal mines.

Grand mili-
tary depôt.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
46	Weighton Parva.....to	E. R. York .	South Cave..5	Rowley .....1	Hull .....9	183	1821
16	Weild.....pa	Hants	Alton .....6	Preston .....2	Alresford....5	53	244
30	Welbeck.....ex pa lib	Notts.....	Worksop ....4	Ollerton.....8	Mansfield....9	145	63
33	Welbeck .....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury .1	M. Wenlock 12	Wellington .11	153	....
27	Welborne .....pa	Norfolk.....	Wymondham 7	East Dereham6	Norwich ...12	106	231
24	Welbourne .....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford .....9	Newark.....11	Lincoln ....12	125	494
43	Welburn .....to	N. R. York .	New Malton.6	Buimer.....1	York .. .14	213	387
43	Welburn .....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley....5	Kirkdale ...1	Kir.Moorside 2	227	123
44	Welbury .....pa	N. R. York .	Northalerton 6	Yarm 8	Darlington..12	231	233
23	Welby .....to & cha	Leicester ..	Melton Mow. 2	Loughboro' .14	Leicester ...16	107	71
24	Welby .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...5	Folkingham .8	Sleaford ....8	115	399
39	Welcombe .....ham	Warwick ...	Stratf-on-Av.1	Warwick ....7	Hen.-in-Ard.7	97	....
19	Weld.....ham	Hunts	St. Neots....3	Eynesbury...3	Huntingdon .9	59	....
21	Weld.....ham	Kent	Wingham ....2	Ickham.....1	Canterbury..5	60	....
29	Weldon Bridge ...ham	Northumbld.	Morpeth.....9	Long Horsley 3	Rothbury....6	298	....
28	Weldon, Great*....pa	Northamp ..	Rockingham.5	Kettering ...9	Uppingham ..9	83	333
28	Weldon, Little...ham	Northamp ..	Rockingham.5	Kettering ...9	Uppingham ..9	83	440
4	Welford.....pa	Berks.....	Newbury....5	Lambourn ...7	Hungerford .6	61	1061
15	Welford.....pa	Gloucester..	Chip Campdn.9	Stratf-on-Av.4	Evesham ...10	97	669
28	Welford, or Wellesfd, pa	Northampt..	Mt. Harboro'.8	Rugby .....11	Lutterworth .8	79	1011
23	Wellham, or Wel- landham .....pa }	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro'.4	Rockingham .7	Uppingham ..9	87	73
30	Welham.....ham	Notts	East Redford 2	Careborough..1	Gainsborough 8	145	....
43	Welham .....to	E. R. York .	New Malton.2	Kirkham Ab.4	York .....17	216	70
16	Well .....ham	Hants	Odiham .....4	Crondal .....2	Farnham ....5	43	....
24	Well.....pa	Lincoln	Alford .....2	Burgh .....7	Spilsby .....6	139	76
44	Well.....pa & to	N. R. York .	Bedale .....5	Masham ....4	Ripon .....9	221	1060
42	Welland .....pa	Worcester ..	Upton-on-Sev3	Malvern .....3	Worcester ..11	114	490
11	Wellcombe .....pa	Devon	Bideford....16	Hartland ....4	Stratton.....9	214	258
39	Wellesbourn Hastgs.pa	Warwick...	Kineton .....5	Warwick ....6	Stratf-on-Av.5	88	697
39	Wellesbourn Mountf pa	Warwick...	Kineton .....5	Warwick ....7	Stratf-on-Av.5	88	660
29	Wellhaugh.....to	Northumb ..	Bellingham .12	Falstone ...5	Jedburgh ...22	306	272
21	Welling .....ham	Kent	Crayford....3	Woolwich ...4	Erith .....4	10	....
28	Wellingborough† m t& pa }	Northamp ..	Northampt .11	Thrapston ..11	Kettering...8	67	4688
27	Wellingham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham...6	Litcham.....4	Swaffham ..10	103	165
46	Wellingley.....to	W. R. York .	Bawtry.....4	Tickhill .....2	Doncaster ...6	159	....

WEIGHTON
MARKET.

Supposed
Roman sta-
tion.

Discovery of
Roman tes-
sclated pave-
ments.

Wolds, near a branch of the river Foulness, on the high road from York to Beverley, has rapidly improved within a few years, and its trade is considerably increased since the construction of a canal to the Humber. Weighton is supposed to have been a Roman station; in the neighbourhood are several tumuli, in which human bones and remains of ancient armour have been found; the surrounding country is very flat but fertile.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 14 and September 25, for horses, cattle and sheep.

* WELDON, GREAT, formerly had a weekly market on Wednesday, which is now disused; and the market-house, built by Lord Viscount Hatton, over which were the sessions-chambers, supported by columns of the Tuscan order, was taken down about fifteen years ago. The houses are built of ragstone, from extensive quarries in the vicinity. In 1738 some fragments of Roman tessclated pavements were discovered in the neighbourhood, one of which was ninety-six feet long and ten broad; also foundations of a stone wall, and a great number of coins of the lower empire.

Fairs, first Thursday in February, May, and November, for brass, pewter, hats, linen, and woollen cloth.

† WELLINGBOROUGH. It derived its name from the fountains or wells that abound here, of which that denominated Redwell, was formerly so celebrated for its medicinal effects, that in 1626 Charles I. and his queen resided in tents during a whole season, for the purpose of drinking the water pure at its source. The town, which was nearly destroyed by fire in 1738, is situated on the slope of a hill, nearly a mile north of the navigable river Nen: it consists of several streets, lighted and pitched, the principal of them meeting in the market-place. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of boots, and shoes, and bobbin-lace; the former was very extensive during the war, and is

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
24	Wellingore .....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford .....9	Lincoln ....10	Newark ....12	124	752
17	Wellington .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford.....6	Leominster ..7	Weobly.....8	136	630
33	Wellington*..m t & pa	Salop	Shrewsbury.11	Broseley ....7	Shiffnal.....7	142	9671
34	Wellington†..m t & pa	Somerset....	Taunton.....7	Collumpton.12	Milverton ...4	148	4762
34	Wellisford .....ham	Somerset....	Wellington ..3	Langford ....1	Milverton ...4	151	....
30	Wellow .....pa	Notts	Ollerton ....2	Newark ....12	Southwell ...9	136	473
34	Wellow .....pa	Somerset....	Bath .....5	Frome .....8	Bradford ....7	110	960
16	Wellow, East .....pa	Hants	Romsey .....4	Southampton 9	Salisbury ...13	77	318
41	Wellow, West.....tit	Wilts.....	Romsey .....4	Southampton 9	Salisbury ...12	77	394
34	Wells†.....city	Somerset....	Bath .... ..17	Bristol ...17	Bridgewater 19	123	6649

still considerable ; and the latter, though on the decline, employs many females and children ; the market for corn is very considerable. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a handsome spire ; on the south side is a Norman door, the interior contains some ancient screen-work and stalls, and the east window is richly decorated with sculpture and tracery.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Wednesday, for horses and hogs ; Whit-Wednesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep ; and October 29, ditto and cheese.

* WELLINGTON is situated near the ancient Roman road, called the Watling-street, and about two miles southward from the Wrekin, a stupendous mountain, 1000 feet in height, from which it is generally termed Wellington under the Wrekin, to distinguish it from Wellington in Somerset. It is neatly built, contains many good houses, is well lighted with gas, and its appearance has been considerably improved of late years. The trade of Wellington is not of an extensive nature—the most material is the iron trade ; and within a few miles hence are coal mines and good quarries of lime-stone, while in the town are some respectable malting concerns, corn mills, a timber yard ; and a considerable glass manufactory at Doddington wood. The face of the country around here is diversified by mountainous tracts of land, rich vallies, and another wide portion is an even surface, fertile, and in a fine state of agriculture.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, March 29, June 22, September 29, and November 17, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine.

† WELLINGTON is situated on the road from Bath to Exeter. The town is well built, and consists of several streets, the chief of which is about half a mile long ; it has latterly undergone several improvements. The manufacture of serges and druggets was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but is now only on a limited scale. Wellington confers the title of Viscount, Earl, Marquis and Duke, on Arthur Wellesley, the distinguished military commander, hero, and prince of Waterloo. At a short distance from the town a magnificent pillar has been erected by voluntary contributions, in commemoration of his Grace’s splendid victory at Waterloo, in 1815.

Market, Thursday, chiefly for corn.—*Fairs*, Thursdays before Easter and Whitsuntide, for cattle.

‡ WELLS. An ancient city and bishop’s see, under a separate jurisdiction, but locally within the hundred of Wells Forum. It stands at the base of Mendip Hills, near the source of the river Ax ; and it derives its name from a remarkable spring called St. Andrew’s Well, which, rising near the bishop’s palace, flows through the south western part of the city. Here Ina, King of Wessex, in 704, founded a collegiate church, dedicated to St. Andrew, the Apostle ; and from the gradual accumulation of buildings in its vicinity the city probably originated. The cathedral church, which is situated at the eastern extremity of the city, is a most magnificent cruciform edifice, chiefly in the decorated pointed style. It was principally erected by Bishop Jocelyn de Welles, in 1239. The city is not very extensive, but the houses in general are well built, and several

WELLING-
BOROUGH.

Lime-stone
quarries.

Confers va-
rious titles
on the Duke
of Wel-
lington.

Magnificent
cathedral
church.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Wells-next-the-Sea* }	Norfolk.....	Burnham ....6	N.Walsinghm5	Fakenham ...9	118	3624
	.....to & pa }						
23	Wellsborough.....ham	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 3	Sibson.....1	Ash-de-la Zo10	109	....
36	Welnetham, Great ..pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed..4	Sudbury....12	Stowmarket 12	66	422
36	Welnetham, Little..pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed..4	Sudbury....13	Stowmarket 11	67	180
6	Welney .....chap	Cambridge } & Norfolk. }	March .....6	Downham ...9	Ely .....10	77	805
24	Welton .....pa	Lincoln ...	Lincoln.....6	MarketRasen 9	Wragby .....8	139	516
28	Welton .....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ....3	Rugby .....9	Northampt. 12	78	600
29	Welton .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....9	Newcastle..13	Bellingham .18	288	69
46	Welton.....pa & to	E. R. York ..	South Cave..4	Hull .....10	Beverley ...11	184	805
24	Welton-in-the-Marshpa	Lincoln ...	Spilsby .....6	Burgh.....4	Alford .....5	139	363
24	Welton-on-the-Wol. pa	Lincoln ...	Lowth .....4	Wragby ....11	Markt.Rasen11	151	158
46	Welwick.....pa	E. R. York..	Patrington ..2	Hull .....18	Spurn Head. 9	195	401
18	Welwyn .....pa	Hertford....	Hertford ...8	Hatfield ....5	Stevenage ...6	24	1369
56	Welshpool†.....m t	Montgomery	Montgomery .7	Llanfair ....8	Oswestry...15	176	5255
33	Wem†.....m t & pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury 11	Whitchurch .9	Ellesmere ..9	163	3967

WELLS.

of them display elegance of structure, being of modern date, while there are others which have an antiquated appearance. There are four principal streets, which derive their appellations from the four verderies into which the city is divided; the whole is well paved; and a handsome public conduit, erected in the place of one built by Bishop Beckington, furnishes an abundant supply of water from St. Andrew's Well.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; and every fourth Saturday, a large market for corn, cattle, and cheese; January 6, May 14, July 6, October 25, and November 30, for cattle, horses, and pedlery.

Its harbour.

* WELLS-NEXT-THE-SEA. A seaport town, situated on a creek, about a mile from the German Ocean, consists principally of two streets, partly paved, and contains a neat theatre and a subscription library. The harbour, from the accumulation of sand, is rather difficult of access, but considerable improvements have been lately effected by the harbour commissioners.

Fair, Shrove Tuesday.

† WELSHPOOL, or POOL, anciently TRALLWNG. A handsome, well-built, market-town. It stands at a short distance from the banks of the Severn, in a rich and beautiful country, and has the advantage of the transit of the Montgomeryshire Canal through here. The principal avenue ascends the front of a gentle eminence, commencing from the canal bridge, and contains a number of respectable houses, built mostly of brick. Two good inns welcome the traveller, and many neat villas and pretty cottage residences in the immediate vicinity of the town, present a prospect of agreeable retirement to respectable persons of moderate incomes.

Market, Thursday; market for flannel every alternate Thursday.—Fairs, Second Monday in March, on Palm Monday, June 5, first Monday after July 10, September 12, and November 16.

Destructive fire.

‡ WEM. It is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Roden, and consists principally of one spacious street, called High Street, with several smaller streets and lanes, branching off in different directions. In 1677 the town suffered severely from a dreadful fire, which consumed the church and market-house, and destroyed property to the value of upwards of £23,000. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed in 1650, by Thomas Adams, Esq., who was born here in 1586; he became Lord Mayor of London, in 1645, and was created a baronet in 1660. This school enjoys the benefit of two exhibitions, founded by Mr. Careswell. Wem was the first town in this county which declared for the parliament, in 1643; in the same year a party of the king's troops, under Lord Capel, attempted to capture it by storm, but were repulsed by the small garrison, aided, it is said, by the active exertions of the women.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 4, and May 6, and 20, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and flax seeds; June 29, September 30, and November 22, for horned cattle, horses, linen-cloth, pigs, and swine.

Mar.	Name of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu- lation
34	Wembdon pa	Somerset ..	Brigewater..1	Watchet ....16	Taunton....12	140	289
25	Wembley ham	Middlesex ..	Harro. on H. 3	Edgeware ..4	Brentford ..6	8	
11	Wembury pa	Devon.....	Earls Plymp, 5	Plymouth ..5	Modbury ..10	218	652
11	Wembworthy pa	Devon.....	Chumleigh ..4	Oakhampton12	Crediton....13	193	378
14	Wendens Ambo pa	Essex	Saf Walden 2	Royston ..12	B. Stortford 11	41	333
21	Wenderton ham	Kent	Canterbury ..7	Wingham ..1	Sandwich ..6	62	
31	Wendlebury pa	Oxford	Bicester ....3	Oxford ....10	Woodstock..9	57	196
27	Wendling pa	Norfolk	Dereham ....4	Litcham ....5	Swaffham ..8	100	317
14	Wendon Lofts pa	Essex	Saf. Walden 5	Royston ....8	B. Stortford 13	43	54
5	Wendover*... m. t. & pa	Bucks.....	Aylesbury ..5	Tring .....5	Chesham....8	35	2008
8	Wendron, St. pa	Cornwall....	Helstone ....3	Redruth ....8	Penryn ....8	271	8073
6	Wendy pa	Cambridge..	Royston ....6	Potton ....8	Melbourn...8	44	125
54	Wenfoe pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....5	Llandaff ....5	Cowbridge..9	165	490
36	Wenham, Great ... pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh ....5	Ipswich ....8	Nayland ....7	64	181
36	Wenham, Little ... pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh ....5	Ipswich ....7	Nayland ..8	65	88
36	Wenhaston pa	Suffolk	Halesworth ..3	Dunwich ....6	Southwold ..6	98	1070
33	Wenlock, Little ... pa	Salop	M. Wenlock..5	Wellington ..4	Shrewsbury 11	150	1057
33	Wenlock, Much † bo. } m. t. & pa. }	Salop	Shrewsbury 12	Bridgenorth 8	Wellington ..9	148	2424
8	Wenne, St. pa	Cornwall....	S. Columb, M.4	Wadebridge 6	Bodmin ....7	242	649
19	Wennington ham	Huntingdon	Huntingdon 5	Abbots Ripton2	Romsey ....6	64	
14	Wennington pa	Essex	Purfleet ....2	Romford....6	Brentwood 10	14	127
22	Wennington to	Lancaster ..	K. Lonsdale..6	Lancaster ..12	Settle .....14	249	155
44	Wensley..... pa. to	N. R. York..	Middleham ..3	Leyburn ....2	Askrigg ....10	235	2266
45	Wentbridge ham	W. R. York..	Pontefract ..5	Doncaster ..12	Tadcaster ..17	174	
33	Wentnor pa	Salop	Bishops Cas. 5	Ch. Stretton 6	Ludlow ....15	157	707
6	Wentworth † pa	Cambridge..	Ely.....4	Chatteris ....9	St. Ives ....12	68	144
45	Wentworth..to. & chap	W. R. York..	Rotherham..5	Barnesley...7	Sheffield ...9	164	1394
17	Weobley § ... m. t. & pa	Hereford....	Leominster ..8	Kington ....8	Hereford ..11	147	819
17	Weonards pa	Hereford....	Ross .....8	Monmouth ..8	Hereford ..10	128	554
27	Wereham pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry..2	Downham ..5	Lynn .....12	85	575
7	Wernith to	Chester	Stockport...4	Manchester ..9	Mottram ....3	179	3482
11	Werrington pa	Devon	Launceston ..2	Holsworthy 12	Oakhampton19	214	698
28	Werrington chap	Northamp..	Peterboro' ..4	Mkt. Deeping5	Stamford ...10	85	537
7	Wervin to	Chester	Chester.....4	Frodsham ..8	Gt. Neston 10	187	64
22	Wesham to	Lancaster ..	Kirkham ....2	Poulton ....6	Garstang ..10	227	
10	Wessington to	Derby	Alfreton ....4	Wirksworth 7	Chesterfield 9	143	465
15	Wessington ham	Gloster	Campden ....1	St. on-Wold..9	Winchcomb11	90	144
27	West Acre..... pa	Norfolk	Swaffham....5	Litcham ....8	Lynn .....11	98	415
15	Westall ham	Gloster	Cheltenham 1	Gloster ....10	Tewkesbury 8	95	
33	Westanswick to	Salop	Drayton in H.6	Wellington 12	Whitchurch 12	151	206
21	Westbere pa	Kent	Canterbury ..4	Herne Bay ..6	Margate ....13	59	219
24	Westborough pa	Lincoln	Grantham ..7	Newark.....7	Lincoln ....21	117	215
38	Westbourn pa	Sussex	Chichester ..6	Emsworth...2	Midhurst ..13	66	2031
25	Westbourn, Gr.... ham	Middlesex ..	Paddington ..1	Harrow.....9	Edgeware ..8	2	
4	Westbrook..... tit	Berks	Newbury ....4	Shefford ....3	Hungerford 6	60	

* WENDOVER is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, near the entrance to the Vale of Aylesbury. A Branch of the Grand Junction Canal has been brought to the town, and is supplied with water by means of a large reservoir, which covers about seventy acres. The inhabitants derive their chief support from lace-making.

Branch of
Grand Junc-
tion Canal.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, May 13, Oct. 2, for cattle.

† WENLOCK, MUCH, consists principally of two streets; the houses, chiefly of brick, are in general well built, several being modern and handsome residences: the guildhall is an ancient building of timber-frame work, supported by piazzas.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, March 12; May 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep; July 5, for sheep, Oct. 17 and Dec. 4, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and swine.

‡ WENTWORTH. Wentworth-house is a superb mansion, erected about the year 1750, by the first Marquis of Rockingham; it consists of a centre and two wings, presenting a front 600 feet in length; the noble portico is supported by six Corinthian columns; it contains an excellent collection of paintings by the best ancient masters, and some valuable antique marbles.

Wentworth
House de-
scribed.

§ WEOBLEY is a place of considerable antiquity, situated on the high road from Hereford to Knighton; it consists of one principal street, and many of the houses are well-built modern structures, the town having been partly destroyed by fire.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle and horses; three weeks after Holy Thursday, for ditto and coarselinen-cloth.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu- lation
27	Westbrook .....ham	Norfolk	Diss. ....1	Botesdale....6	N. Buckenh. 8	86	
5	Westbury .....pa	Bucks.....	Buckingham 5	Brackley ....3	Bicester ....9	61	391
33	Westbury .....pa. to	Salop	Shrewsbury 9	Montgomery 12	Ch. Stretton 13	162	2228
34	Westbury .....pa	Somerset ..	Wells .....4	Axbridge ....6	Glastonbury 7	124	681
16	Westbury .....tit	Hants	Petersfield ..6	West Meon ..1	Alton .....10	57	226
41	Westbury* ..m. t. & pa	Wilts	Trowbridge..4	Warminster...4	Devizes ....13	100	2459
41	Westbury Leigh ....to	Wilts	Westbury ..1	Warminster..3	Frome .....6	99	
15	Westbury-upon-Sev. pa	Gloucester..	Newnham ..2	Micheldean..4	Gloucester 10	115	2032
15	Westbury-on-Trim. pa	Gloucester..	Bristol .....3	New Pas. Ho.7	Ch.Sodbury 12	121	4263
22	Westby .. .....to	Lancaster ..	Kirkham...3	Poulton ....6	Blackpool ..6	228	686
24	Westby ham	Lincoln	Corby .....3	Basingthorpe 2	Colsterworth 2	104	
21	West Cliffe .....pa	Kent	Dover .....3	Deal .....6	Sandwich....9	72	57
34	Westcombe .....ham	Somerset ..	Ilminster...6	Buckland ....3	Chard .....2	142	
34	Westcombe .....ham	Somerset ..	Bruton.....3	Batcombe ..1	Shepton Mal. 5	112	
4	Westcote .....ham	Berks	Wantage ....4	Sparsholt...1	Faringdon ..6	64	
16	Westcote .....ham	Hants	Alton .....4	Binstead ....1	Farnham ....7	45	
37	Westcote .....ham	Surrey	Dorking ....2	Guildford ..10	Leatherhead 6	25	
39	Westcote .....to	Warwick ..	Kineton ....3	Tysoe .....2	Banbury ....8	79	
23	Westcotes.....lib	Leicester ..	Leicester ...1	Hinckley ...13	Ash, de la Z 18	97	
5	Westcott .....ham	Bucks.....	Aylesbury ..7	Waddesdon..2	Thame .....8	46	261
15	Westcott .. .....pa	Gloucester..	St-on-Wold..4	Burford ....6	Northleach ..8	78	242
9	Westend.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle ...5	Burgh on S..1	Bowness ....8	306	457
37	Westend .....tit	Surrey	Guildford ..4	Farnham ..10	Frimley ....7	33	
21	Westenhanger ...man	Kent	Hythe .....4	Ashford ....8	Folkestone ..8	61	
43	Westerdale .....pa	N. R. York	Gaisborough 8	Egton .....11	Stokesley ..11	246	281
36	Westerfield .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ....3	Woodbridge..7	Debenham 11	72	327
21	Westerham† ..m. t. pa	Kent	Sevenoaks ..7	Bromley...11	E. Grinstead 12	21	1985
15	Westerleigh .....pa	Gloster	Chip.Sodbury3	Bristol .....9	Bath .....11	111	1709
13	Westerton .....to	Durham	B. Auckland 2	Durham ....8	Darlington 13	250	85
27	Westfield .....pa	Norfolk	Dereham...3	Hingham ....6	Watton ....9	100	127
38	Westfield .. .....pa	Sussex	Battle .....4	Hastings ....4	Winchelsea ..7	60	938
29	Westgate .....to	Northumb..	Newcastle ..1	Heddon on W7	Morpeth....14	276	2996
36	Westhall .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..4	Beccles.....7	Southwold ..7	104	442
38	Westham .....pa	Sussex	Hailsham ..6	Pevenssey...1	Eastbourne..5	65	752
36	Westhorpe .....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket 8	Ixworth ....8	Eye .....8	84	263
36	Westleton .....pa	Suffolk	Yoxford ....3	Dunwich ....3	Saxmundham6	95	884
6	Westley .....pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket 5	Haverhill...9	Linton .....8	56	158
33	Westley .....to	Salop	Shrewsbury 11	Westbury...2	Shrewsbury 12	165	
36	Westley .....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 2	Newmarket 12	Mildenhall..11	73	132
9	West Linton.....to	Cumberland	Longtown ..3	Carlisle.....6	Brampton ..10	307	685
42	Westmancote ....ham	Worcester ..	Tewkesbury 5	Upton .....6	Evesham ....8	107	
38	Westmeston .....pa	Sussex ...	Lewes .....6	Brighton ....6	Cuckfield ...7	45	494
18	West Mill .....pa	Hertford ..	Buntingford 2	Puckeridge..3	Stevenage ..10	29	418
25	Westminster .....cit.	Middlesex ..	Bristol ....118	Liverpool..206	Portsmouth 72	1	202891
40	Westmoreland† county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55041

Antiquity of
its Church.

* WESTBURY. The town, which is of considerable antiquity, is situated under Salisbury Plain, and consists of three principal streets, irregularly built, branching off towards Frome, Bradford, and East Lavington. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of broad cloth and kerseymere. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a tower rising from the centre, supposed to have been erected about 900 years ago; in the interior are several handsome monuments.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, first Friday in Lent and Whit-Monday for pedlary; Easter Monday, and Sept. 24, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

† WESTERHAM is pleasantly situated on the declivity of an eminence near the western border of the county; is of neat and clean appearance, and intersected by the river Darent, which rises in the neighbourhood; near the centre is a large obelisk, used as a market-house. This town is within the jurisdiction of a Court of Requests held for the hundred, for the recovery of debts under £5.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 3, for cattle; and Sept. 19, for pedlary.

Divisions of
the County.

‡ WESTMORELAND is bounded on the north and northwest by Cumberland, on the east by Yorkshire, and on the south and south-west by Lancashire; in length it is about 40 miles, nearly the same in breadth, and is 145 miles in circumference. This county is divided into two unequal portions, called the baronies of Westmoreland, and Kendal; the former, although abounding with hills and general

WESTMORELAND

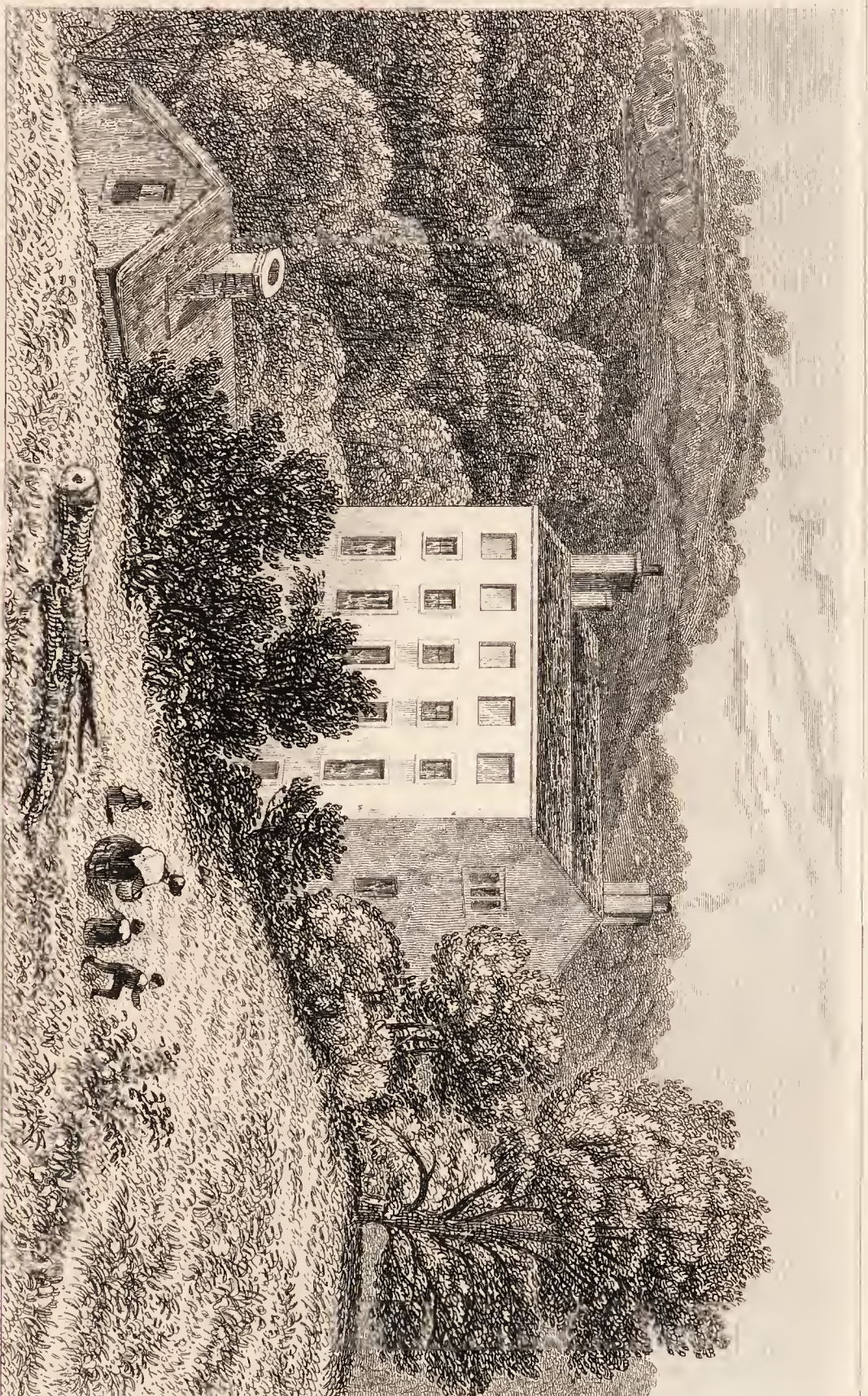
SCALE

0 2 4 6 8 Miles

WARDS

West Ward	1
East Ward	2
Kendal	3
Lonsdale	4





QUEBEC HOUSE, THE BIRTH-PLACE OF GEN. WOLFE, WESTERN.

KENT

Drawn & Engraved for Dugdale's England & Wales, Dehreated.

Miles.	Names of Places	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
13	Westoeto. & chap	Durham....	S. Shields ..1	Sunderland..7	Gateshead ..9	275	9682	
7	Westonto	Chester	Frodsham ..2	Runcorn ....2	Warrington 10	186	532	
7	Westonto	Chester	Nantwich ...6	Betley .....3	Sandbach....7	160	401	
12	Westontit	Dorset	Sherborne ...7	Stalbridge...1	Sturminster...5	113	225	
18	Westonpa	Herts	Stevenage ...4	Baldock ....3	Buntingford..7	35	1046	
24	Westonpa	Lincoln	Spalding ....4	Holbeach... 5	Boston.....14	102	567	

inequality of surface, is comparatively an open country: the latter is extremely mountainous, containing numerous bleak barren hills, usually called Fells. Scarcely one half part of the whole county is under cultivation, which is chiefly applied to the growth of oats, the proportion of wheat and barley being very small. The valleys in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile; and in the north-east quarter is a considerable tract of cultivated land. The rest of the county affords only narrow dells and glens of fertility amidst the dreary hills and extended wastes. Dairying is much pursued in the valleys, and a great deal of fine butter made for the London markets. On the hills large flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle are grazed, which are sent into the neighbouring counties; and on the moors great numbers of geese are bred, and sent to distant markets. The mountains are stored with prodigious numbers of grouse, which cause an influx of sportsmen in the shooting season. The chief products of Westmoreland are slate and limestone; the former of which is highly esteemed, and sent not only to every part of the kingdom, but to many parts of the continent. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lon or Lune, and the Kan or Ken. The Eden has its source in the very midst of the county, not far from the borders of Yorkshire; and passing the town of Appleby, runs in a north west course into Cumberland, being joined in its progress by several smaller streams. The Lon or Lune has its source also near that of the Eden, and becoming a boundary to the West riding of Yorkshire, passes by Kirkby Lonsdale, and Lancaster. The scenery adorning the course of this river is extremely beautiful, and very much admired by tourists. The Kan or Ken, runs nearly south by Kendal, and soon after falls into the estuary near Morecambe Bay. The navigation of this river is totally prevented by a cataract at its mouth, and its only port is therefore formed by a small creek at Milthrop. Of the Lakes, Windermere, noted for its fine char, as well as its picturesque beauty, deservedly takes the lead, and Ulleswater, out of which flows the river Eymot, forming the boundary to Cumberland, till it meets the Eden at the north-west extremity of the county, before which junction it has been augmented by the stream of the Lowther from the south, issuing out of Broadwater Lake. Milthrop, situated on a little creek near the mouth of the Ken, is the only port, and not capable of receiving anything but small vessels. From hence the fine slates are exported to London, Liverpool, Hull, and other places. Appleby, although situated in the most fertile part of the county, is not a very considerable place, and chiefly remarkable for its corn market, and for being the place where the Assizes are holden. Kendal has been long noted for its woollen manufactures, consisting principally of knit hose, and coarse woollen goods. The tanning business employs many hands, and there is a fabric of hooks. Several mills for various purposes are turned by the river, one of which polishes a beautifully-variegated marble procured near the town. Hams are cured at most of the towns, particularly at the latter place, and form the principal article exported. The air of Westmoreland is pure and healthy, but in the mountainous parts cold and piercing. Traces of two Roman roads are still visible, one from Carlisle to Appleby, and the other from the Picts Wall in Cumberland, by Kendal, to Lancaster

WESTMORE-
LAND.

Its staple
products.

The river
Kan.

The Kendal
Woollen
trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Weston .....pa	Norfolk	Reepham....6	Norwich ... 9	E. Dereham 9	109	406
28	Weston .....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester...7	Brackley ...7	Daventry ..11	67	
33	Weston .....to	Salop	Ludlow.....6	Tenbury ...3	CleoburyMort7	136	
34	Weston .....pa	Somerset ...	Bath .....2	Keynsham ..5	Marshfield 6	108	2560
34	Weston .....ham	Somerset ...	Frome .....6	Wanstrow....1	Shepton Mal.6	109	93
16	Weston .....tit	Hants	Petersfield...2	Buriton.....2	Hambledon..8	56	
36	Weston .....pa	Suffolk	Beccles.....3	Bungay.....7	Halesworth..8	106	235
37	Weston.....ham	Surrey	Kingston...2	Thas. Ditton 1	Esher .....2	15	
45	Weston .....pa. & to	W. R. Y. ..	Otley .....2	Skipton ....13	Keighley ... 8	207	521
19	Weston Alconbury .pa	Hants	Huntingdon 6	Stilton ... 8	Buckden ...7	69	410
39	Weston in Arden .ham	Warwick ..	Nuneaton ..4	Bulkington..1	Coventry ....7	96	166
15	Weston-upon-Avon pa	Gloucester..	Ch Campden 9	Stratfd.-on A3	Evesham ..11	96	108
34	Weston Bampfylde pa	Somerset ..	Castle Cary 6	Ilchester ...6	Yeovil .....7	117	123
17	Weston Beggard....pa	Hereford ..	Hereford ....5	Ledbury ...9	Bromyard ..11	129	281
15	Weston Birt.....pa	Gloucester..	Tetbury ....4	Malmesbury 7	Wotton un E.8	103	138
30	Weston in-the-Clay pa	Notts	Tuxford ....3	Newark ... 9	Ollerton ... 8	133	330
33	Weston Cold .....pa	Salop	Ludlow.....7	Church Stn 10	Cleo. Mort. 10	147	25
6	Weston Colville ....pa	Cambridge	Linton .....6	Newmarket..6	Cambridge 12	54	445
36	Weston. Coney ... pa	Suffolk	E. Harling ..7	Thetford ...8	Ixworth ... 7	81	260
16	Weston Corb ex.pa.lib	Hants.....	Basingstoke 4	Odiham ...5	Alton ... ..6	45	17
15	Weston-sub Edge ...pa	Gloucester..	Ch Campden 2	Evesham ...7	Winchcomb10	92	367
28	Weston Favell *pa	Northampt	Northampton3	Wellingboro. 8	Olney .....12	65	443
34	Weston-in-Gordans pa	Somerset ..	Bristol ....10	Weston S.M.14	Axbridge ..15	128	1293
31	Weston-on-Green .pa	Oxford	Bicester ....5	Woodstock ..6	Oxford .....8	59	494
35	Weston Jones .....to	Stafford	Newport ....3	Norbury ....2	Eccleshall ..6	145	113
15	Weston, King's ....tit	Gloucester..	Bristol .....5	Henbury ....1	New Pass ho.7	123	169
34	Weston, King's ....pa	Somerset ...	Somerton ...4	Glastonbury 6	Ilchester .. 6	121	122
15	Weston, Laurence .tit	Gloucester..	Bristol .....5	Henbury ....1	New Pass.ho 7	123	371
35	Weston under Liz. .pa	Stafford	Shiffnal ....5	Brewood ...6	Newport ....7	136	325
56	Weston Madoc .....to	Montgomery	Montgomery 4	Church Stokel	Bishops Cas. 5	164	237
34	Weston-super-Mare†pa	Somerset....	Axbridge....9	Bridgewater17	Bristol ....20	138	1310
36	Weston Market ....pa	Suffolk	E. Harling ..7	Thetford ...9	Ixworth ....7	81	312
31	Weston North ....ham	Oxford.....	Thame .....2	Tetsworth ..3	Oxford ....11	45	
	Weston-ny-End ...chap	Montgomery	Shrewsbury 12	Worthen ....2	Montgomery 8	165	
19	Weston Old .....pa	Huntingdon	Kimbolton .7	Oundle .....9	Stilton ....10	70	356
16	Weston Patrick ....pa	Hants	Odiham ....4	Basingstoke..5	Alton .....7	44	210

Memoir of
Rev. James
Hervey.

Date of his
death.

* WESTON FAVELL. The church of Weston Favell contains the remains of the Rev. James Hervey, author of the “Meditations,” and for many years rector of the above parish. A brief memoir will perhaps be acceptable here. The place of Mr. Hervey’s nativity was Hardingstone, near Northampton; he was born in 1713-14. He received his education, till the age of seventeen, at the free grammar school of Northampton, at which period he was removed to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he remained five or six years, and received his Bachelor’s degree. Having taken orders, he retired in the year 1736 to the curacy of Dummer, in Hampsnire. In 1738, he went to reside at Stoke Abbey, the seat of his friend, Paul Orchard, esq. In the same year he was appointed to the cure of Bideford, where he enjoyed the general love of his congregation, who, by voluntary subscription, added to his small stipend. An excursion to Kilhampton was the cause of his laying the scene of his Meditations among the Tombs to the church of that place. After three years’ stay at Bideford, his rector died, whose successor dismissed Mr. Hervey, although the parishioners would willingly have defrayed the charge of his curacy. In 1743 he obtained the curacy of Weston Favell under his father, the then rector both of Weston and Collingtree; at the decease of whom, the subject of this memoir was appointed his successor. Indefatigable exertions, and unwearying application to his study, brought on a decline, which ended his days on the 25th of December, 1758, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

† WESTON-SUPER-MARE, situated on the margin of Uphill Bay, near the Bristol Channel; it contains commodious inns and lodging-houses, and good baths. It has greatly increased in size of late years, and a convenient market-house has been erected.

<i>May.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
17	Weston-u-Penyard..pa	Hereford...	Ross.....2	Micheldean..5	Newent...1		118	639
11	Weston Peverell..chap	Devon.....	Plymouth...3	Saltash.....3	Tavistock...1		218	274
33	Weston-un-Red C..chap	Salop.....	Wem.....4	Hodnet.....3	Whitchurch...0		142	
33	Weston Rhyn.....to	Salop.....	Oswestry...4	Chirk.....3	Llangollen..10		175	1083
31	Weston, South.....pa	Oxford.....	Tetsworth...3	Watlington..3	Thame.....6		41	118
10	Weston-upon-Trent..pa	Derby.....	Derby.....7	Ash, de la Z..8	Nottingham 15		121	387
35	Weston-upon-Trent..pa	Stafford....	Stafford....5	Rugeley....8	Stone.....7		134	608
5	Weston Turville...pa	Bucks.....	Wendover...2	Aylesbury...3	Tring.....5		37	637
5	Weston Underwood..pa	Bucks.....	Olney.....2	Newport Pag.5	Towcester..12		55	441
10	Weston Underwood..to	Derby.....	Derby.....6	Ashborne....9	Belper.....5		132	272
39	Weston-un-Weather..to	Warwick...	Warwick....7	Coventry....7	Southam....7		89	208
28	Weston up-Welland..pa	Northamp..	M. Harboro'.4	Rothwell....7	Uppingham...9		84	208
34	Weston-in-Zoyland..pa	Somerset...	Bridgewater..4	Langport....7	Taunton...11		135	937
3	Westoning.....pa	Bedford....	Amptill....4	Woburn....6	Dunstable...8		41	627
16	Westover.....ham	Hants.....	Newport....6	Calbourne...1	Yarmouth...4		90	
16	Westover.....tit	Hants.....	Andover....3	Wherwell....2	Stockbridge...4		67	
43	Westow.....pa. & to	E. R. York..	New Malton..5	York.....14	Pocklington 12		213	606
41	Westpark.....tit	Wilts.....	Malmesbury..3	Chippenham...8	Marshfield...12		97	
41	Westport.....pa	Wilts.....	Malmesbury..1	Tetbury....5	Wot-un-Ed. 13		95	1286
29	West Quarter.....to	Northumb..	Hexham....2	Allendale...8	Haltwhistle 13		281	
24	West Ville.....to	Lincoln....	Carrington...1	Bolingbroke..2	Tattershall...5		125	
11	West Waters.....tit	Devon....	Axminster...2	Chard.....6	Honiton....8		149	
9	Westward *.....pa	Cumberland	Wigton.....3	Carlisle...12	Cockermoo...15		301	1253
21	Westwell.....pa	Kent.....	Charing....3	Ashford....4	Canterbury 12		50	861
31	Westwell.....pa	Oxford.....	Burford....3	Lechlade....8	Bampton....9		76	162
6	Westwick.....ham	Cambridge..	Cambridge...5	St. Ives....8	Willingham...5		56	47
13	Westwick.....to	Durham....	Barnard Cas. 2	Gainford....7	Staindrop...5		250	98
27	Westwick †.....pa	Norfolk....	N. Walsham..3	Norwich...12	Aylsham....7		220	210
44	Westwick.....to	W. R. York..	Boro'bridge..4	Ripon.....5	Ripley.....6		209	30
17	Westwood.....to	Hereford..	Bromyard...5	Docklow...2	Leominster...7		130	
29	Westwood.....to	Northumb..	Wooler.....2	Chatton....3	Belford.....8		322	
41	Westwood.....pa	Wilts.....	Bradford....2	Trowbridge..3	Bath.....6		102	390
42	Westwood..ex. pa. lib	Worcester..	Droitwich...3	Worcester...6	Kiddermin...9		117	10
9	Wetheral.....pa. & to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....5	Brampton...7	Penrith....16		299	4194
45	Wetherby †..m. t. & ch	W. R. York..	York....13	Leeds.....12	Knaresboro'.8		194	1321
36	Wetherden.....pa	Suffolk.....	Stowmarket..4	Ixworth....7	Bury-St-Ed. 10		80	487

* WESTWARD. Here are excellent quarries of limestone, red freestone, and slate; and also seams of cannel and other coal. The church stands on an eminence, called Church Hill, in the township of Stoneraise. About a mile and a half north of the church, and one mile south of Wigton, on the Roman road from the city of Carlisle to Ellenborough is Old Carlisle, the site of an extensive Roman station, still covered with ruins and foundations of innumerable buildings; with fragments of altars, statues, images, inscriptions, and various other remains. The walls enclosed an oblong area, 170 yards long, by 120 broad, with obtuse angles, and an entrance on each side, and were surrounded by a double ditch.

Remains of
Antiquity.

† WESTWICK. Near Westwick-house is an obelisk, ninety feet high, with a neat room at the top, which commands beautiful and extensive views of the sea coast, and of a richly-diversified country.

‡ WETHERBY is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Wharfe, here crossed by a handsome stonebridge. The town, which is well built, consists chiefly of one long street, behind which is the market-place. A little above the bridge the river forms a beautiful cascade, by falling over a high dam, erected for the purpose of enabling several mills to grind corn, press oil, and rasp logwood for the use of clothiers and dyers. During the civil wars this town was garrisoned for the parliament, and successfully repulsed two attacks made upon it by Sir Thomas Glenham; before the erection of the bridge, the Roman military way crossed the wharf at St. Helensford, a little below Wetherby. The surrounding country is very rich and beautiful.

Site of an
ancient
Roman road

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday; Aug. 5; Oct. 20; Thursday before Nov. 22, statute, and for horses sheep and hogs; also fortnight fairs for the sale of cattle.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu.</i>
						<i>Local.</i>	<i>lation.</i>
36	Wetheringset pa	Suffolk	Eye 5	Debenham ..4	Stowmarket...8	85	972
14	Wethersfield pa	Essex	Braintree...7	Halstead ....8	Thaxted ....8	47	1704
7	Wettenhall.. to. & chap	Chester	Nantwich ...7	Over	Tarporley ...5	171	272
35	Wetton * pa	Stafford	Ashborne...3	Longnor ....7	Leek	147	497
43	Wetwang..... pa. & to	E. R. York..	Gt. Driffield..7	New Malton 13	Pocklington 12	198	621
5	Wexham pa	Bucks	Slough	Uxbridge ...5	Maidenhead 7	21	181
36	Weybread pa	Suffolk	Hatlestone ..3	Eye	Framlingha. 11	98	708
37	Weybridge † pa	Surrey	Guildford ..12	Chertsey ... 3	Walton ....3	21	930
16	Weyhill ‡ pa	Hants	Andover ...3	Ludgershall...5	Amesbury . 11	67	448
12	Weymouth § ..bo. m. t	Dorset	Dorchester ..8	Abbotsbury 8	Wareham ..18	128	2529

Remarkable
Druid's Ca-
vern.

* WETTON is pleasantly situated and surrounded by romantic cliffs; the river Manifold flows as far as Wetton mill, where it suddenly disappears through the fissures of its limestone bed, and continuing a subterraneous course for about five miles, emerges near the place where the river Hamps reappears in like manner. On Ecton hill are extensive lead and copper mines, which afford employment to a number of the inhabitants. Wetton is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas. Here is a remarkable cavern of large dimensions, called Thor's Cave, in which the Druids are supposed to have offered human sacrifices to their god Thor.

Great sheep
fair.

† WEYBRIDGE derives its name from the river Wey, which was formerly crossed by a bridge, and on which it is situated near its conflux with the Thames. In the neighbourhood are many elegant seats, the principal of which is Oatlands, the country residence of his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, standing on the brow of an eminence near a fine sweep of the Thames.

‡ WEYHILL is situated on the border of Salisbury Plain, and celebrated for the great fair held in the neighbourhood, on the first day of which more than 140,000 sheep have been sold.

Fair, Oct. 10, for sheep ; the five following days for leather, hops, and cheese.

Splendid
marine pro-
menade.

§ WEYMOUTH. This place is situated on the banks of the river Wey, near its mouth, opposite to Melcombe Regis with which it is united by a handsome stone bridge. The town is delightfully situated on the south side of the harbour, at the foot of a considerable eminence, the streets chiefly extend along the border of the sea, near which stand the most fashionable residences, including many handsome and some splendid buildings, especially on the esplanade, which is one of the finest walks in England, being more than half a mile in length, and about thirty feet in breadth. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water, under the direction of an incorporated company. Here are a theatre, assembly-rooms, and other places of public amusements, together with several well-conducted circulating libraries. The harbour is admirably adapted for bathing; the sands, which are very firm and smooth, declining so gradually into the sea, that the water is only knee-deep 300 feet from the shore. A number of bathing-machines are provided for the use of bathers; and on the South-parade are hot salt-water-baths, conveniently fitted up, and provided with every desirable accommodation. There are a battery and three smaller forts, which have been constructed for the defence of this harbour. At the south entrance of the haven are two jetties, the higher jetty towards the west, and the lower towards the east. The commerce of Weymouth is now inconsiderable, exclusive of that which arises from the resort of numerous visitors. An extensive traffic was carried on with the Baltic and Mediterranean ports of Newfoundland; and a few vessels are still employed, especially

Decline of
its maritime
trade.



WEYMOUTH CASTLE,
DORSETSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Deheated

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
5	Whaddon * pa	Bucks.....	Aylesbury...5	Stony Stratf..6	Buckingham 8	59	512
6	Whaddon pa	Cambridge..	Royston ....4	Caxton.....9	Cambridge..12	42	339
5	Whaddon pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester .3	Stroud .....6	Newnham..11	108	152
41	Whaddon pa	Wilts	Trowbridge..4	Bradford ....4	Milksham ..3	99	58
40	Whale ham	Westmorel..	Penrith .....6	Lowther ...2	Shap .....5	282	
7	Whaley to	Chester	Stockport ..10	Taxall .....1	Chap-le-Frith4	171	403
22	Whalley†..... pa. & to	Lancaster ..	Clitheroe...4	Blackburn ..7	Burnley ....8	219	97868
29	Whalton pa. & to	Northumb..	Morpeth ....6	Hartburn....5	Newcastle..14	289	936
24	Whaplode pa	Lincoln	Holbeach...2	Spalding ....5	Boston .....14	104	1998
24	Whaplode Drove... pa	Lincoln	Crowland...6	Spalding ....9	Holbeach ..9	96	580
22	Wharles to	Lancaster ..	Kirkham ....3	Poultun ....7	Garstang ....7	225	
43	Wharram Percy pa	E. R. York..	N. Malton ..7	Pocklington 11	Gt Driffield..12	205	330
43	Wharram-in-Street.. pa	E. R. York..	N. Malton ..6	Pocklington 12	Gt Driffield..12	205	150
7	Wharton..... to	Chester	Middlewich..3	Davenham ..2	Tarporley ...9	170	1060
17	Wharton..... to	Hereford ..	Leominster .3	Bromyard..10	Hereford ..11	135	
24	Wharton..... to	Lincoln	Gainsborough4	Blyton ....1	Epworth ....9	150	

in the Newfoundland fishery, and also some in the coasting trade. Coal, timber, wine, spirits, and rice are imported; and among the exports are pipeclay, Roman cement, bricks, tiles, slates, Portland stone, deals, corn, and flour. Ship-building is carried on here, and likewise rope and sail-making.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.

* WHADDON formerly had a market, which has been long discontinued. Whaddon Hall was once the seat of Arthur, Lord Grey, who in 1568 was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth. Spencer, the poet, his lordship's secretary, was frequently here. In this parish was born Dr. Richard Cox, an eminent divine, a prominent feature in the days of Cranmer. His education was commenced at Eton, and matured at King's College, Cambridge; where he was chosen fellow. His high learning caused Cardinal Wolsey to choose him for a member of the new foundation at Oxford, where he evinced his predilection for the reformation; hence he was divested of his preferments, and incarcerated for heresy. Some years after he was chosen master of Eton-school; and at length, through the instrumentality of Cranmer, became tutor to Prince Edward, on whose accession to the throne, Dr. Cox was appointed a Privy Councillor, Almoner to the King, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Dean of Westminster. On the accession of Mary, he was visited with the same displeasure as at Oxford; his preferments lost, and he in prison. On his release, he left the kingdom for Strasbourg, from thence to Frankfort, where it is said he showed much disapprobation towards his fellow-exiles who differed from the Church of England. On his return, he was appointed under Elizabeth one of the commissioners for the revision of the liturgy. In 1559, he was made Bishop of Ely. He is said to have been liberal toward the friends of the Established Church, and the reverse to its aliens and enemies. Dr. Cox contributed the four gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Romans. He was born 1499, and died in his eighty-second year.

WEYMOUTH

Birth place
of Dr.
Richard Cox

His contri-
butions to
the Liturgy.

† WHALLEY is pleasantly situated on the river Calder, and surrounded by a tract of great beauty and fertility. Here are manufactures of cotten rope and nails. The church is a spacious structure, in the early Gothic style of architecture, of which the chancel is a very fine specimen; the interior contains eighteen ancient stalls, and some considerable remains of good screen-work, brought from the dissolved abbey. Whalley is chiefly celebrated for the ruins of its ancient abbey, which was founded in 1296 by Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln, for monks of the Cistercian order; the remains, which are still considerable, present specimens of the early, decorated, and later styles of Gothic architecture.

Ruins of an
ancient
abbey.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
40	Wharton *.....to	Westmoreld.	Kirby Staph...2	Ravenstoned 4	Appleby....12	266	76
44	Whashton .. .. .to	North R. Y	Richmond ..4	KirkbyRaven1	Darlington..13	237	159
40	Whasset .. . . .to	Westmoreld.	Kirby Lons ..9	Milnthorpe . 2	Burton ....9	255	
23	Whatborough... ..to	Leicester ..	Leicester ..13	Melton Mow..9	Uppingham..8	103	19
4	Whatcombe.....tit	Berks	Wantage ....6	Lambourn ..5	Newbury ...13	62	
12	Whatcombe .....ham	Dorset	Blandford ...5	Winterborne 1	Dorchester ..12	108	
39	Whatecott .. . . .pa	Warwick ..	Shipt.-Stour 4	Stratford ....9	Banbury....11	82	219
7	Whatecroft .. . . .to	Chester	Northwich ..3	Middlewich..4	Knutsford ..8	171	50
36	Whatfield .. . . .pa	Suffolk	Bildeston....4	Hadleigh ....3	Ipswich ....10	67	377
34	Whatley .. . . .pa	Somerset ..	Frome	Bruton	Mere	106	386
38	Whatlington .. . . .pa	Sussex	Battle	Rye	Winchelsea..10	54	286
23	Whatton Long .. . . .pa	Leicester ..	Loughboro' ..4	Kegworth ....3	C. Donington 4	113	855
30	Whatton-up-Smite..pa	Notts	Bingham ....3	Newark ....10	Grantham . 12	122	477
27	Wheatacre, All Sts.. pa	Norfolk	Beccles.....4	Lowestoft ...6	Yarmouth ...12	113	574
27	Wheatacre Burgh ..pa	Norfolk	Beccles	Lowestoft ...4	Yarmouth ...10	115	273
10	Wheatcroft .. . . .ham	Derby	Wirksworth..5	Critch.....1	Alfreton ...4	140	
15	Wheatenhurst .. . . .pa	Gloucester	Stroud	Gloster.....10	Berkeley ...10	109	423
31	Wheatfield .. . . .pa	Oxford	Tetsworth ...2	Watlington ..4	Oxford ....13	42	105
18	Wheathampstead †.pa	Hertford ..	Welwyn ....4	St. Albans ..5	Hatfield ....6	25	1666
33	Wheathill .. . . .pa	Salop	Ludlow	Tenbury ....10	Bridgenorth 11	142	123
34	Wheathill .. . . .pa	Somer set ..	Castle Cary ..4	Ilchester ....6	Glastonbury..8	117	56
16	Wheatley .. . . .ham	Hants	Alton	Binstead....1	Farnham....6	44	
22	Wheatley .. . . .to	Lancaster ..	Clitheroe ...9	Preston ....11	Blackburn...10	222	
31	Wheatley .. . . .chap	Oxford	Oxford	Thame	Abingdon ..10	48	976
46	Wheatley .. . . .to	W. R. York	Doncaster ..2	Thorne	Selby	164	
22	Wheatley Cave .. . .to	Lancaster ..	Colne	Clitheroe ...7	Burnley....4	215	58
45	Wheatley .. . . .ham	W. R. York.	Otley.....5	Ilkley	Ripley	210	
30	Wheatley, North...pa	Notts	Retford ....5	Bawtry.....9	Gainsboro' ..5	146	435
30	Wheatley, South...pa	Notts	Retford ....5	Bawtry.....9	Gainsboro' ..5	146	35
35	Wheaton Aston ....ch	Stafford	Penkridge ..5	Brewood ....4	Wellington..13	136	
7	Wheelock .. . . .to	Chester	Sandbach...2	Nantwich....8	Newcastle ..11	161	440
29	Wheelslet .. . . .to	Northumb.	Newcastle ..3	Long Benton 2	N. Shields...5	278	
22	Wheelton .. . . .to	Lancaster ..	Chorley.....5	Preston.....8	Blackburn ..7	213	1519
46	Wheldrake .. . . .pa	E. R. York..	York.....7	Selby	M. Weighton14	191	691
29	Whelpington Kirk ..to	Northumb.	Morpeth....15	Hexham ....15	Rothbury ..13	292	
29	Whelpington, West..to	Northumb.	Morpeth....16	Hexham ....15	Rothbury ..14	292	72
41	Whelpley .. . . .ham	Wilts	Downton ...1	Fordingbri...5	Salisbury....7	78	
43	Whenby.....pa	N. R. York	Easingwold..8	York	New Malton 11	212	115
36	Whepstead .. . . .pa	Suffolk	Bury-St.-Ed 5	Newmarket 14	Sudbury....12	66	618
36	Wherstead .. . . .pa	Suffolk	Ipswich	Manningtree 8	Hadleigh ...10	68	233
16	Wherwell †pa	Hants.....	Andover ....4	Winchester..10	Whitchurch..7	63	686

Residence of the famous Duke of Wharton.

* WHARTON is situated in the Vale of Eden. The hall, which was the splendid residence of Philip, the celebrated Duke of Wharton, has long been in ruins, but a part of it is now converted into a farm-house: it was a large quadrangular building with four corner towers and a court in the centre. The ancient village was demolished many years ago, for the enlargement of the park, when the inhabitants settled at Wharton Dikes, on the other side of the Eden.

Nunnery founded by Queen Elfrida.

† WHEATHAMPSTEAD is situated on the river Lea; the rebellious barons here assembled their forces against Edward II., in 1311. This place gave birth to John Bostock, Abbot of St. Alban's, a learned divine and poet, in the reign of Henry VI., who was surnamed De Wheat-hampstead.

‡ WHERWELL. A Benedictine nunnery was founded and endowed here, about 986, by Elfrida, Queen Dowager, in expiation of the murder of her first consort, Athelwold, and her step-son, Edward the martyr: in this nunnery she spent the latter part of her life, and was buried within its walls. In this parish is a very extensive wood, in a recess of which is a stone cross, with the following inscription on its base: "About the year of our Lord DCCCCLXIII., upon this spot, beyond the time of memory, called Dead Man's Plack, tradition reports that Edgar (sirnamed the Peaceable) King of England, in the ardour of youth, love, and indignation, slew with his own hand his treacherous and ungrateful favourite, Earl Athelwold, owner of this forest of Harewood, in resentment of the Earl's having basely betrayed the royal

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu. lation.
13	Whessoe .....to	Durham....	Darlington ..3	Yarm .....11	B.Auckland 12	244	122
33	Whetmore.....to	Salop.....	Tenbury ....3	Ludlow.....8	Cleobury ....5	136	
10	Whetstone.....to	Derby.....	Tideswell...2	Buxton.....6	Chap le-Frith 6	162	75
23	Whetstone .....pa	Leicester...	Leicester ....5	Hinckley ...9	Lutterworth ..9	97	903
25	Whetstone .....ham	Middlesex..	Barnet... ..2	Highgate ....5	Southgate...3	9	
9	Whicham .....pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass..10	Hawkshead..18	Ambleside...22	285	285
41	Whichbury .....pa	Wilts.....	Fordingbridg.4	Salisbury....8	Cranborne ...7	89	170
39	Whichford .....pa	Warwick..{	Shipton on- } 5	Moreton-i-M..7	Banbury....11	80	638
13	Whickham....pa. & to	Durham....	Gateshead...4	Durham....14	Chester-le-St. 9	274	3848
17	While .....pa	Hereford...	Leominster..5	Tenbury.....6	Bromyard .. 8	133	
9	Whillymoor.....to	Cumberland.	Whitehaven..5	Workington..7	Cockermouth ..9	299	
28	Whilton .....pa	Northampt..	Daventry ...5	Northampton9	Towcester...12	72	397
11	Whimble*.....pa	Devon.....	St. Mary Ott..4	Exeter .....9	Honiton .....9	157	739
27	Whinburgh.....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham ..3	Hingham....6	Watton.....9	100	219
9	Whinfell.....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 3	Keswick....11	Whitehaven 12	302	122
40	Whinfell.....to	Westmoreld.	Kendal .....7	Orton .....7	Sedbergh ....8	269	214
9	Whinhow.....ham	Cumberland	Carlisle.....7	Wigton.....4	HesketNewm9	305	
16	Whippingham.....pa	Hants	Newport ....4	Cowes.....2	Ryde.....6	86	2229
3	Whipsnade.....pa	Bedford....	Dunstable ...3	MarketStreet 4	LeightonBuz.8	32	204
24	Whisby .....chap	Lincoln	Lincoln .....6	Newark....12	Taxford ....10	136	58
32	Whissendine .....pa	Rutland....	Oakham .....5	Melton Mow. 7	Uppingham 12	100	800
27	Whissonett.....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham...5	Foulsham ...8	Litcham .....5	106	628
4	Whistley.....lib	Berks	Reading ....5	Twyford ....1	Oakingham..5	35	867
22	Whiston.....to	Lancaster...	Prescot.....1	Liverpool...8	Warrington..10	198	1468
28	Whiston †pa	Northampt..	Northampton 7	Wellingboro'.7	Harrold .....8	64	64
35	Whiston.....to	Stafford	Penkridge ...3	Brewood.... 4	Stafford.....7	134	549
35	Whiston.....to	Stafford	Cheadle. ....4	Ashborne ..10	Leek .....8	146	
45	Whiston.....pa	W. R. York.	Rotherham..3	Sheffield ....8	Worksop ...12	167	927
42	Whistons .....tit	Worcester...	Worcester...1	Claines .....2	Droitwich ...8	112	2518
39	Whitacre, Nether .pa	Warwick ...	Coleshill... 3	Atherton ....6	Coventry ...11	102	413
39	Whitacre, Over....pa	Warwick...	Coleshill....4	Atherton ...7	Coventry ....9	100	288
9	Whitbeck †.....pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass..9	Hawkshead. 18	Millom.....4	286	234
17	Whitbourne .....pa	Hereford...	Bromyard ...6	Tenbury.. 12	Gt. Malvern .9	126	899

confidence, and perfidiously married his intended bride, the beauteous Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, who afterwards became the wife of Edgar, and by him, mother of King Etheldred II. Queen Elfrida, after Edgar's death, murdered his eldest son, King Edward the Martyr, to make way for her own, and founded the nunnery of Wherwell."

WHERWELL

Fair, September 24, for cattle.

* WHIMPLE. *Fair*, Monday before Michaelmas day for sheep.

† WHISTON is situated on the river Nene, and abounding with limestone; the church was erected by Anthony Catesby, Esq., about the year 1534, and is remarkable for the beauty and uniformity of its architecture; it consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a lofty and elegant tower, crowned with rich pinnacles. Here are the remains of a moated building, said to have been the residence of King John.

Ruins of King John's residence.

† WHITBECK is situated between the mountain of Black Combe and the sea. In the former is a cavity, several hundred yards in depth and diameter, supposed to be the crater of a volcano; the inside is lined with vitrified and crystallised matter, having at the bottom a spring of clear water. On the west side of the mountain is a fine cascade, and on the sea-shore a mineral spring, which was formerly in great repute. In the peat mosses, trunks of oak and fir, of an immense size, have been found at a great depth. Here are the remains of three Druidical temples: one, called Standingstones, consists of eight massive stones, disposed in a circle of twenty-five yards in diameter; Kirkstone, of thirty, in two circles, similar in position to those of Stonehenge; and the third of twelve huge stones. Near these is a large cairn of stones, about fifteen yards in diameter, and surrounded with massive stones at the base.

Remains of three Druidical temples

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Whitburn*.....pa	Durham....	Sunderland ..3	S. Shields...6	Gateshead..11		271	1001
7	Whitby †.....to	Chester	Chester .....7	Frodsham ...8	Gt. Neston ..8		189	234
43	Whitby ... m. t. pa. to	N. R. York..	Scarborough19	Guisborough20	Pickering...20		236	11725
29	Whitchester.....to	Northumb..	Newcastle..11	Hexham ...10	Morpeth....16		286	57
5	Whitchurch.....pa	Bucks.....	Aylesbury ...5	Winslow ....5	Leighton Buz9		44	928
11	Whitchurch.....pa	Devon.....	Tavistock ...2	Plymouth ..12	Mereton Ha.20		205	761
54	Whitchurch.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....4	Caerphilly ..5	Llantrissent.8		161	1069
17	Whitchurch.....pa	Hereford ...	Ross .. ....6	Monmouth ..5	Hereford ...16		126	885
31	Whitchurch.....pa	Oxford	Reading.....7	Wallingford..9	Pangborne...1		46	745
57	Whitchurch.....pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan ....8	Newport ....8	Newcastle..12		241	628
57	Whitchurch.....pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W13	St. Davids ...3	Fishguard...14		263	1023
33	Whitchurch ‡..m. t. pa	Salop	Shrewsbury 19	M. Drayton 11	Newport....20		163	5902

* WHITBURN is delightfully situated about a quarter of a mile from the German Ocean, and is celebrated both as a fishing and a bathing-place. It contains some handsome residences, and several respectable lodging-houses. Limestone is quarried to a great extent, and conveyed up the river Tyne into Yorkshire; coal is also obtained, though at a great depth.

The Saxon derivation of its name.

† WHITBY is a seaport and market-town; it is a place of great antiquity, and owes its origin to an abbey founded here in the seventh century, by Oswy, King of Northumberland; its Saxon name was *Streoneshalh*, from a watch-tower which stood on the cliff. The abbey, with the town, was so completely destroyed by the Danes, in 867, that its very name was lost in its ruins, and it lay desolate till near the time of the Norman conquest, when, either from the colour of the houses, or from its conspicuous situation, it was called *Whitteby*, or the White Town, of which its present name is a contraction. The town is situated on the shore of the German Ocean, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Eske, which forms the harbour. It consists of several streets, well paved, and lighted with gas, but narrow and steep; the houses are partly of stone and partly of brick, and several of the modern buildings are spacious and elegant. In the vicinity, which is romantic and beautiful, are many elegant mansions belonging to opulent individuals. For several centuries Whitby was nothing more than a small fishing town, and the origin of its commercial consequence may be attributed to the discovery of the alum-mines in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth. Early in the seventeenth century these mines were worked, and two great branches of trade are now opened, one for supplying the alum-works with coal, and the other for the export of the alum to distant parts.

Its alum trade the origin of its commercial consequence.

Market, Saturday. Fairs, August 25, and Martinmas-day.

‡ WHITCHURCH, or BLANCMINSTER, is situated on an acclivity in a beautiful and picturesque country, and contains some neat streets and well-built houses. In the neighbourhood are three fine lakes, called Osmere, Blackmere, and Brown Mosswater; and several brooks, one of which, called Redbrook, is the boundary between England and Wales; and another separates this county from that of Chester. The inhabitants are principally employed in the malt and hop trade, and in the manufacture of shoes. King John assembled his forces here in 1211, prior to attacking the Welsh, on which occasion he penetrated to the foot of Snowdon. During the civil war, the inhabitants raised a regiment in support of their sovereign. The ruins of an ancient castle were standing in 1760, but its foundation and history are unknown. Dr. Bernard, chaplain and biographer of Archbishop Usher, and Abraham Wheelock, a celebrated linguist, were natives of this town.

Birth place of the linguist Wheelock

Market, Friday. Fairs, second Friday in April: Whitmonday; Friday after August 2; and October 23, for sheep, horned cattle, horses, swine, flaxen and hempen cloth, and some woollen.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu-lation.
16	Whitchurch* . . m. t. pa	Hants	Winchester .12	Newbury . . .12	Basingstoke 12	57	1673
34	Whitchurch ham	Somerset . . .	Sherborne . . .6	Henstridge . .1	Wincanton . .7	111	
39	Whitchurch pa	Warwick . . .	Stratford, Av.5	Shipston-o-St6	Warwick . . .12	89	261
12	Whitchurch pa	Dorset	Bridport5	Lyme Regis . .5	Beaminster . .7	141	1399
44	Whitcliffe to	W. R. York..	Ripon2	Ripley7	Boroughbrid. 7	213	198
12	Whitcombe pa	Dorset	Dorchester . .3	Weymouth . .7	Wareham . . .15	123	64
34	Whiteball ham	Somerset . . .	Wellington . .3	Sampford . . .1	Tiverton . . .11	151	
22	Whitechapel chap	Lancaster . .	Garstang . . .6	Preston10	Clitheroe . . .13	227	
53	Whiteford † pa	Flint	Holywell . . .3	St. Asaph . . .7	Caerwys . . .4	216	3333
7	Whitegate, NewCh. . pa	Chester	Northwich . .4	Middlewich . .6	Tarporley . . .7	176	909
9	Whitehaven ‡ t	Cumberland.	Workington .8	Egremont . . .6	Cockermouth 4	294	11393

WHITCHURCH * is in a low situation, under a range of chalk hills, near the river Teste, on the banks of which are several corn-mills. The town is small and irregularly built; it has a trifling silk trade.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, April 23 and June 17, for toys; July 7 and October 9, for cattle, &c.

† WHITEFORD is adjacent to the estuary of the river Dee, and abounding in lead and copper ore, zinc, calamine, chert, limestone, and coal. The church was built by Blethyn Drow, of the Mostyn family. Funeral offerings are kept up, the passing-bell punctually tolled, and the old customs carefully preserved in the parish. The village school is endowed with the interest of £141, bequeathed for its maintenance, by Thomas Williams, of Mostyn-gate. Thomas Pennant, esq., the eminent naturalist and accomplished tourist, was born at Downing, in this parish, in the year 1726, and closed his useful life in the place of his birth, A. D. 1794, at the advanced age of seventy years. Mostyn Hall is in this parish.

Birth-place of Pennant, the naturalist.

‡ WHITEHAVEN is the principal seaport in Cumberland. The town is situated in a remarkable creek, overlooked by high ground on three sides. From the south the town makes the best appearance, commanding a view of the interior of the streets, the harbour, and the castle belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, which form fine objects in the landscape. Descending by an excellent road from the north, between two small eminences, the traveller approaches the town by a fine arch of freestone, decorated with the arms of the Lowther family. In the year 1556 this town is said to have had only six houses, subsequently, being supported by the fostering hand of the Lowthers, it has risen to wealth and consequence; being at present the most eminent port in the coal trade except Newcastle. Whitehaven is a regular and well-built town, for the most part, the streets being broad and spacious, crossing each other at right angles, and the houses built with some display of taste. Upwards of 200 sail of vessels are employed in the export of coals. There are also a considerable number built for the American, the West India, and the coasting trade, and many are employed in the East India trade. The lighthouse which is not very lofty, is constructed upon a novel and most useful plan, and has a pretty appearance. The port enjoys the advantage of a twenty feet tide at springs, is perfectly dry at low water, and is defended by three batteries of cannon level with the water. The principal manufactures of this town are linen, sailcloth checks, gingham, sheetings, thread, twine, cables, tobacco, &c. Here are also some chemical works, anchor foundries, and two breweries. The coal mines at Whitehaven are perhaps the most extraordinary in the known world, and have five principal entrances called “Beermouths;” three on the south side, and two on the north side, by which horses can descend; the mines are sunk to the depth of nearly 150 fathoms, and penetrate under the sea to a great extent. These are the deepest coal mines that have hitherto been wrought below the surface of the sea. These mines are at all times

Its coal trade.

Extraordinary coal mines.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
10	Whittington *pa	Derby	Chesterfield ..3	Dronfield....3	Sheffield ....9	153	740
15	Whittington.....pa	Gloster.....	Cheltenham..5	Northleach..8	Cirencester..14	89	247
22	Whittington.....pa	Lancaster ..	Kirkby Lons..2	Burton.....5	Larcaste...14	250	542
33	Whittington.....pa	Salop	Oswestry ....3	Ellesmere ..6	Chirk.....5	175	1768
35	Whittington.....pa	Stafford	Tamworth...4	Lichfield ...3	Burton-o-T..12	119	773
39	Whittington.....to	Warwick....	Atherstone..2	Tamworth...7	Coleshill ...10	109	
42	Whittington.....chap	Worcester ..	Worcester....3	Upton.....9	Pershore ....7	111	279
23	Whittington Grange.lib	Leicester....	Leicester ....8	Ratby.....3	Loughboro' .9	104	
29	Whittington, Great..to	Northumb..	Hexham .....7	Bellingham..14	Corbridge....5	281	209
29	Whittington, Little..to	Northumb..	Hexham ....6	Bellingham..14	Corbridge....4	280	11
10	Whittle	Derby	Chap-l-Frith..5	Stockport...8	Sheffield....26	174	2266
29	Whittle	Northumb..	Alnwick ....5	Morpeth....15	Rothbury ...10	304	70
29	Whittle	Northumb..	Newcastle..11	Hexham ...11	Durham....20	278	35
22	Whittle Welsh	Lancaster ..	Chorley .....4	Wigan .....6	Ormskirk...10	206	166
22	Whittle le-Woods...to	Lancaster ..	Chorley .....3	Wigan .....10	Ormskirk...15	211	2015
28	Whittlebury	Northamp..	Towcester...4	Stony Strat..8	Brackley ....9	60	670
6	Whittlesey †....pa	Cambridge..	Peterborough6	March.....11	Wisbeach ...16	78	6019
6	Whittlesford.....pa	Cambridge..	Linton .. ...7	Cambridge ..8	Royston....10	48	524
13	Whitton.....to	Durham....	Stockton-o T.5	Durham....17	Darlington...9	246	75
17	Whitton	Hereford ...	Ludlow.....9	Leominster..11	Presteign...9	147	86
24	Whitton	Lincoln	Barton. Hum9	Crowle .....12	Brigg .....14	169	245
25	Whitton.....ham	Middlesex..	Isleworth...2	Brentford ..3	Hounslow ...1	10	
29	Whitton	Northumb..	Alnwick ....13	Rothbury ...1	Morpeth....14	303	104
58	Whitton	Radnor	Presteign...5	Knighton...5	New Radnor .5	156	131
33	Whitton	Salop	Tenbury ....4	Ludlow.....5	CleoburyMort7	137	76
36	Whitton	Suffolk	Ipswich.....5	Needham Mk7	Woodbridge..9	72	346
25	Whitton Dean ....ham	Middlesex..	Isleworth...1	Brentford ...4	Hounslow ...1	11	
29	Whittonstall.....chap	Northumb..	Hexham ....10	Gateshead..14	Durham....18	276	175
10	Whitwell	Derby	Chesterfield..11	Sheffield....14	Mansfield ..11	149	1007
27	Whitwell	Norfolk	Reepham ...3	Foulsham ...6	E. Dereham 10	110	483
32	Whitwell	Rutland	Oakham ....5	Stamford ...8	Uppingham..9	97	124
20	Whitwell	Hants	Newport ....8	Niton .....2	Shanklin ...5	97	556
40	Whitwell	Westmoreld.	Kendal .....5	Ambleside..11	Orton. ....9	267	
44	Whitwell	N. R. York..	Catterick ...3	Richmond...8	N. Allerton...7	228	86
43	Whitwell	N. R. York..	N. Malton ...6	York.....13	Helmsley ...15	212	227
13	Whitwell Ho. ex. pa. lib	Durham	Durham.....3	Hartlepool..16	Bishops Auc10	256	32

surrounding places with coal; it is also the station of hoys, which sail to and from London, alternately every week, with goods and passengers. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the oyster fisheries, and other maritime occupations. A court is held annually in February, for the due regulation of the trade.

WHIT.
STABLE.

Fair, Thursday before Whit-Sunday for pedlary and fish.

* WHITTINGTON. On Whittington moor is a public-house, called the Resolution House, from the adjournment to it of a select meeting of friends to liberty and the Protestant religion, held on the moor in 1688, and attended by the Earl (afterwards Duke) of Devonshire, the Earl of Derby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Lord Delamere, and Sir John Darcy, eldest son of the Earl of Holderness.

Resolution
House.

† WHITTLESEY is a village in the Isle of Ely. It is bounded on the north and south by branches of the river Nene, is a large and respectable place, and formerly had a market, which has been discontinued for some years. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the traces of a military way, and the numerous antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood. A public library and news-room have been lately established by subscription. Courts leet and baron are held twice a year, and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, on the third Friday in every month. Whittlesey Mere, or the White Sea, is about five or six miles long, and from two to three broad, abounding with a variety of fish, great quantities of which are sent to the London market. William de Whittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1367.

Birth-place
of William
de Whittle-
sey, Arch-
bishop of
Canterbury

Fair. June 13, for horses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
23	Whitwick pa	Leicester ..	Ashby-d-l-Z..6	Loughboro'.8	Leicester....13	109	3368
45	Whitwood to	W. R. York..	Pontefract...4	Wakefield ...6	Leeds .....10	181	306
13	Whitworth..... pa & to	Durham....	BishopsAuc 11	Durham .....4	Hartlepool..16	256	337
22	Whitworth chap	Lancaster...	Rochdale... 3	Burnley ....10	Bury .....8	201	
33	Whixhall chap	Salop	Wem.....4	Whitechurch..5	Shrewsbury .15	167	957
44	Whixley pa. & to	W. R. York..	Aldborough.. 7	York .....12	Wetherby ...8	204	968
36	Whixoe..... pa	Suffolk.....	Clare.....4	Haverhill...4	Sudbury....11	56	146
13	Whorlton chap	Durham	Barnard Cas..4	Staindrop...4	Darlington .12	242	311
44	Whorlton..... pa. & to	N. R. York..	Stokesley ...5	Yarm .....8	Thirsk .....15	232	915
29	Whorlton, East & W..to	Northumb..	Newcas.-on-T5	Morpeth....12	N. Shields ..11	280	59
45	Wibsey chap	W. R. York.	Bradford ....3	Halifax.....5	Huddersfield10	199	
39	Wibtoft chap	Warwick ...	Hinckley.... 6	Lutterworth..5	Coventry ...12	94	104
12	Wichampton... pa	Dorset	Wimborne M 5	Blandford ...7	Cranborne... 7	100	478
7	Wichhaugh to	Chester	Whitchurch.. 5	Malpas .....1	Wrexham ...10	163	35
42	Wichenford pa	Worcester ..	Worcester.. .6	Stourport...7	Bromyard ..11	117	355
21	Wichling pa	Kent	Charing.....5	Maidstone ..11	Chatham ....13	43	128
35	Wichnor pa	Stafford	Lichfield.....7	Burton-on-T..7	Rugeley ....10	126	157
54	Wick pa	Glamorg....	Bridgend ....5	Cowbridge...5	Aberavon ...17	178	349
34	Wick ham	Somerset ...	Langport ... 5	Curry Revell 1	Yeovil.....13	151	
42	Wick, or Wych..... pa	Worcester ..	Pershore ....1	Evesham ....6	Tewkesbury 10	105	280
36	Wick, Bishop's .. ham	Suffolk	Ipswich .....1	Needham M.10	Woodbridge..9	69	
34	Wick Champflow .chap	Somerset....	Bruton .....2	Castle Carey..2	Yeovil.....15	111	90
34	Wick St. Lawrence..pa	Somerset....	Axbridge ....9	Bristol .. .18	Weston-S.-M.5	136	281
42	Wick Episcopi..... to	Worcester ..	Worcester...1	Droitwich ...7	Pershore ....9	111	1389
6	Wicken pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket...7	Ely.....8	Cambridge ..14	65	892
14	Wicken Bonhunt ... pa	Essex	Saffron Wald.5	Bish. Stortf..9	Dunmow ....12	39	134
24	Wickenby..... pa	Lincoln	Wragby .....4	Lincoln .. .11	Market Ras..9	143	137
40	Wickerslack ham	Westmorel..	Orton .....5	Crosby Rav..1	Shap .....3	278	
45	Wickersley..... pa	W. R. York..	Rotherham .4	Tickhill .....8	Sheffield ...9	156	527
14	Wickes pa	Essex	Mannigtree..4	Harwich ....7	Colchester..12	63	899
14	Wickford pa	Essex	Billericay...5	Rayleigh ...5	Chelmsford..10	28	402
4	Wickham..... chap	Berks	Newbury.....6	Hungerford..5	Lamborne... 7	62	
24	Wickham chap	Lincoln	Spalding ....3	Holbeach ...6	Swineshead..8	101	
31	Wickham ham	Oxford	Banbury ....2	Deddington..5	Chip Norton13	72	
16	Wickham *..... pa	Hants	Bishops Wal.4	Portsmouth..9	Southampt..11	69	1106
14	Wickham, Bishop's..pa	Essex	Witham.....3	Chelmsford ..9	Maldon .....4	38	549
21	Wickham, Breaux... pa	Kent	Canterbury .5	Ramsgate...12	Herne Bay ...7	6	486
36	Wickham, Brook... pa	Suffolk.....	Clare.....7	Newmarket..10	Bury St. Ed.10	63	1400
21	Wickham, East† ... pa	Kent	Crayford ....3	Woolwich...3	Dartford ....6	11	399
36	Wickham, Market .pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ....13	Woodbridge..5	Saxmundham8	82	1202
14	Wickham, St Paul's..pa	Essex	Castle Hed...3	Sudbury.....4	Clare.....7	51	388
36	Wickham, Skeyth... pa	Suffolk	Eye.....5	Stowmarket..8	Debenham ..7	84	550
6	Wickham, West † .. pa	Cambridge..	Linton .....5	Haverhill...6	Newmarket..10	53	568
21	Wickham, West ... pa	Kent	Bromley ....3	Westerham..9	Dartford ....12	13	614
42	Wickhamford pa	Worcester ..	Evesham ....2	Stratford, Av14	Pershore ...10	97	146
27	Wickhampton pa	Norfolk	Acle .....4	Yarmouth ...9	Beccles ....10	116	122
27	Wicklewood pa	Norfolk	Wymondham3	Hingham....4	Attleboro' ...5	99	787
27	Wickmere..... pa	Norfolk	Aylsham ....5	Holt .....7	Cromer.....7	118	319
34	Wickmoor..... ham	Somerset ...	Wellington...3	Milverton ...2	Wiveliscombe4	148	
17	Wickton..... to	Hereford....	Leominster..4	Hereford ...11	Bromyard ...9	134	143
15	Wickwar §... m. t. & pa	Gloucester..	Bristol .....15	Bath.....17	Gloucester..21	112	972

Birth-place
of William
of Wykeham.

* WICKHAM is situated on the high-road to Gosport. This place is celebrated as the birth-place of the distinguished and munificent prelate, William of Wykeham, who was born in 1324.

Fair, May 20. for cattle:

Extensive
prospect.

† WICKHAM MARKET is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Deben. It was formerly a place of some importance, and had not only a market which has long been discontinued, but also a shire-hall, where the general quarter sessions were held, which building was taken down a few years since by the lord of the manor. The spiritual courts for the Archdeaconry of Suffolk are still held here. The church stands upon a hill, commanding a very extensive prospect, including no less than fifty churches; the spire steeple is used as a sea-mark.

‡ WICKHAM, WEST. Fair, Easter Monday, for cattle.

§ WICKWAR. A new road has recently been made hence to Wotton-under-Edge, and other improvements have been effected, but its trade is very trifling; that in clothing, which formerly was prosperous in this part of the country, having greatly declined.

Market, Monday. Fairs, April 5 and July 2. for cattle and horses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Widcombe.....pa	Somerset ..	Bath.....1	Bradford ....6	Frome .....11	107	6480
34	Widcombe, North ..tit	Somerset ...	Wells .....9	Bristol .....10	Bath .....13	119	160
11	Widdecombe-i-Moor pa	Devon.....	Ashburton ..6	Tavistock ..17	Moreton H...8	194	959
14	Widdington.....pa	Essex	Thaxted ....5	Saff. Walden..5	Bish. Stortf..9	39	386
44	Widdington.....to	W. R. York..	Aldborough..9	York .....9	Wetherby ..11	205	30
45	Widdop Gate.....ham	W. R. York..	Halifax.....1	Huddersfield..7	Bradford ....7	197	
18	Widford .....pa	Herts	Ware.....5	Hoddesdon ..6	Bish. Stort ..6	23	506
14	Widford .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ..1	Ingatstone..5	Billericay....8	28	157
15	Widford.....pa {	Gloucester }	Burford ....2	Witney .....7	Bampton ....7	71	56
		Oxford ... }					
41	Widhill .....tit	Wilts	Cricklade ....3	Swindon ....5	Highworth ..5	79	
18	Widiall .....pa	Hertford ...	Buntingford. 2	Royston ....7	Bish. Stort..11	33	247
45	Widkirk.....priory	W. R. York..	Wakefield ...6	W. Ardesley..2	Bradford ....10	188	
16	Widley .....pa.	Hants	Fareham ....2	Portsmouth..6	Havant.....4	64	512
5	Widmer .....man	Bucks.....	Gt. Marlow ..2	Hi. Wycombe.4	Henley .....7	33	
30	Widmer Poole .....pa	Notts	Nottingham...9	Loughboro' ..9	Bingham ...10	118	180
32	Widness .....to	Lancaster...	Warrington..7	Prescot.....5	Liverpool ..12	191	1986
24	Widney .....ham	Somerset ..	Ilminster....2	Donyatt ....1	Chard .....4	138	
29	Widwington..pa.& chap	Northumb..	Morpeth ....8	Alnwick....14	Rothbury ..15	297	419
11	Widworthy .....pa	Devon	Honiton ....4	Colyton.....4	Axminster...6	153	278
22	Wigan *m. t. & pa	Lancaster ..	Liverpool...21	Preston ....17	Manchester..19	200	44486

WIGAN is pleasantly situated near the source of the river Douglas. It enjoys some valuable privileges, derived from no fewer than nine royal charters; amongst these are, the trying all civil actions, the causes of which have arisen in the town, and for the trial of all felonies, not capital, committed within the borough. A court of quarter session of the peace for the borough is held four times a year. The rector of the parish is lord of the manor for the time being. The town is well supplied with water, by a company established in 1761, and well illuminated by gas, under a company chartered in 1823. The prosperity of Wigan has been materially advanced by its inland navigation: the Douglas is navigable from the town to the Ribble, at the point where it empties itself into the sea. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the town, forming a communication with Liverpool on the one hand, and to the German Ocean on the other. The Lancaster canal opens an intercourse with Kendal, in Westmoreland, and other parts. To a neighbourhood supported by manufactures, and abounding with mines of coal, for which there is always a demand proportionate to its quality, which is peculiarly excellent, and includes the beautiful cannel coal, the advantages by these branches of transmission are of high importance. The principal fabrics manufactured here are home-made linens, checks, calicoes, fustians and other cotton goods; a considerable quantity of cotton yarn is spun in the neighbourhood, besides which there are iron and brass foundries, pewter works, and upon the Douglas are several manufactories for spades, and some corn mills; the power of the steam engines employed in the various works in the town and neighbourhood is equal to that of 600 horses. There are several springs or wells in the vicinity, which exhale a sulphuric gas that bursts into a flame upon the application of a lighted candle, and continues to burn for several hours. Wigan Spa, or New Harrogate, is a strong sulphurous water, discovered some years ago, in boring for coals in a field near Scroles-bridge. It is said to greatly resemble the water of Harrogate, in Yorkshire, only that it does not contain so much saline matter. It has a considerable quantity of very fine sulphur; and has been frequently recommended in a variety of complaints with good effect. There is now a very elegant building erected for the use of those who resort to this spring, with conveniences for drinking the water, and for using it either as a hot or cold bath. There are many seats and residences in the vicinity of Wigan, occupied by noble, opulent and respectable families; some of these are in beautiful and attractive situations.

The importance of its inland navigation.

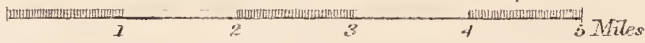
Its manufactures.

Elegant country seats in its vicinity.

Market. Monday and Friday. *Fairs.* Oct. 29, Wednesday before Holy Thursday, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth; June 27, for horses and horned cattle.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

SCALE



Beaulieu R.

Lymington

Lymington R.

Gurnet

THE SOLENT

Thorney Bay

Yarmouth

Newtown

Colwell Bay

Tollands Bay

Allum Bay

The Needles

Sun Corner

Main Bench

Freshwater Bay

Compton Bay

Brook Chine

Grange Chine

Brixton

Bay

Whale Chine

Chale

Ba

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Alderney

Guernsey

Jersey

S^t Aubin

Trinity

S^t Heliers

49°

49°

15

15

30

15

2°



50°
35

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Wigsthorpe .....ham	Northamp ..	Oundle... ..4	Lilford Hall 1	Thrapston...5	75		
23	Wigston, Magna ...pa	Leicester ...	Leicester .. .4	Mark Harb. 12	Lutterworth 11	94		2174
23	Wigston, Parva ...chap	Leicester ...	Lutterworth...7	Claybrook ..3	Hinckley...4	96		69
24	Wigtoft .....pa	Lincoln	Boston .....7	Swineshead..3	Spalding ....9	106		697
9	Wigton*....m. t. pa. to	Cumberland.	Carlisle ....11	Maryport ..17	Cockermout.15	303		6501
45	Wigton .....to	W. R. York.	Leeds .....6	Harewood ..2	Otley.....9	195		168
45	Wike .....to	W. R. York.	Bradford ....4	Birstall.....5	Halifax.....4	196		1918
45	Wike .....to	W. R. York.	Leeds .....7	Bardsey ....2	Harewood ...2	196		142
28	Wilbarston .....pa	Northamp ..	Mark. Harbo 6	Kettering....8	Uppingham..9	82		681
46	Wilberfoss ....pa. & to	E. R. York ..	Pocklington..6	York .....8	M. Weighton 11	203		580
6	Wilberton .....pa	Cambridge..	Ely .....6	Willingham 7	Cambridge..12	63		471
6	Wilbraham, Great . pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge ..7	Newmarket..8	Linton .....8	56		510
6	Wilbraham, Little .pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge ..8	Newmarket..8	Linton .....9	57		315
27	Wilby .....pa	Norfolk	East Harling 4	Attleborough 5	Nw. Buckenh5	93		123
28	Wilby .....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 2	Northampton 9	Harrold ....10	67		386
36	Wilby .....pa	Suffolk	Eye .....6	Debenham ..8	Framlingham6	91		649
41	Wilcot .....pa	Wilts	Pewsey .....2	Marlborough 7	Devizes ....9	82		677
31	Wilcote .....pa	Oxford	Witney .....4	Charlbury ..3	Woodstock ..6	68		10
4	Wild .....ham	Berks	East Ilsley... .	Hamp. Norrisl	Streatley ...5	54		
7	Wildboar Clough ...to	Chester	Macclesfield..6	Prestbury ..8	Buxton.....6	164		476
3	Wilden .....pa	Bedford	Bedford .....5	St. Neots ...8	Kimbolton ..9	55		411
43	Wildon Grange.....to	N. R. York..	Easingwold..6	Coxwold ....1	Thirsk .....7	218		27
24	Wildsworth .....ham	Lincoln	Gainsborough5	Laughton...2	Epworth ....5	156		132
30	Wilford .....pa	Notts	Nottingham...2	Kegworth ..10	Loughboro' 12	123		602
3	Wilhamsted .....pa	Bedford	Bedford .....4	Amphill ...4	Sheffield ....7	46		820
24	Wilkesby .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ..5	Tattershall 6	Spilsby .....9	129		67
7	Wilkesley .....to	Chester	Whitchurch..6	Audlem ...3	Mark Drayton5	168		
34	Wilkinthorpe ....ham	Somerset ...	Wincanton..4	Horsington..1	Stalbridge ..5	113		
11	Willand .....pa	Devon.....	Collumpton..2	Tiverton....6	Wellington..10	158		321
7	Willaston .....to	Chester	Nantwich ...2	Wybunbury..3	Sandbach....8	163		98
7	Willaston .....to	Chester	Great Neston 3	Liverpool...9	Chester ....10	193		299
33	Willaston .....ham	Salop	Drayton in H. 5	Prees.....4	Whitchurch..6	158		
46	Willby .....ham	W. R. York..	Doncaster ..4	Cantley .....1	Bawtry.....7	160		
26	Willerick .....pa	Monmouth	Caerleon ....5	Chepstow...9	Usk .....9	139		33
5	Willen, or Wyllien, .pa	Bucks.....	New. Pagnell 2	Woburn ....7	Stony Strat...7	49		98
35	Willenhall† .....pa	Stafford	Walsall .....3	Wolverhampt 4	Bilston .....2	124		5834

are the most perfect; when this structure was founded is unknown; but it is certainly of very early origin, having been repaired by Edward the Elder. Here was formerly an abbey of Augustine canons, founded about the year 1179, by Hugh Mortimer.

WIGMORE.

Fairs, May 6, and August 5, for cattle, sheep, &c.

* WIGTON stands in a pleasant and healthy situation, is a commodious and well-built town, consisting principally of one spacious street, with a narrower one extending transversely at one end of it, and contains a public subscription and a circulating library. The manufacture of checks, fustians, muslins, and ginghams, is extensively carried on; a large establishment for calico printing and dyeing; and several breweries, tanneries, &c form the chief employment of the inhabitants. The town is supplied with coal and lime from Bolton, about four miles distant, and copper ore is found within five miles. Ewan Clarke, the well-known Cumberland poet; R. Smirke, R. A., the celebrated historical painter; and Mr. George Barnes, professor of mathematics, were natives of this town.

Birth-place of Smirke, the painter.

Market, Tuesday and Friday, the former for corn only, great quantities of which are pitched in the market place.—*Fairs*, Feb. 20, a very large horse fair; April 5, for horned cattle; and Dec. 21, for cattle, butcher's meat, apples and honey; also statute fairs at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

† WILLENHALL contains extensive collieries and ironstone mines, and is crossed by the Whyrley and Essington Canal. The manufacture of iron was first established here in the reign of Elizabeth; it is now celebrated for its trade in locks, which is very extensive; many other articles of hardware are also made, particularly currycombs, gridirons, screws, &c.

Iron manufactures.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu- lation.
39	Willenhall.....ham	Warwick...	Coventry ...3	Dunchurch ..9	Rugby.....10	88	110
43	Willerby .....pa. & t	E. R. York..	Scarborough..6	N. Malton ..16	Bridlington..13	233	356
46	Willerby .....to	E. R. York..	Hull .....5	Cottingham..3	Beverley ....6	179	389
15	Willersley .....pa	Gloucester..	ChipCampden3	Evesham....6	Winchcombe10	93	327
17	Willersley .....pa	Hereford....	Weobley .....7	Hay .....7	Kington ....7	148	13
21	Willesborough.....pa	Kent	Ashford .....2	Hythe .....9	Canterbury..13	54	472
5	Willesden or Wilsdonpa	Middlesex ..	Hampstead ..3	Harrow-o. H. 5	Edgware.....5	5	1554
10	Willesley .....pa	Derby	Ashby-de-l-Z.2	Burton-on-T. 9	Derby .....16	115	63
17	Willey.....to	Hereford	Presteign....2	Knighton....4	Wigmore ....7	153	147
33	Willey .....pa	Salop	Bridgnorth...5	Broseley.....2	M. Wenlock..4	144	159
39	Willey .....pa	Warwick ...	Rugby .....6	Lutterworth...3	Hinckley ....8	89	96
16	Willhall.....ham	Hants	Alton.....1	Lassham ....3	Shaldon ....2	48	
31	Williamscott.....ham	Oxford	Banbury ....4	Croperdy ....1	Brackley ....10	73	
10	Williamsthorpe..ham	Derby	Chesterfield..4	N. Wingfield 1	Mansfield....9	147	
57	Williamston .....pa	Pembroke...	Tenby.....4	Pembroke...8	Narberth ...7	247	470
15	Williamstrip.....tit	Gloster	Fairford.....3	Cole St. Aldw.1	Burford .....8	81	
18	Willien .....pa	Hertford....	Hitchin ....3	Baldock ....3	Stevenage ...4	35	313
14	Willingale Doe ....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar..5	Chelmsford ..8	Dunmow ...10	26	466
14	Willingale Spain ..pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar..4	Chelmsford ..8	Dunmow ...11	25	230
38	Willingdon.....pa	Sussex	East Bourne. 2	Seaford.....7	Hailsham....5	64	603
6	Willingham .....pa	Cambridge..	St. Ives .....6	Cambridge .9	Ely .....12	60	1403
6	Willingham .....chap	Cambridge...	Newmarket..6	Carlton.....2	Linton .....8	56	
24	Willingham .....pa	Lincoln	Gainsboro'...6	Lincoln .....11	E. Retford..12	144	392
36	Willingham .....pa	Suffolk	Beccles.....4	Halesworth..7	Bungay.....8	107	158
24	Willingham Cherry .pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....3	Wragby.....8	Sleaford ...19	134	103
24	Willingham, North..pa	Lincoln	M. Rasen....4	Wragby.....7	Louth .....11	150	223
24	Willingham South..pa	Lincoln	Wragby ....5	Louth .....9	Horncastle 10	144	212
3	Willington .....pa	Bedford	Bedford.....5	Biggleswade 7	St. Neots....9	52	332
7	Willington .....to	Chester	Tarporley ...3	Whalley ....1	Chester.....9	181	115
10	Willington .....pa	Derby	Bur-on-Trent6	Derby .....7	Ashby-d-l-Z.10	125	402
13	Willington .....to	Durham ...	B. Auckland.4	Brancepath..3	Wolsingham 9	252	216
53	Willington .....to	Flint	Ellesmere ...5	Wrexham ...8	Chester.....15	174	388
29	Willington .....to	Northumb..	North Shields3	Wall's End ..1	Newcas-n-T. 5	280	
39	Willington .....to	Warwick,...	Ship-on-Stour2	Barcheston ..1	Mor. in Mere 7	82	
36	Willisham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Needham ....4	Ipswich .....8	Hadleigh....6	70	224
46	Willitoft.....to	E. R. York..	Howden .....5	Bubwith ....3	M. Weighton10	185	
34	Williton .....chap	Somerset....	Dunster ....6	Watchet ....2	Wiveliscombe9	154	
16	Willingham.....ham	Hants	Newport.....10	Freshwater..1	Yarmouth ..2	94	
24	Willoughby .....pa	Lincoln	Alford .....3	Burgh .....5	Spilsby. ....6	139	557
30	Willoughby .....ham	Notts	Newark .....6	Norwell.....1	Tuxford ....6	130	
39	Willoughby *pa	Warwick ...	Dunchurch..3	Daventry...5	Rugby .....6	77	376
24	Willoughby, Scott .pa	Lincoln	Folkingham .5	Sleaford ....6	Grantham ...9	111	12
24	Willoughby, Silk ...pa	Lincoln	Sleaford ....2	Folkingham..7	Grantham ...11	113	216
23	Willow'by Waterless..pa	Leicester ..	Lutterworth 6	Leicester ...8	Market Har.12	95	327
30	Willoughby-Wolds † pa	Notts	Nottingham 11	Loughboro'..8	Bingham ...11	117	465
24	Willoughton.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsboro' ..8	Kirton .....4	Lincoln ....14	147	477
11	Willsworthy.....ham	Devon.....	Tavistock....7	St. P. Tawy 3	Oakhampton10	206	
39	Wilmeccote Little..ham	Warwick ...	Strat-n-Avon 3	Alcester ....6	H.-in-Arden 6	99	
11	Wilmington .....ham	Devon.....	Honiton .....4	Colyton .....4	Axminster...6	153	
21	Wilmington .....ham	Kent	Ashford ....4	Boughton...1	Canterbury..9	54	
21	Wilmington .....pa	Kent	Dartford ....1	Farningham 4	Bexley.....3	16	724

Recently discovered sulphureous and saline springs.

* WILLOUGHBY was formerly of much more consequence than at present, and possessed of a market and fairs; it is situated on the high road from London to Holyhead, in a rural and picturesque part of the county. The houses are chiefly built of stone and thatched; and sulphureous and saline springs have within a few years been discovered, the qualities of which are similar to those of Harrogate; and bathing-places, a pump-room for drinking the waters, and cottages for the accommodation of visitors, have been erected on the spot; the waters are found efficacious in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases. Willoughby was, in the reign of Henry I., a royal demesne. After the battle of Edge Hill, the parliamentary army passed through this place, and were on the point of destroying the ancient cross, when they were dissuaded by the vicar. Roman antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity.

Antiquities found here.

† WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS. In the centre of the village stands a cross, the shaft of which, consisting of one stone, fifteen feet high, rests on a basement of four steps. A great battle was fought here during the civil wars. Coins, pavements, and other antiquities have been found in the vicinity.



WALLS END CHURCH, MIDDLESEX.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Wilmington .....ham	Salop	B. Castle....9	Chirbury ....3	Shrewsbury 15	168	
38	Wilmington .....pa	Sussex	Hailsham ...5	Eastbourne..6	Lewes .....9	64	328
34	Wilmotsham .....ham	Somerset ...	Minehead ...7	Stoke .....1	Porlock .....3	170	
7	Wilmslow.....pa	Chester.....	Macclesfield 7	Stockport....7	Altrincham..7	174	4296
10	Wilne, Great .....pa	Derby	Derby .....7	Nottingham 11	Ashby-d-l-Z.12	122	1091
10	Wilne, Little.....chap	Derby	Derby .....7	Nottingham 10	Ashby-d-l-Z.13	123	
39	Wilnecote .....chap	Warwick....	Tamworth ..3	Atherstone..6	Birmingham14	112	688
22	Wilpshire .....to	Lancaster ..	Blackburn ..4	Clitheroe ....7	Burnley....10	216	337
45	Wilsden....to. & chap	W. R. York..	Keighley ...4	Bingley ....2	Bradford ....7	203	2256
24	Wilsford .....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford ....5	Ancaster ....2	Gantham ....9	114	393
41	Wilsford .....pa	Wilts.....	Pewsey.....4	Devizes .....9	Ludgershall 11	82	529
41	Wilsford .....pa	Wilts.....	Amesbury ...2	Salisbury....7	Wilton .....7	79	130
46	Wilsick .....to	W. R. York	Doncaster ...7	Tickhill ....2	Rotherham ..9	159	
24	Wilsthorpe .....chap	Lincoln	M. Deeping..5	Gretford ....2	Bourn .....4	95	69
44	Wilsthorpe.....to	W. R. York	York .....8	K. Hammert.2	Wetherby....8	201	
43	Wilsthorpe.....to	E. R. York..	Bridlington..3	Gt. Driffield 11	Hornsea ....12	207	112
18	Wilston .....ham	Hertford ...	Tring .....2	Ivinghoe ....4	Dunstable..11	33	
23	Wilston .....ham	Leicester ...	Ashby-d-la Z.7	Breedon ....1	Derby .....8	115	
27	Wilton .....pa	Norfolk	Brandon Fer.4	Stoke Ferry 9	Littleport.. 12	82	930
34	Wilton .....pa	Somerset ...	Taunton ....1	Wellington ..6	Chard.....12	142	795
34	Wilton .....tit	Somerset ..	Bath .....9	Wells .....10	Frome .....9	112	973
41	Wilton *.....m. t	Wilts	Salisbury....3	Hindon ....12	Shaftesbury 17	84	1997
43	Wilton.....to & chap	N. R. York..	Guisborough 4	Kirk Leaton 2	Stokesley ..10	248	411

* WILTON. The town, which consists principally of one street, partially paved, is situated near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Wily, from the latter of which it derives its name. It is a town of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the Caer-Guilon, or chief seat of the British Prince, Caroilus, and subsequently the capital of the West Saxon dominions. It was a place of considerable consequence for some centuries prior to the Norman conquest; it contained several eminent religious establishments, and a mint, and gave name to the county in which it is situated. In 871 a most sanguinary battle was fought here between King Alfred and the Danes, in which the former was successful, obliging the latter to sue for peace. In the year 1003 this town was burnt by Sweyn, King of Denmark, who laid waste all the western counties of England, in revenge for Ethelred's inhuman massacre of the Danes, about two years previous. It soon, however, recovered its pre-eminence among the West Saxon towns, and continued to flourish till the year 1143, when King Stephen took possession of it, intending to convert the nunnery into a place of defence, but, being surprised by the forces of the Empress Matilda, under the command of the Earl of Gloucester, the King was obliged to flee, leaving behind him his troops and baggage, and the town was again given up to pillage, and set fire to by the conquerors. Wilton recovered from this calamity, but began to decline in the succeeding reign, in consequence of the foundation of New Sarum, and the change in the direction of the great western road which soon after followed. In 1579 this town was visited by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1603 the court resided here for a short time. Wilton has been very considerable for the manufacture of carpets, which was introduced by a former Earl of Pembroke, who brought over workmen from France for that purpose, and was the first place in England where this manufacture commenced; flannels and fancy woollens once formed a considerable branch of manufacture, but has greatly declined. At the freeschool, founded in 1706, twenty boys are educated and clothed, and an apprentice fee of £8 £10 given with each. Mr. Robert Sumpton, who was a great benefactor to this school, also bequeathed the interest of £1000 to be given annually as a marriage portion to four young women, and £2000 for the benefit of five poor men and as many women, who receive £6 per annum each. Notwithstanding the great decay of Wilton as above related, it continued for many centuries after the conquest famous for its monastic institutions, particularly its abbey, which was com-

Chief seat of
the British
Prince
Caroilus.

Historical
particulars.

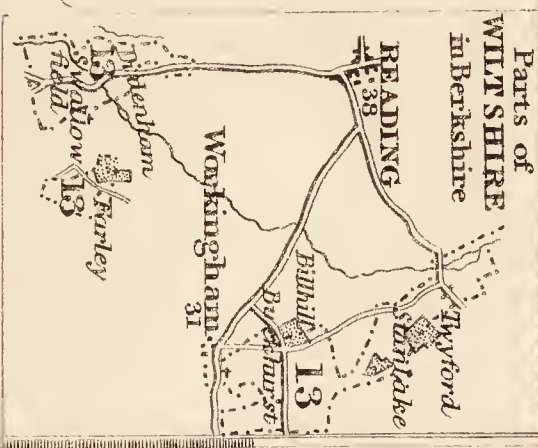
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ry bequests.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London

20 10 20 50 40

WILTSHIRE



30 40 30 40

the table, much also is under tillage. The chief crops are wheat, peas, and beans, turnips and vetches; potatoes are also extensively cultivated. The dairies are famous for the produce of cheese, which was for many years sold in the London Market under the name of Gloucestershire cheese, which it resembles in quality, but its excellence having become generally acknowledged, it is now regularly sold under the designation of North Wiltshire cheese. The greater part of South Wiltshire is included in the district called Salisbury Plain, the general character and productions of which have been noticed in a separate article. The elevation of the country relatively to the surrounding parts of the kingdom appears from the fact that it gives rise to several considerable rivers. Near the northern border rise some of the streams which unite to form the Thames. In the same district are the sources of the Lower Avon, which, after their junction at Malmesbury, pass southward by Chippenham and Melksham to near Bradford, then turning westward, the river leaving this country, goes on to Bath and Bristol. The Kennet, from different sources on Marlborough downs, runs eastward by Marlborough, Ramsbury, and Chilton, into Berkshire. The Upper Avon has its source among the hills eastward of Devizes, and it takes its course to the south, by Uphaven and Amesbury to Salisbury, where it receives the united stream of the Wily and the Nadder, and afterwards the Bourne; after which, it passes onward by Downton into Hampshire. The Wily rises at the base of Clay Hill, near Warminster, and passes by Heytesbury and Wilton, to its confluence with the Nadder. This county anciently contained the royal forests of Bradon, Blackmore or Melksham, Pewsham or Chippenham, Savernake, Pannshill, and Malshett; all which have been disafforested or alienated from the crown. The only forest remaining in the state of woodland is that of Lavernake, south-east of Marlborough, about sixteen miles in circuit, now the property of the Earl of Aylesbury. The ancient forest of Pannshill or Clarendon, near Salisbury, in which was formerly a royal palace, is now known as Clarendon Park, the seat of Sir F. H. Bathurst. Cranbourn chase, on the southern border of the county, was formerly appropriated as a forest, under a ranger appointed by Lord Rivers, as Lord of the chase; but his Lordship has recently commuted his feudal privileges for pecuniary rents. Vernditch Chase, the property of the Earl of Pembroke, adjoining the preceding, is now chiefly in a state of cultivation. Groveley Wood or Forest, situated north-west of Wilton, likewise belongs to Lord Pembroke. There are no mineral productions in this county deserving of particular notice, except freestone, of which a fine variety, used for building, is found in immense masses at Chilmark, eastward of Hindon, at Box, near Bath, and in other places. Fossil shells and other supposed antediluvian remains have been found embedded in blue clay, in the neighbourhood of Wootton-Bassett, Malmesbury and Grittleton. Wiltshire was formerly one of the principal seats of the woollen-manufacture in its various branches. Trowbridge was the centre of the district, in which vast quantities were made of superfine broad cloth and kerseymeres, but these fabrics have been rivalled in Yorkshire, and the trade here has consequently declined. The flannel and fancy woollen goods, for which Salisbury was once famed, are now made but in small quantities; but the city is still noted for its cutlery. At Wilton the manufactures of kerseymeres, linsey-woolsey, and especially carpets, are carried on to a great extent. At Mere, and in the neighbourhood, are made dollas, bed-ticking, and other linen goods; and at Aldbourne cotton articles are manufactured. This county is famous for its malt liquor, provincially termed "strong beer," considerable quantities of which are sold in London and other places, under the name of Kennet or Devizes ale.

WILTSHIRE.

Source of the
Upper Avon.Cranbourn
Chase.Manufac-
tures of
fancy and
woollen
goods.



WINCHESTER.

HAMPSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delimited.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
15	Winchcombe*..m. t. pa	Gloster	Cheltenham..7	Tewkesbury 10	Evesham ...19	99	2514	
38	Winchelsea† bo. m. t. pa	Sussex	Rye .....3	Hastings ....7	Tenterden ..10	64	772	
5	Winchendon, Neth..pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...6	Thame .....5	Bicester ....12	44	294	
5	Winchendon, Upper..pa	Bucks	Aylesbury .. 5	Thame .....7	Bicester ....13	43	1223	
16	Winchester ‡city	Hants	Southampt...12	Basingstoke 18	Salisbury ...24	64	9212	

* WINCHCOMBE, or WINCHELCOMBE, is situated in a beautiful vale at the base of the Cotswold Hills, by which it is nearly surrounded, leaving the little river Isbourne flowing near it on the south and east. The town consists principally of three streets, extending in a line from east to west, with others branching from them; the houses are in general low, and of stone. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of paper and silk, for the former of which there are two large mills, and one for the latter; there is also a tan-yard on a moderate scale; cotton stockings and pins are also manufactured; and the parochial poor are employed in agricultural operations and the spinning of linen and woollen. Until the reign of Charles I. this place was noted for the cultivation of tobacco, which is said to have been first planted here after its introduction into the kingdom, in 1583. This town, which is of great antiquity, was anciently surrounded by a wall, and previously to the time of Canute was, with a small surrounding district, a county of itself; but in the reign of that monarch, Edric, who governed under him as Viceroy, divested it of its independence, and annexed it to the county of Gloucester. About half-a-mile from the town are the beautiful remains of the magnificent castle of Sudeley, formerly belonging to the Botelers, lords of Sudeley. Winchcombe gave birth to Dr. Christopher Mercet, an eminent naturalist and philosopher, who was born in 1614.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, last Saturday in March; May 6; and July 28; for horses, sheep, and horned cattle.

† WINCHELSEA. The ancient town of this name, situated near the Camber point, was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Romans, but was entirely swallowed up by the sea about the close of the thirteenth century. The present town, which is situated at the distance of a mile and a half from the sea, was built upon an eminence in order to prevent a similar accident, by Edward I., by whose munificence it was surrounded by walls and defended by three strong gates, which formed the principal entrances, and are still in good preservation. The town occupies a space nearly two miles in circumference, divided into squares by streets intersecting each other at right angles. No trade or particular branch of manufacture is now carried on, and the market has nearly fallen into disuse. The remains of antiquity still in existence are, the ruins of Camber Castle, erected by Henry VIII., a circular fortress with a round tower which was the keep, the ancient gates of the town, and the interesting ruins of a monastery of gray friars, founded by Edward II.

Market Saturday, nearly disused.—Fair, May 14, for cattle and pedlery.

‡ WINCHESTER is an ancient city, having a separate jurisdiction. It occupies the eastern declivity of an eminence, at the base of which flows the river Itchen, which is navigable for barges to the sea. It appears to have been founded at a period of remote antiquity, and was called by the Britons Caer Gwent, or the White City, from its being built on a chalky soil. In the course of the first century, previous to the Christian era, this part of the island was invaded, and its original inhabitants were extirpated or reduced to slavery, by a powerful tribe of emigrants from Belgic Gaul, who made this place their metropolis, and extended their dominion over nearly the whole territory southward of the Thames, which they held till they were in turn conquered by the

Cultivation
of tobacco.

Ancient re-
mains.

Historical
details.

WINCHES-
TER.Prince Vor-
tigern.Public build-
ings.Battle of
Naseby.

Romans, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. It became one of the principal Roman stations, and fortifications were raised here about A.D. 50, by the proprietor, Ostorius Scapula, traces of which still remain in various places. Two Roman temples are said to have existed here, one dedicated to Apollo, or the Sun, and the other to the Goddess of Concord, near the site of the present cathedral church. Near the city have been discovered sepulchral urns, coins, and other Roman antiquities. It seems probable that after the greater part of South Britain was subjected to the Romans, they still suffered some of the native chiefs to exercise a delegated authority and enjoy the regal title. Among these petty princes one of the most noted was Lucius, who lived in the second century, and is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the third in descent from the celebrated Caradock, or Caratacus, and to have reigned at Winchester. He is said not only to have introduced Christianity into Britain, but likewise to have founded an episcopal see, and to have erected a cathedral church in this city, which was destroyed during the time of the Dioclesian persecution. The imperial usurpers Caraucius and Alectus, are said to have made this place the seat of their government, and here considerable quantities of their coins have been discovered. At a subsequent period the British Prince Vortigern also made Winchester his metropolis; and after the conquest of this part of the island by Cerdric and his successors, it became the capital of the kingdom of the West Saxons, which pre-eminence it probably retained till the reign of Athelstan, in the tenth century. And though London has long since superseded it as the metropolis of the kingdom, a memorial of its ancient superiority remains in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ells and Winchester quarts, the use of which has but recently been replaced by imperial measures. During the invasions of England by the Danes, Winchester was repeatedly the scene of their ravages; the place was plundered and burnt by them in the reign of Ethelbald in 862; and here is said to have commenced the horrible and disgraceful massacre of the Danes, by order of the dastardly Ethelred II. in 1002. After the Norman conquest, Winchester was frequently the residence of the sovereign, hence were issued several of the laws and ordinances of William I., and here took place the coronation of William Rufus. Soon after this period this city appears to have attained the highest importance: it had a royal mint, treasury, and public record office, and likewise a grand palace, and a strong castle erected by William I., besides another belonging to the Bishop. In the reign of Stephen it was the scene of hostilities between his partisans and those of the Empress Matilda, in the cause of which the city suffered greatly, and nearly half its buildings are said to have been destroyed. King John held a parliament or great council at Winchester, in 1203, and in 1206 he kept his court here at Christmas; and this was the birth-place of Henry his son, hence called Henry of Winchester, afterwards Henry III. Parliaments were held here in 1371, 1392, and 1449, and in the Castle of Winchester, Henry VII. and his Queen resided at the period of the birth of their son Prince Arthur. In 1522 Henry VIII. entertained at Winchester his imperial guest, Charles V., when the famous Round Table, commemorating King Arthur and his knights, was newly painted, and an inscription was placed on it, commemorating the King's festival, which tablet is still preserved in the assize-hall. At the beginning of the civil war under Charles I., the parliamentary general, Sir William Waller, took possession of the castle, but towards the end of 1643 it was recaptured, and garrisoned by the royalists, who held it till after the battle of Naseby, when it was taken after a week's siege, and the fortress was demolished, as likewise were the Bishop's castle of Wolvesey, and several

churches and public buildings. On the site of the old castle the erection of a royal palace was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1683, and the principal floor consists of a noble range of apartments, but the death of Charles II. prevented the completion of the building, which, during the long war with France, was occupied with military prisoners on parole, and has since been converted into barracks. This city was devastated by the plague in the years 941, 1348, and finally in 1668; and in the western suburbs has been erected an obelisk, with an inscription, recording those calamitous visitations. A charter of privileges was granted to the city by Henry II., in 1184, under which the heads of the corporation claim, by the tenure of grand serjeantry, the superintendence of the royal kitchen and laundry, at the coronation of our sovereigns. Winchester is the seat of a Bishopric, which includes Hampshire and Surrey. Its original foundation has been dated in 636, after the conversion of the West Saxons to Christianity, by St. Birinus, who became the first Bishop. In the reign of Ina, King of Wessex, this diocese was divided into two, Winchester remaining the seat of one of them, whilst the other was established at Sherborne. The cathedral establishment here was overturned by the Danes, and on its restoration it became an episcopal college of secular clerks. The cathedral church, which is situated in an area near the middle of the city, was anciently dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Swithin, but in the reign of Henry VIII. it was re-dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity. It is a cruciform edifice, of great extent and of massive architecture, in which the Norman style prevails, with a low square tower in the centre, the upper part of which is richly ornamented. The erection of this church was commenced by Walkelyn, the first Norman Bishop, in 1079, though portions of the lower walls and foundations doubtless belonged to an anterior structure; it was afterwards enlarged by Bishop Edington, and was partly rebuilt by that distinguished prelate, William of Wykeham, towards the close of the fourteenth century. As might be expected from the erection of different parts of this building at distant periods, it exhibits considerable diversities of style, but its magnitude and grandeur prevent the ill effect which such incongruities of design might produce in a building of smaller dimensions. The transepts chiefly display the characteristics of Norman architecture, as also does the tower; the west front is a beautiful example of the decorated Gothic style, having a finely ornamented triple doorway; and in the interior of the nave the centre is divided from the aisles by ranges of clustered pillars, from which spring pointed arches, and the groined roof is embellished with rich tracery, exhibiting armorial bearings and devices; the choir, which in style resembles the nave, includes the lower area of the central tower, and it has a finely-groined ceiling. Here are the episcopal throne, the prebendal stalls, and the pulpit, which are handsomely adorned with tabernacle work. Over the altar is a fine painting of the resurrection of Lazarus, and the floor in front of it displays a beautiful tessellated pavement. Behind the altar is a stone screen, with ornamented niches, in which were statues, destroyed during the civil war. The noble east window now displays only the relics of the stained glass with which it was anciently ornamented. In the south aisle of the choir is the sepulchral chapel of Bishop Richard Fox, richly and elaborately ornamented in the latest pointed style; and in the north aisle is Bishop Gardner's chapel, the design of which exhibits an incongruous mixture of the Grecian and Gothic styles. The Lady chapel, which was erected by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy, who died in 1204, has a fine groined roof, and an eastern window ornamented with stained glass. Among the tombs and monuments may be mentioned the beautiful chapels of Cardinal Beaufort and Bishop Waynfleet, the

WINCHES-
TER.Cathedral
establish-
ment.Norman
architectureTombs and
monuments

WINCHES-
TER.Grammar
School.Foundation
of Christ's
Hospital.Public Infir-
mary.

tomb of William Rufus, in the centre of the choir, that of Bishop Peter Mews, and that of the Lord Treasurer of Weston, Earl of Portland, who died in the reign of Charles I. The ancient font, of black marble, is ornamented with sculpture descriptive of scenes in the life of St. Nicholas. The entire length of the cathedral, from east to west, is 545 feet, that of the Lady chapel being 54 feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles is 87 feet, that of the choir 40 feet, the length of the transept from north to south is 186 feet, the height of the nave is 76 feet, and that of the central tower 138 feet. The prior's hall, and other portions of the conventual buildings, now form the deanery, and the refectory and two kitchens are still remaining. Among the institutions of this city the most distinguished is the college founded by William of Wykeham. A grammar-school appears to have existed here at an early period, and on the site of it, in 1837, Wykeham erected the present noble college, and endowed it for a Warden, ten secular priests, who are perpetual fellows, three priest chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, a first and second master, and seventy scholars. The founder, who drew up a code of statutes for the government of this seminary, designed it as an appendage to New College, Oxford, which was also his foundation. The buildings comprise two large quadrangles, the entrance to which is under a noble gateway, ornamented with turrets and statutes, and on the side of the first quadrangle, opposite to the entrance is a second gateway, surmounted by a tower, and this leads to the inner quadrangle, in which are the schools and a long cloister, and enclosures for the diversions of the scholars: over the door or the schools is a statue of the founder; between the two courts or quadrangles is the chapel, which has a fine groined roof, and windows adorned with beautiful tracery and painted glass. There are a number of scholarships and exhibitions for those who do not obtain fellowships in the college, and there is also a superannuated fund, established by Dr. Cobden. Adjoining the college on the west, is a spacious quadrangular building, forming a detached school for commoners, or young gentlemen not on the foundation, where they live in a collegiate manner under the immediate superintendence of the head master. Christ's Hospital was founded in 1586, by Peter Symonds, esq., for the support of six single men, and the education and support of four poor boys, with an endowment, at present amounting to about £420 a-year. There is also a charity-school for thirty boys, and another for fifty girls, supported by subscription; besides which there is a national school, for children of both sexes. St. John's House or Hospital, in the High-street, is said to have been originally founded by a Bishop of Winchester in the tenth century; it subsequently belonged to the Knights Templars, and after the suppression of their order in the reign of Edward II. it was refounded for the temporary support of sick and lame soldiers, and other necessitous persons, and it was placed under the superintendence of the corporation, who, after the dissolution of religious houses, obtained entire possession of it, and subsequently made use of the great hall for their public meetings. The old chapel of the hospital has been converted into a school-room, for the instruction of twenty-four boys, by a master who receives £22 a-year, from property left in 1701, by William Over; and in another part of the hospital are almshouses for six poor widows, founded by Ralph Lamb, in 1558. Near the cathedral is a college or almshouse, founded by Bishop Morley, in 1672, for the residence and support of ten clergymen's widows. The county hospital or public infirmary, in Parchment-street, was founded in 1736, for the relief of sick and maimed persons belonging to the county. It is an extensive building, consisting of a centre and wings, and it has been recently enlarged, and is conveniently adapted for its intended purpose. The city con-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond	Popu- lation
16	Winchfield .....pa	Hants	Odiham .....3	Basingstoke..9	Farnham ....7	38	227	
25	Winchmore Hill ..chap	Middlesex ..	Enfield .....2	Chip Barnet..5	Highate .....5	9		
11	Winckley* .....pa	Devon	Chumleigh ..5	Torrington...12	Crediton ....14	194	1579	
7	Wincle.....to. & chap	Chester	Macclesfield..6	Congleton ...8	Leek .....8	162	453	
27	Windale.....pa	Norfolk	Beccles.....2	Loddon.....5	Bungay.....6	111		
9	Winder .....to	Cumberland.	Whitehaven..5	Lamplugh...4	Egremont ...6	296		
40	Winder, High ....ham	Westmorl ..	Penrith .....5	Barton .....2	Shap .....7	284		
40	Winder, Low .....to	Westmorl ..	Penrith.....4	Barton .....1	Shap .....8	285		
40	Windermere† .....pa	Westmorl ..	Kendal .....9	Ambleside ...3	Hawkshead..4	271	1632	
39	Winderton .....ham	Warwick ...	Shipston, Stou5	Brailes .....1	Banbury ....9	80		
40	Winderworth .....ham	Westmorl ..	Appleby ....10	Cliburn.....3	Penrith.....4	280		
22	Windle .....to	Lancaster ..	Prescot.....4	St Helens ..1	Wigan .....9	200	5825	

sists of a spacious street, extending about half a mile from north to south, intersected at right angles by several smaller streets, of nearly an equal length. The buildings chiefly occupy the area within the ancient walls, which were built of flint, and strengthened by small towers, placed at short distances from each other. There were anciently four gates, but the west gate alone is now remaining, the others having been taken down in consequence of an act of parliament for the improvement of the city, passed in 1770. A handsome stone bridge has been erected over the river Itchen, and some of the branches into which the stream is divided pass beneath the High-street. In the middle of the city is a beautiful cross, ornamented with tabernacle work and crocketed pinacles, in the later pointed style of architecture, arranged in three stages, in the whole forty-three feet in height. It was built by the guild or fraternity of the Holy Cross, founded by Henry VI. The trade of this city is quite inconsiderable, and the manufactures are almost all of a local description. Coal and other heavy articles are brought hither by a canal from Woodmill, about two miles above the Itchen ferry, near Southampton. Among the ancient religious institutions in this city and its vicinity, one of the most important is the hospital of St. Cross, founded in 1132, by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and brother to King Stephen, who bestowed on it a considerable endowment, which was afterwards much augmented by Cardinal Beaufort. At the reformation, its revenue amounted to £184 4s. 2d., and it having escaped the destruction in which religious houses in general were then involved, it still exists, as an establishment for the support of a master, a chaplain, a steward, and thirteen brethren. The buildings comprised two quadrangles, but the south side of one of them has been taken down. The church or chapel of St. Cross, in the inner court, is a cruciform building, exhibiting a mixture of the Norman and Gothic styles, and its most ancient portion is peculiarly interesting, from the traces it affords of some of the characteristic features of pointed architecture. Hyde Abbey was originally founded by Alfred the Great, as a monastery for canons regular, who being replaced by Benedictine Monks, the latter removed their station to a spot without the north wall of the city; and the abbey, having been destroyed in the civil war between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda, was rebuilt with great magnificence in the reign of Henry II. The abbot was one of the mitred peers of parliament; and the revenues belonging to it, at its dissolution, amounted to £865 ls. 6d.

WINCHES-
TER.

Pointed style
of architec-
ture.

Hyde Abbey

Market, Wednesday and Saturday, the latter for corn.—*Fairs*, first Monday in Lent, for bacon, cheese, leather, and horses; August 2, and September 12, for cheese; and October 24, leather, horses, bullocks and sheep.

* WINCKLEY. *Fairs*, first Monday in August, for cattle; and Michaelmas-day.

† WINDERMERE derives its name from the beautiful lake, anciently called Wynandermere, which is twelve miles long, about one broad, and forty fathoms deep. It is studded with many picturesque

Lake Win-
dermere.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
37	Windlesham.....pa	Surrey.....	Bagshot .....1	Chobham....3	Egham .....8	26	1912
13	Windlestone .....to	Durham....	Rushy Ford..2	St. Andrew A3	Durham ....10	251	202
10	Windley .....to	Derby	Derby .....5	Duffield ....1	Belper .....2	131	204
18	Windridge ward	Hertford....	St. Albans ...2	Hemel Hemp 5	Watford ....7	21	
15	Windrush .....pa	Gloster	Northleach ..6	Burford .....4	Stow-o-Wold 9	76	291
44	Windsley .....to	W. R. York..	Ripley .....3	Pateley Bri...7	Ripon .....7	217	
4	Windsor, or N. Wind- } sor *....bo. m. t pa }	Berks	Reading ....19	Henley-n-T. 15	High Wyco..16	22	7103
4	Windsor, Old.....pa	Berks	New Windsor 2	Staines.....5	Colnbrook ...5	21	1453
46	Winestead.....pa	E. R. York ..	Patrington ..2	Hedon .....8	Hornsea ....18	190	139
27	Winfarthing.....pa	Norfolk	Diss .....4	New Bucken 4	Kenninghall..5	90	703
34	Winford .....pa	Somerset ..	Bristol .....7	Wroughton...5	Wells .....13	125	
12	Winford Eagle .....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..8	Bridport ....8	Beaminster ..8	128	134
17	Winforton .....pa	Hereford ..	Hay .....6	Kington ....7	Hereford...15	149	158
12	Winfrith, Newburgh.pa	Dorset.....	Wareham ...8	Dorchester ..9	Weymouth...10	223	891
5	Wing .....pa	Bucks	Leighton B..4	Aylesbury ...7	Tring.....8	41	152
32	Wing .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham..3	Oakham ....5	Stamford ...10	92	307
13	Wingate .....to	Durham	Durham ....8	Kelloe .....2	Hartlepool..10	254	115
29	Wingates .....to	Northumb..	Morpeth ....9	Long Horsley4	Rotlbury ....5	298	163
34	Wingsbury Hill ..ham	Somerset....	Pensford ....3	Marksbury ..1	Bath .....5	111	
10	Wingerworth pa	Derby	Chesterfield..3	Wirksworth 11	Alfreton .....9	148	471
3	Wingfield .....ham	Bedford	Dunstable ...4	Chalgrave ...1	Hockliffe ....2	37	
21	Wingfield .....to	Kent	Wrotham ....0	Farningham .7	Maidstone ..10	24	

WINDER-
MERE.

Annual
Regattas.

Historical
details.

St. George's
Chapel.

islands, the principal of which, called Bello, the property of Mr. Curwen, is richly wooded, and adorned with a beautiful circular mansion. In the centre of another, bearing the name of the lake, stood Holme House, which was besieged for the parliament by Colonel Briggs, who, on the siege of Carlisle being raised, was obliged to abandon it. On a smaller one, called Lady Holme, formerly stood a chapel, dedicated to the virgin Mary. This beautiful and expansive lake is well stocked with fish, of which char are the most esteemed, and are taken in nets between the months of October and May, when they are potted and sent to different parts of the kingdom. On its margin are several good inns for the accommodation of visitors, at two of which, Low Wood and Ferry inns, grand regattas are held annually, about the beginning of September ; these public spectacles are attended by most of the families of distinction, and terminate with balls, exhibitions of fireworks, &c.

* WINDSOR, or NEW WINDSOR. This place owes its importance and probably its origin to the royal castle or palace which has been the favourite residence of some of our most distinguished sovereigns, and the scene of grand tournaments during the ages of chivalry, and of various other festivities and national assemblies. When Domesday-book was compiled, the castle, then recently erected by William the Conqueror, belonged to the manor of Clewer, and it was probably within that parish, of which Windsor was formerly a chapelry: it subsequently became the seat of an extensive honour. The Norman conqueror kept the festival of Whitsuntide here in 1071 ; and the following year a synod was held at Windsor, in which the province of York was made subject to Canterbury. On the occurrence of the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, Windsor Castle was garrisoned by the troops of the latter ; and Colonel Venn, subsequently one of the judges of the high court of justice, was appointed governor. Prince Rupert made an ineffectual attack on the castle in the autumn of 1642 ; but it remained in the possession of the parliament during the war, and in 1648 it became the prison of the misguided monarch. Charles II., on his restoration, finding that the castle had suffered much from violence and neglect, caused it to be well repaired and richly furnished ; and he afterwards made it his usual summer residence. George III. frequented Windsor more than his immediate predecessors, and under his direction, and in great part from his privy purse, St. George's Chapel was completely repaired, and the north front of the upper ward

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond	Popu- lation.
36	Wingfield pa	Suffolk	Eye .....6	Harlestone ..5	Debenham..11	94	668	
41	Wingfield, or Winkfi pa	Wilts	Trowbridge..2	Bradford ....3	Frome .....7	101	288	
10	Winfield, North ....pa	Derby	Chesterfield..5	Wirksworth 11	Alfreton ....6	145	1691	
10	Wingfield, South* ..pa	Derby	Alfreton.....2	Wirksworth...7	Chesterfield 10	141	1691	
21	Wingham† pa	Kent	Canterbury ..6	Sandwich ....7	Dover .....12	64	1115	

was partially restored to its original appearance. The long illness of the King interrupted the progress of the works of improvement, which were resumed and prosecuted on an extensive scale after the accession of George IV. In the spring of 1824 a parliamentary grant of £300,000 was voted for the general improvement of the castle, and the execution of the undertaking was entrusted to Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. Subsequent grants have raised the sum appropriated for the buildings alone to £771,000. The castle in its present state consists of two courts or wards, between which is the keep or round tower; the whole occupying about twelve acres of ground, and having batteries and bastions for defence. The castle is situated on a high hill, commanding the Thames; and around it is a terrace, the declivity leading to which is faced with a rampart of freestone, extending 1780 feet. Opposite the long walk is the entrance gateway, on the east side of which is the York tower, and on the west side the Lancaster tower, which was built in 1824, by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. Immediately fronting this gateway is the principal entrance to the state apartments. Windsor was made a free borough by Edward I. in 1276, and from that period till 1314 it was also the county-town. The inhabitants obtained a charter from James I. and another from Charles II., which was surrendered in the following reign, but restored after the revolution in 1688. The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground, and it consists of six principal streets, and several of less importance, well paved, and lighted with gas. A handsome iron bridge of three arches, supported by granite piers, forms a communication across the Thames between Windsor and Eton. The trade and manufactures are almost wholly such as are dependent on the wants of the inhabitants and the occasional residents; but Windsor is famous for its ale, much of which is sent for sale to the metropolis and other places. This town gives the title of Earl to the Marquis of Bute. Windsor Forest, situated to the south and west of the town, was formerly 120 miles in circumference, but at present its bounds are reduced to about fifty-six miles. The great park contains 3800 acres; and the little park, on the north and east sides of the castle, 500 acres.

WINDSOR.

Windsor
Castle.Windsor
Park.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday, the latter chiefly for corn.—*Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, for horses and cattle; July 5, for ditto, sheep, and wool; October 24, for horses and cattle.

* WINGFIELD, SOUTH, possesses a considerable and increasing trade in stocking-weaving, for which about 200 frames are in active operation. The manor-house, once a splendid and spacious edifice, erected by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, lord treasurer in the reign of Henry VI., is now an extensive and interesting ruin: it was garrisoned for the parliament at the commencement of the civil wars, but being taken by the Earl of Newcastle, it was made a royal garrison; it sustained a siege in 1644, and was compelled to surrender, and about two years afterwards was dismantled, by order of parliament.

† WINGHAM is situated on the high road from Canterbury to Deal; it formerly had a market, which has long since been discontinued. The petty sessions for the division are holden here. William de Wingham, Bishop of London and Chancellor in the reign of Henry III., was born in this parish.

Birth-place
of William
de Wingham.

Fairs, May 12 and November 12, for cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
5	Wingrave .....pa	Bucks.....	Aylesbury ...5	Leighton B..6	Tring .....7	40	783
30	Winkbourne.....pa	Notts.....	Southwell ..3	Newark .....7	Ollerton .....8	131	134
4	Winkfield.....pa	Berks.....	Windsor ....6	Maidenhead..6	Oakingham ..7	26	2009
44	Winksley....to. & chap	W.R. York..	Ripon .....4	Pateley Br...7	Masham.....8	216	259
15	Winkton .....ham	Gloucester..	C. Campden..4	Pebworth...1	Evesham ....6	94	
16	Winkton .....tit	Hants.....	Christchurch 2	Ringwood ...6	Lymington..11	100	115
13	Winlaton ...pa. & chap	Durham....	Gateshead ..6	Ryton .....2	Durham ....15	274	3951
22	Winmarleigh .....to	Lancaster ..	Garstang ....3	Lancaster ..10	Kirkham....12	232	272
16	Winnall.....pa	Hants.....	Winchester..1	Alresford ...7	Basingstoke..17	64	138
4	Winnersh.....lib	Berks.....	Wokingham..4	Hurst .....1	Reading .....5	33	531
7	Winnington .....to	Chester	Northwich..1	Gt. Budworth 2	Frodsham....9	175	256
35	Winnington .....to	Stafford	Drayton-n-H.5	Macklestone..1	Nantwich ...11	158	249
8	Winnowe, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Lostwithiel..3	Fowey .....5	West Looe....9	231	1048
9	Winscales .....to	Cumberland.	Workington..3	Whitehaven..6	Cockermouth 7	300	109
34	Winscombe .....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge ....2	Weston-s-Me..8	Wrington ....7	132	1526
11	Winscot .....ham	Devon.....	Torrington ..3	Chumleigh..11	Hatherley ...11	192	
34	Winsford .....pa	Somerset ...	Dulverton ...5	Dunster .....9	Porlock ,9	167	524
34	Winsham .....pa	Somerset ...	Chard .....4	Crewkherne..5	Axminster ...7	137	932
10	Winshill.....to	Derby.....	Burton-on-T.1	Ashby-d-la-Z.7	Derby .....10	117	342
9	Winskill.....to	Cumberland.	Penrith.....7	Addingham ..1	Alston .....11	290	
16	Winslade .....pa	Hants.....	Basingstoke..3	Odiham.....6	Alton .....8	46	134
10	Winsley .....ham	Derby.....	Matlock.....4	Darley .....2	Winster.....1	146	728
41	Winsley.....chap	Wilts.....	Bradford ....2	Bath .....5	Frome .....9	102	2847
5	Winslow* ..m. t. & pa	Bucks.....	Buckingham 7	Aylesbury ..10	Stony Stratf..9	49	1290
17	Winslow. ....to	Hereford ...	Bromyard ...3	Leominster...9	Hereford....12	127	450
22	Winstanley-in-Ma...to	Lancaster ..	Wigan.....5	St. Helens ...5	Newton .....6	199	731
10	Winster† ..m. t. & chap	Derby.....	Bakewell ....6	Matlock ....4	Ashborne ....10	146	962
40	Winster .....chap	Westmorl ..	Kendal.....7	Bowness ....3	Milnthorpe...9	264	
13	Winston .....pa	Durham....	Bernard Cas..6	Darlington ..10	Bishops Auc.10	251	327
15	Winston .....pa	Gloster	Cirencester ..7	Stroud .....8	Gloucester ..11	96	211
15	Winston .....chap	Gloster	Northleach ..5	Cirencester...7	Fairford.....7	86	164
27	Winston .....pa	Norfolk	Beccles .....2	Loddon .....5	Bungay ... ..5	111	
57	Winston .....pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W.5	Narberth ...6	Fishguard ...14	246	828
36	Winston .....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 7	Debenham ..1	Ipswich ....12	81	398
4	Winterbourn ....chap	Berks.....	Newbury ....4	Hungerford ..8	Lamborne ...10	60	326
15	Winterbourne .....pa	Gloster	Bristol .....7	Chip Sodbury 7	Thornbury ..7	115	2889
12	Winterbourne Abb..pa	Dorset	Dorchester ..5	Bridport ....10	Weymouth ..9	125	133
41	Winterbourne Bas..pa	Wilts.....	Marlborough 7	W. Bassett ..6	Calne .....8	82	288
12	Winterbourne Clen..pa	Dorset.....	Blandford Fo.4	Dorchester..13	Wareham ...12	107	84
41	Winterbourne Dan..pa	Wilts.....	Salisbury ....4	Amesbury ...5	Andover....15	79	161
41	Winterbourne Earls.pa	Wilts.....	Salisbury ....3	Amesbury ...5	Andover....15	79	243
12	Winterbourne Far..pa	Dorset	Dorchester ..2	Bridport ....16	Weymouth ..7	122	
41	Winterbourne Gun..pa	Wilts.....	Salisbury ....5	Amesbury ...5	Andover....14	78	166
12	Winterbourne St. M..pa	Dorset	Dorchester ..3	Bridport ....13	Weymouth ..8	123	369
12	Winterbourne Mon..pa	Dorset	Dorchester ..2	Bridport ....15	Weymouth ..6	122	101
41	Winterbourne Mon..pa	Wilts.....	Marlborough 7	Wootton Bas..8	Calne.....7	82	263
12	Winterbourne Stap..pa	Dorset	Dorchester ..4	Bridport ....11	Weymouth ...9	124	176
41	Winterbourne Stoke.pa	Wilts.....	Amesbury ..5	Wilton .....6	Salisbury ....9	82	270

Cultivation of the white poppy.

* WINSLOW is a place of considerable antiquity, situated on the brow of a hill, and consists principally of three streets; the houses are chiefly of brick, and are in general well built. The inhabitants are employed in lace-making. The land in the vicinity is extremely fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The white poppy was so successfully cultivated here in 1821, as to produce sixty pounds of opium, worth at least £75 from four acres; and the following year £143 from eleven acres; for which, on both occasions the prize of thirty guineas was awarded by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts Manufactures, and Commerce.

Market.—Fairs, Feb. 18; March 20; Holy Thursday; Aug. 21; Sept. 22; and November 26, for cattle; Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, and first and second Thursday following, for hiring servants.

Its cotton trade.

† WINSTER is situated between the river Derwent and the Cromford and High Peak Railway, about three miles from each. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining, which was formerly carried on to a very considerable extent; the cotton trade was established at one period, but is now extinct.

Market. Saturday.—Fair, Easter Monday.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
12	Winterbourne Whit*pa	Dorset	Blandford ...5	Dorchester ..12	Wareham ..10	108	513	
12	Winterbourne Zels...pa	Dorset	Blandford ...6	Dorchester ..16	Wareham...7	109	233	
44	Wlnterburn.....to	W. R. York..	Skipton.....7	Gargrave ....4	Settle .....8	223		
17	Wintercot.....to	Hereford ...	Leominster ..3	Weobley ....6	Pembridge ..6	140		
34	Winterhay .....ham	Somerset ...	Ilminster ....1	Taunton ....10	Langport ....9	136		
34	Winterhead .....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge ....2	Shipham ....1	Wroughton...5	129		
24	Winteringham ....pa	Lincoln	Barton .....8	Crowle.....13	Brigg .....11	166	726	
19	Winteringham, L. ham	Hunts.....	St. Neots ....3	Caxton .....7	Huntingdon...9	47		
19	Winteringham, U. ham	Hunts.....	St. Neots....2	Caxton .....6	Huntingdon...8	46		
45	Winterset .....to	W. R. York..	Wakefield...5	Wragby.....2	Pontefract ...7	180	149	
41	Winterslow, E. & W..pa	Wilts	Salisbury ...6	Amesbury ..8	Andover....13	77	749	
24	Winterton† .....pa	Lincoln	Barton .....8	Crowle.....11	Brigg .....9	164	1295	
27	Winterton‡ .....pa	Norfolk	Caistor .....6	Acle .....10	Norwich....20	128	631	
24	Winthorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby ....11	Burgh .....4	Wainfleet ...6	134	244	
30	Winthorpe.....pa	Notts	Newark .....2	Lincoln .....16	Tuxford ....11	126	228	
40	Winton§.....to	Westmorl...	Kirkby Steph.1	Brough .....3	Appleby .....9	267	267	
44	Winton .....to	N. R. York..	Northallerton4	Stokesley ..11	Thirsk.....10	227	145	
43	Wintringham..pa. & to	E. R. York.	New Malton ..7	Gt. Driffield..14	Bridlington..21	210	589	
19	Winwick .....pa {	Hunts and }	Oundle .....6	Huntingdon, 11	Peterboro' ..16	70	326	
22	Winwick || ....pa. & to	Lancaster ..	Warrington..3	Newton.....2	Leigh.....7	191	17961	
28	Winwick .....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ...9	Northampton12	Rugby .....9	78	159	
10	Wirksworth¶ m. t. & pa	Derby	Winster .....6	Ashborne ....9	Derby .....12	140	7754	

* WINTERBOURNE, WHITCHURCH. The Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, founders of the sect of Methodists, was born here during the incumbency of his father, who was subsequently ejected for non conformity.

Birth-place
of John Wesley.

† WINTERTON. A meeting of farmers, for the sale of corn, &c. takes place here every Wednesday, but there is no established market.

Fair, July 5, for cattle and merchandise goods.

‡ WINTERTON formerly had a market and fair, which have been long discontinued. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by fishing. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty steeple, forming a noted landmark. On a promontory, called Winterton Ness, are two lighthouses. In 1665 several large bones were found on the cliff, one of which, said to be that of a man's leg, was three feet two inches long, and weighed fifty-seven pounds.

§ WINTON. John Langhorne, D.D., author of "Fables of Flora" and other works, and translator of Plutarch, in conjunction with his brother, William Langhorne, M. A.; and Richard Burn, L.L.D., the eminent law writer and historian, were all natives of this place, and received the rudiments of their education at the school.

Langhorne's
birth-place.

|| WINWICK. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton, fustian, locks, hinges, and various other articles, which is carried on to a considerable extent. The church is an ancient edifice, with a lofty spire, said to be coeval with the establishment of the Christian religion in this country. Near this place is an elevated piece of ground called Red Bank, which was the scene of an obstinately-contested battle between Oliver Cromwell and the Scots, when the latter were defeated with terrible slaughter.

¶ WIRKSWORTH is a place of very great antiquity, and is supposed to derive its name from the valuable lead-works in the neighbourhood, which appear to have been worked so early as the time of the Emperor Adrian, and subsequently by the Saxons on a very extensive scale. The town is situated in a low valley, nearly surrounded by hills at the southern extremity of the mining district. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the working of the lead mines, but

Topographi-
cal position.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Wirswall .....to	Chester.....	Whitchurch...2	Malpas.....5	Nantwich ...9	173	183
6	Wisbeach*.....m. t	Cambridge..	Peterboro' ..21	Ely .....23	Lynn .....13	93	7524
38	Wisborough Green..pa	Sussex	Petworth ....6	Billinghamst..3	Guildford ..16	45	1872
11	Wiscombe .....ham	Devon.....	Sidmouth....5	South Leigh...1	Colyton.....4	155	
44	Wise Dale.....chap	W. R. York	Settle .....14	Bentham ....2	Ingleton ....2	249	
30	Wiseton .....to	Notts	Bawtry.....5	Clayworth ...1	E. Retford . 6	147	138
39	Wishaw .....pa	Warwick ...	Sutton Cold..4	Coleshill ....4	Birmingham..9	108	240
41	Wishford, Great...pa	Wilts	Wilton .....3	Amesbury ...7	Salisbury ....6	84	361
41	Wishford, Little...tit	Wilts.	Wilton .....3	South Newt..1	Salisbury ....6	84	
37	Wisley .....pa	Surrey	Ripley .....2	Chertsey ....5	Cobham ....3	21	153
24	Wispington .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ..4	Wragby .....6	Tattershall .10	138	91
36	Wisset .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..2	Bungay .....7	Harlestone ..9	102	419
33	Wistanstow .....pa	Salop	Ludlow.....9	Church Stret..6	Bishop's Cas..8	152	989
7	Wistaston .....pa	Chester	Nantwich ...3	Sandbach.....7	Middlewich..9	166	350
17	Wisteston ....chap. to	Hereford....	Hereford ....6	Marden .....1	Leominster ..8	136	
36	Wiston .....pa	Suffolk	Nayland ....1	Sudbury ....8	Hadleigh ....8	58	249
38	Wiston .....pa	Sussex	Steyning ....2	Worthing....7	Horsham ...12	48	296
19	Wistow .....pa	Hunts.....	Ramsey .....3	Huntingdon..7	St. Ives ....8	67	408
WIRKS-WORTH.							
Remarkable mining cus- tom.		some of them are also employed in the manufacture of cotton ; and in the immediate vicinity are establishments in which common gingham are made, and others for the production of hosiery, hats, tape, silk, and for wool-combing. The mines and miners are governed by ancient customs ; and all disputes and offences are determined at the Barmote courts, held twice a-year before the steward in the moot-hall, a hand- some stone building, erected in 1814 by the Hon. Charles Bathurst, late Chancellor of the Duchy. In this hall is deposited the ancient brass dish, the standard from which those used for measuring the ore are made, which must be brought to be corrected by it, at least twice a-year by all the miners. The laws and regulations, by which these courts are governed, are very similar to those in force in the mining districts of the Duchy of Cornwall ; one remarkable custom is, that each person has the privilege of digging and searching for lead ore in any part of the king's field, which, with a few exceptions, comprehends the whole wapentake : when a miner has discovered a new vein of ore, he has a right to work it and erect buildings necessary for that pur- pose, without making any compensation to the owner of the land. A petty session is held weekly on Tuesday, by the county magistrates. Two Courts Baron at Easter and Michaelmas, and a court-leet at Easter are held annually for the king's manor, by the lessee of the crown ; and a court is also held for the rectorial manor, under the Dean of Lincoln, as impropiator. The living is a vicarage in the Archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry ; valued in K. B. £42 7s. 8½d. ; patron the Dean of Lincoln. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, containing several ancient monuments ; it consists of a nave, side aisles, transepts, and a chancel with a square tower, sup- ported by four large pillars in the centre. The vicar is entitled by cus- tom, to every fortieth dish (of fourteen pints) of lead-ore raised in the parish ; but the quantity of late years has been very small.					
		Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Shrove Tuesday ; Easter Tuesday ; May 12 ; July 8 ; Sept. 8 ; and third Tuesday in November, for horned cattle.					
Castle erect- ed by Willi- am the Con- queror.		* WISBEACH is of great antiquity, comprising the parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter, in the hundred of the same name, Isle of Ely. William the Conqueror erected a castle here, which in 1236 was de- stroyed by an inundation. Another structure was built on the same site some years after by Bishop Morton, and it became the episcopal palace of the Bishops of Ely. In the reign of Elizabeth it was used for the confinement of state prisoners, and in the time of the Common- wealth was purchased by Thurloe, Oliver Cromwell's secretary. The trade of the port is very extensive, particularly in corn and butter, besides coals, timber, and wine ; and a considerable number of vessels,					

May	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond	Population
23	Wistow* .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ....7	Market Harb..9	Lutterworth 10	92	297	
46	Wistow .....pa	W. R. York	Selby .....3	Cawood.....2	York .....12	183	665	
22	Wiswall †to	Lancaster ..	Clitheroe ....3	Whalley ....2	Burnley .. 8	214	72	
6	Wi cham .....pa	Cambridge..	Ely.....5	Chatteris ....7	Willingham...9	71	515	
6	Witchford.....pa	Cambridge ..	Ely.....3	Chatteris ...10	Willingham 10	68	461	
27	Witchingham, Great.pa	Norfolk	Reepham....3	E. Dereham.10	Norwich ...12	110	582	
27	Witchingham, Little.pa	Norfolk	Reepham....3	E. Dereham.11	Norwich....12	111	62	
34	Witcombe .....ham	Somerset ...	Sherborne ...4	Corton Den ..1	Wincanton ..7	116		
34	Witcombe .....ham	Somerset ..	Martock ...2	Ilchester ...3	Somerton ...5	124		
15	Witcombe, Great ...pa	Gloster	Painswick ...4	Gloucester ..7	Cirencester..12	101	170	
15	Witcombe, Little ...tit	Gloster	Painswick ...4	Badgeworth...1	Cheltenham...8	101		
42	Withal .....chap	Worcester ..	Bromsgrove...9	Birmingham..5	Hales Owen ..9	108		
14	Witham ‡.....m.t. & pa	Essex	Chelmsford ..9	Colchester...13	Braintree....8	38	2785	
34	Witham Friary ...pa	Somerset ...	Frome .....5	Bruton .....6	Wells .....14	108	574	
7	Withamshaw ....ham	Chester	Knutsford ...6	Bowdon .....3	Altrincham..3	178		

both British and foreign, are annually cleared from hence; in connexion with the commerce of Wisbeach is a custom-house, a part of which is also used as a town-hall, a corn-exchange, and a convenient quay, to which vessels come close alongside; it has likewise the advantage of a canal communication with the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a vessel sails twice a-week for Peterborough and back. The grammar-school, which is of very ancient foundation, is open to all who apply, residents in the town, and who receive a classical education. In 1628, Thomas Parke left a bequest of four fellowships, and four scholarships of £10 each, at Peter House, Cambridge, and two scholarships at Magdalen College, at present of about £70 a-year each. The poor of this parish have the further advantage of a school for girls, with an endowment, and a national school supported by voluntary contributions. A number of almshouses have been erected for the aged poor, at different periods, and in 1652, John Crane left a sum of money for lending to the poor without interest; it has subsequently received an addition of £300. Archbishop Herring was educated at Wisbeach grammar-school.

WISBEACH.

Market, Saturday —Fairs, Saturday before Palm Sunday, and Saturday before Lady-day, for hemp and flax; second Wednesday in April, for horses: August 1, 2, and 12, for hemp, flax, and cattle.

Almshouses for aged poor.

* WISTOW. Sir Henry Halford's seat, Wistow Hall, afforded a place of retreat to Charles I., being then in possession of Sir Richard Halford of the same family, who was subsequently condemned to death by Oliver Cromwell for the part he had taken in the cause of his royal master; but his life was purchased by paying a fine of £30,000.

† WISWALL. Over the door of the old manor-house are the Paslew arms, of which family was the last Abbot of Whalley, hanged for taking part in the rebellion of the pilgrimage of grace in 1537.

The Abbot Whalley.

‡ WITHAM is said to have been built by Edward the Elder, or at least that part of it situated on Cheping-hill, round the church, which stands about half-a-mile north-west of the other part of the town. It was subsequently in the possession of the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Cressing, about three miles distant. The town is pleasantly situated near the confluence of a small stream called the Braine, with the river Blackwater, on the high road to Colchester, and consists principally of one long street partly paved and lighted. The inhabitants derive their chief support from travellers. Petty sessions for the division are holden here by the county magistrates every Tuesday; and manorial courts are held occasionally, at which constables and other officers are appointed.

Petty sessions, when held.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Monday before Whitsuntide; September 14; and November 8; for toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lord	Popu- lation.
24	Withcall .....pa	Lincoln	Louth .....4	Wragby ....11	Horncastle 10	144	72
23	Withcote .....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow.10	Oakham ....5	Uppingham..7	106	32
11	Witheridge*.....pa	Devon.....	Chumleigh ..8	South Molt ..10	Tiverton ...11	176	1263
23	Witherley †pa	Leicester ...	Atherstone ..2	Market Bos..7	Hinckley ....8	106	492
24	Witherne .....pa	Lincoln	Alford .....4	Louth .....8	Saltfleet ...8	142	390
46	Withernsea. to. & chap	E. R. York...	Hull.....16	Patrington ..5	Hornsea....18	190	130
46	Withernwick .....pa	E. R. York..	Beverley...12	Hull .....11	Hornsea .....5	185	443
36	Withersdale .....pa	Suffolk	Harlestone ..4	Balsworth..7	Bungay ....8	99	194
21	Withersden .....ham	Kent	Ashford .....4	Wye .....1	Hythe... ..10	57	
36	Withersfield .....pa	Suffolk	Clare .....9	Haverhill...2	Newmarket 12	61	545
40	Witherslack ‡.to. chap	Westmorl ..	Kendal.....9	Beetham ....6	Cartmel .....5	261	488
12	Witherston .....tit	Dorset.....	Bridport ...6	Poorstock ...1	Dorchester..12	132	
8	Withiel .....pa	Cornwall....	Bodmin .....5	St. Columb,M6	Wadebridge..6	239	406
34	Withiel, Florey ....pa	Somerset ..	Dulverton ...6	Watchet ....9	Minelhead ...9	161	89
11	Withing .....ham	Devon.....	Ottery St. M.5	Aylesbear ...1	Exeter .....8	166	
15	Withington .....pa	Gloster	Northleach ..7	Cheltenham. 8	Cirencester..10	88	743
17	Withington .....pa	Heretord....	Hereford ....5	Bromyard ..10	Ledbury....11	131	723
22	Withington .....to	Lancaster ..	Manchester..4	Stockport...4	Ashton-u-L..8	180	981
33	Withington .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..6	Wellington ..6	Much Wenl..10	148	193
7	Withington, Lower..to	Chester	Congleton ...7	Macclesfield..8	Knutsford ...7	169	584
7	Withington, Old ....to	Chester	Congleton...8	Macclesfield..7	Knutsford...7	170	191
22	Withnell.....to	Lancaster ..	Chorley.....5	Leyland ....6	Blackburn ..6	213	1251
15	Withybridge.....ham	Gloucester..	Cheltenham..4	Boddington..1	Tewkesbury..4	98	
39	Withybrook .....pa	Warwick ...	Coventry ....8	Hinckley ....7	Rugby .....8	91	318
34	Withycombe.....pa	Somerset ...	Dunster .....2	Watchet *..4	Bridgewater 19	159	332
11	Withycombe, Rawl..pa	Devon	Exmouth ....3	Sidmouth ..8	Exeter .....10	166	1063
38	Withyham.....pa	Sussex	E. Grinstead..7	Tunbridge W.6	Uckfield ...9	33	1610
34	Withypoole .....pa	Somerset....	Dulverton ...7	Porlock ....10	Dunster ....13	172	224
37	Witley .....pa	Surrey	Godalming ..3	Haslemere ..6	Farnham ...10	36	1376
42	Witley, Great .....pa	Worcester ..	Worcester ...9	Tenbury....12	Stourport...6	120	389
42	Witley, Little ....chap	Worcester ..	Worcester ..8	Holt .....3	Bromyard ..12	119	287
27	Witlingham .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich .....3	Acle .....9	Loddon ....10	111	36
36	Witnesham .....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich .....5	Needham M. 7	Debenham ..8	74	562
31	Witney §. . . . m. t. & pa	Oxford	Oxford .....11	Burford ....7	Woodstock ..8	65	5336
4	Wittenham, Little .pa	Berks	Wallingford..4	Abingdon ..5	Dorchester ..1	50	113
4	Wittenham, Long .pa	Berks	Wallingford..5	Abingdon...4	Dorchester 2	51	547

* WITHERIDGE. *Fairs*, June 24, for cattle ; Wednesday after Sept. 21, and first Wednesday in November, general.

† WITHERLEY. The old Watling-street here separates this county from Warwickshire, and a short distance hence crosses the river Anker.

‡ WITHERSLACK. The chapel was built and endowed in 1664, by Dr. John Barwick, a native of the village, and Dean of St. Paul's cathedral. There is also an estate left by the same beneficent individual, to which his brother, a physician, added other property, for the education and apprenticing poor children, keeping the chapel in repair, and giving sums of money to young women married in the chapelry. The income arising from this property is now £400 per annum. There is a considerable fishery in the river, the profits of which belong to the Earl of Derby, the lord of the manor, who holds a court here annually. The ancient manor-hall is now a farm-house.

§ WITNEY. This town consists chiefly of two streets, the houses of which are of a neat and uniform character. The chief manufacture of Witney is in blankets, for the excellent quality of which it has long been distinguished. The manufacturers of this town and the district for twenty miles round were incorporated in the reign of Queen Anne. At that period they kept 150 looms at work, employed about 3000 persons, and used a thousand packs of wool weekly. The charter, however, no longer exists. Other woollen goods are made here, besides gloves, paper, malt, &c. For the convenience of the blanket-manufacturers, a hall was erected in 1721; and in the market-place is the town-hall, the lower part which is used for the market. The manor of

Chapel built by Dr. John Barwick.

Extensive manufacture of blankets.

Map.	Names of Places	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Wittering pa	Northamp. . .	Wandsford . . 3	Stamford . . . 4	Kingscliffe . . 5	85	201
38	Wittering, East pa	Sussex	Chichester . . 6	Bognor 9	Selsea 5	68	226
38	Wittering, West pa	Sussex	Chichester . . 7	Bognor 11	Selsea 7	73	606
21	Wittesham pa	Kent	Tenterden . . 5	Appledore . . . 5	Rye 6	60	919
27	Wittington ham	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry . . 2	Northwold . . . 3	Brandon 10	88	
7	Witton chap	Chester	Northwich . . 1	Knutsford . . . 8	Middlewich . . 7	174	2646
19	Witton pa	Hunts	St. Ives 3	Huntingdon . . 3	Ramsey 10	63	287
22	Witton to	Lancaster . . .	Blackburn . . 2	Preston 9	Clitheroe . . . 11	214	1047
27	Witton pa	Norfolk	Norwich 5	Acle 5	Loddon 9	113	123
27	Witton pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham . . 3	Cromer 11	Yarmouth . . 23	128	259
44	Witton, East * pa	N. R. York . .	Middleham . . 2	Masham 7	Kettlewell . . 15	230	687
13	Witton, Gilbert pa	Durham	Durham 3	Lanchester . . . 5	Gateshead . . 12	261	417
13	Witton-l-Wear . pa. chap	Durham	Bishop Auc . . 5	Wolsingham . . 6	Staindrop . . . 8	250	502
29	Witton, Long to	Northumb . .	Morpeth 9	Hartburn 2	Rothbury . . . 9	295	
29	Witton, Nether ch. to	Northumb . .	Morpeth 8	Hartburn 3	Rothbury . . . 8	296	500
29	Witton, Shiles to	Northumb . .	Morpeth 7	Hartburn 4	Rothbury . . . 9	296	13
39	Witton, Upper chap	Warwick . . .	Birmingham . 4	Sutton Cold . . 3	Walsall 7	110	
44	Witton, West pa	N. R. York . .	Middleham . . 5	Askrigg 8	Reeth 8	137	552
34	Wiveliscombe † m. t. pa	Somerset . . .	Bampton . . . 9	Milverton . . . 3	Wellington . . 7	153	3047
38	Wivelsfield pa	Sussex	Cuckfield . . . 4	Brighton . . . 11	Lewes 9	42	559
14	Wivenhoe † pa	Essex	Colchester . . 5	Manningtree . . 9	Maldon 17	52	1714
27	Wiveton pa	Norfolk	Clay 1	Holt 4	Wells 10	123	218
39	Wixford pa	Warwick . . .	Alcester 2	Stratford o-A . 8	Evesham 9	101	108
3	Woburn § . . . m. t. & pa	Bedford . . .	Newport P. . . 9	Dunstable . . . 9	Amphill 7	41	1827

Witney was one of those given to the monastery of St. Swithin, Winchester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by Bishop Ailwyn, in gratitude for the deliverance of Queen Emma from the fiery ordeal.

WITNEY.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Thursday in Easter-week, for cattle; Thursday after July 9 and 24; Thursday following the first Sunday after September 8; Thursday before October 10; and Thursday after Dec. 1, for cattle and cheese.

* **WITTON EAST.** The church is a handsome Gothic structure, built by the Marquis of Ailesbury, in 1809, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of George III. The same nobleman supports a school, which he erected in 1817, and pays the master a salary of £60 a-year. In the vicinity are quarries of freestone. At a short distance hence are the ruins of Jervaulx Abbey, founded in the middle of the twelfth century; several tombs and stone coffins, and a tessellated pavement, supposed to have been part of the chief aisle, have been discovered there.

Ruins of
Jervaulx
Abbey.

† **WIVELISCOMBE** is a market-town and parish of considerable antiquity. The town is situated on a gentle eminence, in an extensive valley, surrounded by lofty hills, which suddenly break into deep ravines; the houses are in general well built. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in a considerable woollen manufacture. About a mile from the town are the remains of an ancient encampment, called the castle; it occupies an eminence, is of a circular form, and very perfect.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 12, for oxen and other cattle; and Sept. 25, for sheep.

‡ **WIVENHOE** is a parish in the Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, bounded on the west and south by the river Coln; it is the port to Colchester, having a custom-house; and considerable quantities of oysters are here shipped for London, usually known by the name of Colchester oysters.

Shipping-
place for
Colchester
oysters.

§ **WOBURN**, or **OLD WOBURN**, is a market-town situated on the high road from London to Leeds; the town consists of several broad and well-built streets, the houses in which are chiefly of a modern character, in consequence of two dreadful fires which destroyed the greater part of the dwellings in 1594 and 1724. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, erected by Robert Hobbs, the last Abbot of Woburn, is nearly

May	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu-lation.
5	Woburn, West *.....pa	Bucks.....	Baconsfield..3	Gt. Marlow..4	High Wyco..5	26	1927
4	Wokefield, or Oakfi..tit	Berks	Reading ....7	Strathfield M 1	Burghfield ..2	46	160
37	Woking †	Surrey	Ripley	Guildford....6	Chertsey ....8	25	1975
4	Wokingham, or } m. t	Berks }	Reading ....7	Windsor....12	Basingstoke 15	31	3189
	Oakingham ‡ } & pa	Wilts }					

OLD
WOBURN.

Extraordi-
nary exhu-
mation.

Imprison-
ment of
Thos. Chace.

Birth-place
of Dr. Thos.
Godwin.

covered with ivy; and detached from the building is a quadrangular tower, about fifty feet high. Within is a curious monument to Sir Francis Stanton and family, comprising twelve figures in the attitude of prayer. The pulpit is very ancient, supposed to be coeval with the abbey, and richly ornamented with niches, pillars, and tracery. This place is chiefly remarkable for having the seat of the Duke of Bedford in the neighbourhood, called Woburn Abbey; it was built in the middle of the last century, on the site of a Cistercian Abbey, which was originally founded in 1145, and granted to the Russel family in the reign of Edward VI. On the removal of some of the old buildings, several stone coffins were discovered; and a body with the flesh not decomposed, although it was supposed to have lain there for between two and three centuries. The building is quadrangular, containing some very splendid apartments, and a rare collection of portraits, and situated in a fine park, ten miles in circumference, well stocked with deer and game. Queen Elizabeth paid a visit here in 1752, and Charles I. slept at the abbey in 1645, although its occupant was at the time in the service of the parliament. At a short distance from the town is a small spring of a petrifying quality.

Market. Friday.—*Fairs.* January 1, for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; March 23; July 13; and September 25, for cattle.

* WOBBURN, WEST, or BISHOPS, is a parish (formerly a market-town), pleasantly situated in a valley, through which runs the little river Wycombe, giving motion in its course through the vicinity to several corn and paper mills. A small manufacture of lace is carried on here. Woburn-house, occupied by the lord of the manor, is built on the site of a mansion, for some time during the sixteenth century the residence of the Bishops of Lincoln. In an apartment adjoining the ancient structure, Thomas Chace of Amesham, was in 1506 imprisoned by one of the Bishops on account of his religious principles, and was at length strangled. In order to conceal the transaction, he was represented to have hanged himself, and was buried in a cross-road, in Norland Wood, between Woburn and Little Marlow.

Fairs, May 4 and November 12, for horses, cattle, and sheep

† WOKING. *Fair,* Whit-Tuesday, for toys.

‡ WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, is a market-town and parish, partly in the county of Berks, and partly in the county of Wilts, but having separate jurisdiction. The town, which is situated within the limits of Windsor Forest, is of a triangular form, and consists of several streets meeting in a spacious central area, where stands the market-house, an ancient building, with a town-hall above. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of silk, gauze, and shoes, and in the maling and flour trades. Dr. Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born in this town in 1517, and received the elements of his education in the free-school.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs,* April 23; June 11; Oct 11; and Nov 2; for horses and cattle.



THE BIRTH PLACE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON, WOLSTHORPE.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Wold Newton * a	E. R. York..	Gt. Driffield 11	Bridlington..10	New Malton 18	207	158
37	Woldingham pa	Surrey	Godstone . . . 3	Limpsfield ..3	Croydon8	17	48
17	Wolferlow pa	Hereford . . .	Bromyard . . .5	Tenbury7	Lecminster..12	127	134
57	Wolfscastle to	Pembroke ..	Haverford W..3	Fishguard ..11	Narberth ..12	252	
26	Wolf's, Newton pa	Monmouth..	Usk 5	Chepstow....7	Monmouth...10	139	248
17	Wolhope pa	Hereford....	Hereford . . . 8	Ledbury7	Ross 8	127	905
12	Wolland pa	Dorset	Blandford ..8	Sturminster...4	Dorchester..13	111	148
33	Wollascot ham	Salop	Shrewsbury. 4	Wem.....8	Ellesmere...12	157	31
42	Wollashall ham	Worcester ..	Pershore . . . 4	Eckington ..2	Evesham7	106	
28	Wollaston pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 4	Olney8	Northamp...11	63	973
42	Wollaston ham	Worcester ..	Hagley2	Old Swinford 1	Stourbridge..1	123	
30	Wollaton † pa	Notts	Nottingham ..3	Derby12	Alfreton14	127	537
33	Wollerton ham	Salop	Drayton in H. 5	Hodnet1	Newport....11	153	
42	Wollescot ham	Worcester ..	Hagley2	Old Swinford 1	Stourbridge..1	123	
34	Wolley pa	Somerset ...	Bath 3	Marshfield ..5	Bristol11	108	104
39	Wolphamcote pa	Warwick ...	Dunchurch ..5	Daventry....	Southam8	75	372
39	Wolscote to	Warwick ...	Dunchurch ..3	Grandboro' ..1	Southam7	78	
35	Wolseley ham	Stafford	Rugeley.....2	Colwich1	Stafford.....8	128	
27	Wolsey ham	Norfolk	Diss 1	Eye 6	New Bucken. 8	86	
13	Wolsingha n † . . . m. t. pa	Durham....	Durham....15	Alston24	Newcas -o-T 23	256	2339
39	Wolstan pa	Warwick ..	Rugby 6	Coventry ...6	Leamington ..9	85	968
35	Wolstanton..... pa. to	Stafford	Newcast.-u-L 2	Burslem ....2	Hanley2	152	10853
30	Wolsthorpe ham	Notts	Nottingham ..7	Lowdham ...1	Southwell ...7	130	
33	Wolston, or Wes- } chap	Salop	Montgomery 6	Bishop's Cas. 7	Welshpool ...8	166	
27	Wolterton pa	Norfolk	Aylsham ....4	Holt.....8	Cromer.....8	122	41
31	Wolvercote pa	Oxford	Oxford3	Woodstock ..5	Witney10	57	542
35	Wolverhampton\$ m t pa	Stafford ..	Birmingham 13	Bridgenorth 14	Stafford16	123	48080

• WOLD. NEWTON. This village is remarkable for the eruption of one of those springs called the Gipsey, which sometimes take place in winter or spring; a copious stream of water rushes from the ground with great force; it is supposed to be the reappearance of a wold stream, and is much augmented by heavy rains.

Extraordi-
nary spring.

† WOLLATON. Lord Middleton has a handsome seat here, called Wollaton-hall. Coal-mining is carried on to a considerable extent in this neighbourhood; and the Nottingham Canal passes through the parish, which is a great advantage to the transit of this produce to different parts of the country.

‡ WOLSINGHAM. The town, which is irregularly built, is situated on the north bank of the river Wear. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen, woollen-cloth, edge-tools, and agricultural implements; also in the neighbouring coal, lead, and limestone works. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a beautiful font of Weardale marble, vareigated with shells and other petrifications. Near a field, called the Chapel-garth, are the remains of an extensive building, surrounded by a moat, supposed to be those of the manor-house of the Bishop of Durham, attached to Wolsingham Park.

Ancient re-
mains.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 2, for cattle and all sorts of merchandise.

§ WOLVERHAMPTON is a place of considerable antiquity, situated in a district abounding with mines of coal, iron, and limestone. The town, which stands on an eminence, consists of several streets, diverging from the market-place, in the centre of which is a cast-iron pillar, forty-five feet high, supporting a gas lantern; it is irregularly paved, but well lighted with gas; and the houses are in general substantial and well built. In the year 1590 the greater part of the town was destroyed by fire, which continued burning during five days. This town has been long celebrated for the manufacture of locks, which is carried on to a great extent, together with files, nails, screws, gunlocks, hinges, steel-mills, machinery, and furnishing ironmongery, with

Extensive
conflagra-
tion.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Wolverley to	Salop	Wem.....3	Ellesmere ...6	Shrewsbury 12	166	62
42	Wolverley * pa	Worcester ..	Kiddermin ..2	Bewdley ....4	Bridgenorth 11	128	1840
42	Wolverley, Little ..ham	Worcester ..	Kiddermin ..2	Hagley.....6	Stourbridge..6	128	
39	Wolver's Hill ....ham	Warwick ...	Nuneaton ...4	Bulkington..2	Coventry ....9	94	
5	Wolverton.....pa	Bucks.....	Stony Strat..1	Newport Pag.6	Towcester ...9	53	368
27	Wolverton.....pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 3	Burnham ...14	Lynn.....7	103	163
34	Wolverton.....pa	Somerset ...	Frome .....4	Bath .....9	Wells .....17	110	202
39	Wolverton.....pa	Warwick ...	Warwick ....6	Stratford-o-A.5	Henley-in Ar.4	96	166
39	Wolvey .....pa	Warwick ...	Nuneaton ...5	Hinckley ....4	Coventry ....9	93	935
13	Wolviston...to & chap	Durham	Stockton-o-T.5	Hartlepool ..8	Castle Eden..10	246	582
43	Wombledon .....to	N. R. York..	Helmsley....4	Kirkdale ...2	Kirby Moor..3	225	262
35	Wombourne .....pa	Stafford.....	Wolverhamp..4	Dudley.....5	Bridgenorth 11	124	1647
33	Wombridge .....pa	Salop	Wellington ..2	Shiffnal.....5	Newport ....6	140	1855
45	Wombwell .....chap	W. R. York.	Barnsley ....5	Rotherham..7	Sheffield....11	166	836
21	Womenswold .....pa	Kent	Wingham ....5	Canterbury ..7	Dover .....9	60	263
46	Womersley...pa. & to	W. R. York..	Pontefract ...6	Selby .....11	Doncaster ..12	174	843
26	Wonaston .....pa	Monmouth..	Monmouth ..2	Usk.....11	Abergaven...13	131	149
37	Wonersh .....pa	Surrey	Guildford ...3	Godalming ..3	Dorking ....11	32	1069
11	Wonford, West ...vill	Devon	Exeter .....1	Honiton ....15	Sidmouth ...13	163	
11	Wonston .....ham	Devon	Oakhampton 7	Throwley....1	Moreton H...7	190	
16	Wonston .....pa	Hants.....	Whitchurch..6	Winchester ..7	Basingstoke 14	60	740
17	Wonton .....ham	Hereford ...	Weobley ....5	Almeley .....1	Kington ....4	150	
21	Wood .....vill	Kent	Margate ....3	Ramsgate ...3	Sandwich....6	70	292
27	Wood, Bastwick...pa	Norfolk	Acle .....6	Norwich ....8	N. Walsham 12	116	288
7	Woodbank .....to	Chester	Chester.....6	Gt. Neston ..5	Liverpool...13	189	42
30	Woodborough .....pa	Notts	Nottingham..7	Southwell...6	Bingham ....7	134	774
34	Woodborough ...ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge ....3	Wincombe ..2	Wroughton...6	129	
34	Woodborough ...ham	Somerset ...	Bath .....4	Wellow.....1	Frome .....8	110	
41	Woodborough .....pa	Wilts	Pewsey.....4	Devizes .....7	Marlborough 8	83	372
36	Woodbridge †.m. t. & pa	Suffolk	Ipswich .....8	Saxmundh..12	Debenham..12	77	4769

WOLVER-
HAMPTON.

every branch of the iron trade; and brass, tin, Pont-y-pool and japanned wares, in great variety: it has also a large chemical laboratory.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, July 10, for cattle, and two following days, for all sorts of goods.

* WOLVERLEY. John Baskerville, an eminent printer, was born here in 1706; and, inheriting a small estate, was brought up to no profession. He, however, acquired a particular skill in penmanship and carving letters on stone; and at the age of twenty he settled at Birmingham as a writing master. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of japanned works; and in 1750 commenced his experiments on the branch of art which acquired for him so much celebrity. His first great performance as a printer, was an edition of Virgil, in royal 4to, 1756, which was followed by many of the Latin classics, and some English ones, in 4to, and smaller sizes. The beauty of his typographical production was superior to anything which had previously appeared from an English press; and when it is considered that the paper and ink, as well as the types and workmanship, were the fruits of one man's skill and ingenuity, it must be admitted that he possessed great merit. He died in 1775; and his types and matrices were afterwards sold to a literary society at Paris for £3,700.

Baskerville
the cele-
brated
printer.

† WOODBRIDGE is a place of considerable antiquity, pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Deben, on the slope of a hill which commands a fine view down the river to its influx into the sea. The town consists of two principal streets, a spacious square, called Market Hill, and several narrow streets and lanes, well paved and lighted: in the centre of Market Hill stands the sessions-house, a handsome and lofty brick edifice, under which is the corn market. In 1666 Woodbridge was visited by the plague, which carried off upwards of 300 of the inhabitants. During the war, barracks were erected about half-a-mile north-west of the town, with accommodation for 750 cavalry and 4165 infantry; but on the restoration of peace, the latter

Visited by
the plague in
1666.



WOLVEY, WARWICKSHIRE.



THE MILLARAGE WOODCHESTER.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Woodbury.....pa	Devon	Topsham....3	Exmouth...4	Sidmouth....8	167	1673
12	Woodbury Hill....ham	Dorset.....	Wareham...7	Bere Regis..1	Blandford...8	111	
15	Woodchester*.....pa	Gloster	Stroud .....2	Winchingham.3	Dursley ....8	103	885
7	Woodchurch ....pa. to	Chester	Gt. Neston..7	Liverpool....6	Eastham ....8	200	929
7	Woodcot.....to	Chester	Nantwich...4	Whitchurch...7	Malpas .....9	170	30
16	Woodcot.....pa	Hants	Whitchurch..6	Andover ....8	Newbury ....8	63	90
33	Woodcot.....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury..3	Wem.....12	Welshpool..16	156	
16	Woodcote.....tit	Hants	Bish. Walth..3	Upham .....1	Winchester..7	68	
31	Woodcote.....chap	Oxford	Wallingford..6	Nettlebed...5	Henley-on-T..8	43	
33	Woodcote.....to	Salop	Newport ....3	Sheriff Hales 2	Wellington..9	141	195
23	Woodcote.....vill	Leicester ...	Ashby d-la Z.1	Burton-on-T..9	Derby .....13	115	
37	Woodcote.....ham	Surrey.....	Croydon ....3	Beddington..2	Epsom .....6	13	
39	Woodcote.....to	Warwick....	Warwick ....3	Kenilworth..2	Henley in Ar 10	93	
12	Woodcotes.....tit	Dorset.....	Cranborne...5	Blandford..13	Woodgates I..1	92	
30	Woodcotes.....bam	Notts	Tuxford ....3	Fledborough..2	Newark-u-T 11	135	
28	Woodcroft.....ham	Northamp ..	M. Deeping..4	Elton... ..2	Peterboro'..6	87	
27	Wood Dalling .....pa	Norfolk ...	Reepham....3	Foulsham...4	Holt.....8	113	512
31	Wood Eaton †pa	Oxford	Oxford .....4	Woodstock..5	Bicester ....8	58	86
29	Wooden.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick ....5	Alnmouth..2	Morpeth....16	305	
3	Wood End.....ham	Beds	Amphill ....5	Harlington..2	Woburn.....5	41	
28	Wood End.....ham	Northam ..	Towcester...6	Blakesley...2	Brackley....9	66	302
15	Woodend.....ham	Gloster	Newent .....4	Dymock ....2	Ledbury ....6	117	

was taken down. The river near its mouth is called Woodbridge Haven, and is navigable for vessels of 120 tons burden up to the town, which carries on a considerable traffic with London, Hull, Newcastle, and the continent, and has several docks for building vessels, with commodious wharfs and quays. The principal exports are corn, flour, and malt; and the imports coal, timber, foreign wine, spirits, grocery, drapery, and ironmongery. This place gave birth to Christopher Saxton, the publisher of the first county maps, in 1579, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth.

WOOD-
BRIDGE.

Birth-place
of Christo-
pher Saxton.

Market, Wednesday,—Fairs, April 5, and October 31, for cattle.

* WOODCHESTER is pleasantly situated on an eminence, forming part of a range of hills, which bound a beautiful and fertile valley, and are clothed with fine beech wood. The inhabitants are employed in an extensive manufacture of woollen cloth. Woodchester, which was a Roman station of considerable importance, is remarkable for the numerous and splendid Roman antiquities that have been discovered at different periods, among which is a noble tessellated pavement, superior to anything of the kind yet found in the kingdom; the design is a circular area, twenty-five feet in diameter, enclosed within a square frame of forty-eight feet ten inches, divided into twenty-four compartments, and enriched with a great variety of architectural ornaments, figures of beasts, &c. Ruins of buildings, fragments of statues, glass, and pottery, and many other relics, with numerous coins, have also been found on the spot, from which it is supposed to have been the residence of the Roman proprietor, and occasionally, perhaps, of the Emperor Adrian himself.

† WOOD EATON. John Collins, a distinguished mathematician, was born here in 1624. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a bookseller; but on the breaking out of the civil war, he became clerk to Mr. John Mar, the clerk of the kitchen to Prince Charles, who being a good mathematician, cultivated his taste for that science. He subsequently went into the Venetian naval service, and on his return to England became a teacher of writing, mathematics, and accounts. At the restoration he was appointed accountant to the excise office; and in 1667 was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he was a liberal contributor. During the Chancellorship of Anthony, first Earl of Shaftesbury, he was employed by that nobleman in divers references on the subject of intricate accounts; and also became eminent for his attention to the genuine principles of commerce,

Birth-place
of Collins the
mathemati-
cian.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Woodford to	Chester	Stockport ...6	Macclesfield...7	Knutsford ...10	174	403
14	Woodford pa	Essex	Epping.....9	Waltham Ab..7	Barking.....6	8	2548
28	Woodford pa	Northamp ..	Daventry...7	Towcester ..11	Banbury....11	71	639
28	Woodford pa	Northamp ..	Thrapston ..3	Kettering...8	Higham Fer..6	76	827
41	Woodford pa	Wilts.....	Salisbury ....4	Amesbury ...4	Wilton .....4	81	397
14	Woodford Bridge ..vill	Essex	Chigwell ....2	Waltham Ab..7	Romford ....7	9	
15	Woodgarston .....tit	Hants	Basingstoke..5	Kingsclere...5	Whitchurch 10	51	
15	Wood Green..ex. pa. dis	Hants	Fordingbrid..3	Salisbury ....9	Southamp...17	86	363
37	Woodhatch ... ..tit	Surrey.....	Reigate .....1	Crawley .....8	Dorking .....7	22	
24	Woodhall pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ..3	Wragby.....9	Tattershall ..7	134	196
46	Woodhall to	E. R. York..	Howden .....5	Hemingboro' 2	Selby.....6	187	99
45	Woodhall to	W. R. York..	Rotherham ..9	Harthill .....1	Sheffield....10	159	
5	Woodham ham	Bucks	Aylesbury ...9	Waddesdon..3	Winslow ...8	48	38
13	Woodham to	Durham	Rushy Ford ..1	Gt Aycliff...3	Darlington ..8	249	204
14	Woodham Ferrars .. pa	Essex	Danbury ....5	Maldon.....7	Billericay...9	32	826
14	Woodham Mortimer pa	Essex	Maldon.....3	Chelmsford ..8	Rayleigh ...10	37	339
14	Woodham Walter .. pa	Essex	Maldon.....3	Chelmsford ..7	Witham .....6	36	538
7	Woodhay ham	Chester.....	Nantwich ....6	Acton .....1	Frodsham ...5	180	
16	Woodhay, East pa	Hants	Whitchurch..11	Newbury ....7	Hungerford..8	63	1269
16	Woodhay, West pa	Berks	Newbury ....7	Hungerford..5	Kentbury....3	63	127
7	Woodhead chap	Chester	Stockport ...13	Mottram ....5	Ashton-un-L..9	183	
34	Woodhill Green .. ham	Somerset....	Langport ....5	Stoke St. Greg1	Bridgewater .7	133	
29	Woodhorn .. pa. to. dem	Northumb ..	Morpeth ....7	Alnwick.....16	Blyth.....8	294	1416
23	Woodhouse ..to. & chap	Leicester ...	Mount Sorrell3	Barrow.....3	Leicester ....8	104	1262
29	Woodhouse to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ....4	Shelbottle ...1	Alnmouth ...3	306	31
10	Woodhouse ham	Derby	Dronfield ....1	Dronfield ....6	Chesterfield..6	156	
35	Woodhouse to	Stafford	Lichfield ....2	Walsall.....9	Rugeley .....8	121	206
30	Woodhouse ham	Notts	Worksop ....6	Blyth .....2	Tickhill .....5	152	
23	Woodhouse Eaves.ham	Leicester ...	Mount Sorrell4	Barrow.....4	Leicester ....8	104	
45	Woodhouse Moor..ham	W. R. York..	Wakefield ...4	Normanton..2	Pontefract ...5	185	270
7	Woodhouses..... ham	Chester	Frodsham ...2	Chester .....10	Tarporley...10	188	
35	Woodhouses to	Stafford	Ashbourn....4	Mayfield ....3	Cheadle.....9	143	28
19	Woodhurst pa	Hunts	St. Ives .....4	Ramsey .....6	Huntingdon..6	65	408
10	Woodland pa	Devon.....	Ashburton ..3	Newton Bush5	Totness.....6	193	237
13	Woodland to	Durham	Barnard Cas..5	Staindrop...2	Wolsingham13	251	223
15	Woodland ham	Gloster	Bristol .....8	Almondsbury1	Chip Sodbury9	118	
21	Woodland man	Kent	Sevenoaks ..5	Kingsdown..1	Maidstone..14	20	
22	Woodland...to. & chap	Lancaster..	Alverstone ..8	Broughton ..3	Ambleside..15	279	302
12	Woodlands pa	Dorset	Cranborne ..4	Wimborne ..7	Blandford ..11	97	423
41	Woodlands tit	Wilts	Mere.....1	Hindon.....6	Shaftesbury..6	100	729
34	Woodlands, East-W tits	Somerset....	Frome .....3	Bruton .....8	Warminster..8	104	
10	Woodlands Eyam .. to	Derby	Stoney Middl.1	Tideswell...6	Sheffield ....11	159	213
10	Woodlands Hope to	Derby	Tideswell...6	Buxton ....11	Sheffield ....12	170	273
11	Woodleigh pa	Devon.....	Kingsbridge 3	Modbnry ...5	Dartmouth...10	206	279
45	Woodlesford to	W. R. York..	Wakefield ...7	Leeds .....6	Tadcaster ..13	189	640
4	Woodley lib	Berks	Reading .....4	Oakingham ...5	Twyford ....2	36	833
39	Woodloes to	Warwick ...	Warwick,...2	Leamington..3	Coventry ...9	92	
15	Woodmancot ham	Gloster	Dursley ....1	Berkeley ....8	Tetbury ....11	110	
15	Woodmancot ham	Gloster	Winchcombe..5	Bishop's Cl..2	Cheltenham..4	102	270
15	Woodmancot tit	Gloster	Cirencester ..5	North Cerney1	Cheltenham..14	95	
16	Woodmancote pa	Hants	Basingstoke..8	Winchester..10	Alton .....12	54	92
38	Woodmancote pa	Sussex	Steyning ....5	Brighton ...9	Horsham...11	44	342
46	Woodmansea to	E. R. York..	Beverley ....2	Hull .....7	South Cave..10	181	360
37	Woodmanstone pa	Surrey.....	Ewell .....5	Croydon ....5	Reigate.....7	15	184
11	Woodmontown... ham	Devon.....	Topsham ....3	Woodbury ...1	Exeter .....8	169	
21	Woodnesborough ... pa	Kent	Sandwich...2	Dover .....10	Canterbury ..11	66	822
27	Wood Norton vill	Norfolk	Reepham ....8	Foulsham...3	Fakenham ..7	114	344
31	Wood Perry ham	Oxford	Oxford .....6	Stanton St. J..1	Bicester .....8	52	

WOOD
EATON.

The inven-
tion of
Fluxions.

and for the knowledge which he displayed in several tracts relative to trade and commercial improvement. He died in 1683. Mr. Collins was in correspondence with most of the eminent mathematicians of the day. It was not until twenty-five years after his death that his papers were examined, when among them were found MSS. of Briggs, Oughtred, Pole, Scarborough, Barrow, and Newton. From these papers it appears that he was considered a kind of register of all the new improvements in mathematics, and as a sort of magazine to whom the curious had constant and welcome resource. It was chiefly from the papers of Collins, that the claim of Sir Isaac Newton to the invention of Fluxions was established in the "Commercium Epistolicum D. Johannes Collins et aliorum de Analysc. promota; Jussu regiae Societatis in lucent editum," London, 1712, 4to, which work was chiefly made out from his letters.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Pop-lation.
27	Woodrising .....pa	Norfolk	Watton.....6	Hingham....2	E. Dereham..7	97	127
14	Wood Row .....ham	Essex	Bishop's St..2	Gt. Hallingbul	Harlow.....6	28	
16	Woodsbury .....tit	Hants	Romsey .....1	Winchester..11	Stockbridge ..9	73	
10	Woodseats, Neth...ham	Derby.....	Chesterfield..9	Sheffield ....3	Bakewell ..13	159	
10	Woodseats, Upper..ham	Derby	Chesterfield..10	Sheffield ....2	Bakewell ..13	160	
33	Woodseaves .....ham	Salop	Drayton-in-H 4	Newport ....8	Shrewsbury 20	150	
46	Woodsetts .....to	W. R. York..	Worksop ....5	Laughton....5	Sheffield....14	151	146
42	Woodsfield .....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester ..6	Powick.....3	Gt. Malvern..3	117	42
12	Woodsford.....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..5	Wareham ..11	Weymouth...10	118	182
9	Woodsid .....to	Cumberland.	Temple Sow ..2	Westward ..1	Wigton.....3	301	400
9	Woodside .....to	Cumberland.	Wigton.....2	Carlisle ....10	Penrith ....20	303	645
29	Woodside .....to	Northumb ..	Elsdon .....2	Rothbury....9	Jedburgh...26	303	180
33	Woodside .....to	Salop	Shiffnal .....3	Bridgenorth..9	Broseley ....8	133	559
37	Woodside .....ham	Surrey.....	Croydon ....2	Beckenham..3	Camberwell..7	10	
40	Woodside .....ham	Westmorl ..	Penrith.....5	Brougham ..4	Appleby .....9	281	
31	Woodstock,N*.m. t. pa	Oxford.....	Chipping N..11	Dedaington 10	Oxford .....8	62	1380
19	Woods one .....pa	Hunts	Peterboro' ...1	Oundle ....12	Stilton .....6	81	243
10	Woodthorpe .....to	Derby	Chesterfield..6	Sheffield....11	Mansfield ..11	149	231
23	Woodthorpe.....lib	Leicester ..	Loughboro' ..2	Mount Sorrel 3	Ashby-d-l-Z 13	108	84
24	Woodthorpe .....ham	Lincoln	Alford .....4	Louth .....10	Horncastle...15	142	
27	Woodon, or Wool- } pa	Norfolk	Bungay ....5	Loddon.....6	Norwich....11	111	539
12	Woodyates...ex. pa. dist	Dorset	Cranborne ...4	Shaftesbury 13	Blandford ..14	89	9
12	Woodyates, East..ham	Dorset	Cranborne ...3	Shaftesbury 13	Blandford ..12	91	
34	Wookey .....pa	Somerset ...	Wells.....2	Glastonbury..5	Axbridge...9	122	1100
12	Wool .....pa	Dorset.....	Wareham ....6	Dorchester...11	Weymouth..14	221	467
15	Woolaston.....pa	Gloster	Chepstow....6	Blakeney...8	Monmouth..11	131	880
33	Woolaston, Gt.t. & ch.	Salop	Shrewsbury..11	Oswestry ..12	Montgomery14	164	485
34	Woolavington .....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater..5	Glastonbury 11	Axbridge...11	137	412
38	Woolavington .....pa	Sussex	Petworth ....5	Chichester ..9	Arundel .....8	54	337
38	Woolbeding .....pa	Sussex	Midhurst....1	Petersfield ..9	Haslemere ..8	50	308
11	Woolborough .....pa	Devon.....	Abbots Newt..1	Torquay ....6	Totness ....8	189	2194
12	Woolcombe .....ham	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...8	Beaminster..9	Dorchester...12	125	
45	Wooldale .....to	W. R. York..	Huddersfield.6	Oldham ....16	Stockport ..22	184	3993
29	Wooler †...m. t. & pa	Northumb ..	Berwick-o T.16	Alnwick.....18	Kelso .....18	320	1926
11	Woolfardis, wortly..pa	Devon.....	Bideford ....10	Hartland ....6	Holsworthy 12	211	827
11	Woolfardis, worthy..pa	Devon.....	Crediton ....6	Chulmleigh..10	Tiverton ...10	175	234
39	Woolford, Great ...pa	Warwick ...	Shipston-o-S..5	Moreton-n-M4	Banbury....15	81	581
39	Woolford, Little ..ham	Warwick ...	Shipston-o-S..4	Moreton-n-M5	Banbury ...14	81	282
34	Woolford's Hill .....tit	Somerset ...	Axbridge ....7	Banwell ....2	Weston-s-M..5	134	
31	Woolason ....ham	Oxon	Bicester ....6	Mixbury ....3	Buckingham 8	60	

* **WOODSTOCK, NEW**, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the East bank of the river Glyme, an expansion of which forms the lake in Blenheim Park, and, afterwards uniting with the Evenload, both fall into the Isis. The town consists of several streets, which are spacious and well paved; and the houses, which are mostly of stone, are large and handsome. The town-hall is a handsome stone building, with a piazza beneath, used as a market-place; it was erected about the year 1766, by the Duke of Marlborough, after a design by Sir William Chambers. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of gloves, which is carried on to a considerable extent. Adjoining the town is Blenheim Park, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Marlborough. See **BLENHEIM**.

Blenheim Park.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Feb 6, and April 4, for cheese, cattle, and sheep; Tuesday in Witsun week, for pleasure, hardware, horses, &c. Aug. 2, for cherries, &c.; Oct. 2, a great fair for cheese; Tuesday after Nov. 1, for cattle, sheep, and cheese; Dec. 17, for fat hogs, and other cattle; Tuesday after Candlemas-day, a very large market for cattle.

† **WOOLER** is situated on the eastern declivity of the Cheviot Hills, immediately above a trout stream, which falls into the river Till. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but was nearly destroyed by fire in 1722. From the salubrity of the air, the town was at one period greatly resorted to by invalids, who came to drink the milk of goats. It consists of several streets, branching from the market-place, which forms the centre. At Humbleton, a short distance hence, is a stone pillar, erected in commemoration of the victory gained by Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry IV., over 10,000 Scots.

Percy's victory over 10,000 Scots.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 4, and Oct. 27; for horses, cattle, and sheep; and Tuesday in Whitsun-week, a general fair.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
35	Woolgarston .....ham	Stafford	Penkridge ...1	Stafford ....7	Brewood ....3	141		
4	Woolhampton .....pa	Berks .....6	Newbury ....7	Reading....10	Wallingford 18	49		364
4	Woolley.....tit	Berks .....6	East Ilsley ..6	Wantage ....6	Hungerford 9	65		
19	Woolley .....pa	Hants ...	Kimbolton ..6	Huntingdon...7	Stilton . 11	66		58
45	Woolley ....to. & chap	W. R. York.	Barnesley....7	Wakefield ...5	Huddersfield11	179		530
34	Woolminston .....tit	Somerset ..	Crewkerne...2	Chard .....7	Beaminster. 6	134		
16	Wools .....tit	Hants .....6	Romsey .....1	Stockbridge ..9	Winchester..11	73		
26	Woolos Saint .....pa	Monmouth..	Newport ....1	Cardiff.....12	Caerphilly ..12	149		7062
22	Woolston Holme..ham	Lancaster ..	Rochdale ....4	Haslingden ..7	Bury .....5	202		
7	Woolston Wood ....to	Chester	Nantwich....4	Middlewich..8	Tarporley ..10	168		70
36	Woolpit *pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket..6	Bury St. Ed..8	Ixworth .....6	82		880
29	Woolington .....to	Northumb ..	Newcas-on-T.6	Morpeth....11	Blyth .....11	281		57
33	Woolstaston .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury 10	Church Stret..4	Bishop'sCas.12	162		89
24	Woolsthorpe.....ham	Lincoln	Coltershworth..1	Grantham ..8	Stamford ...14	103		
24	Woolsthorpe †pa	Lincoln	Grantham....6	Bingham ..10	Newm-on-T.14	115		650
15	Woolston .....pa	Gloster	Winchcombe.4	Tewkesbury .6	Cheltenham .5	99		92
22	Woolston .....to	Lancaster ..	Warrington 3	Manchester 15	Leigh .....8	187		578
34	Woolston .....ham	Somerset ..	Castle Cary..3	Wincanton ..5	Ilchester ...10	114		150
16	Woolston .....tit	Hants .....6	Southampt...2	Botley.....5	Winchester 13	76		
5	Woolston, Great...pa	Bucks.....6	Fenny Stratf..3	Newport Pag.4	Stony Strat..7	47		120
5	Woolston, Little ...pa	Bucks.....6	Fenny Stratf..4	Newport Pag.3	Stony Strat..7	48		124
4	Woolstone ..to. & chap	Berks ...	aringdon ...5	Lampcurn ..7	Wantage ....7	67		271
15	Woolstrop .....ham	Gloster	Gloucester ..5	Michel Dean 8	Blakeney....9	110		39
	oolton, Little .....to	Lancaster ..	Prescot.....5	Liverpool....7	Warrington 13	197		734
22	Woolton, Much...to. ch	Lancaster ..	Prescot.....6	Liverpool....6	Warrington 13	197		1344
36	Woolverstone .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich .....5	Harwich ....8	Manningtree.8	68		235
16	Woolverton .....pa	Hants .....6	Basingstoke..8	Kingsclere ..3	Whitchurch 10	53		229
21	Woolwich †m. t. pa	Kent .....6	Greenwich ..2	Chatham ...23	Maidstone..29	9		17661
29	Wooperton.....to	Northumb ..	Wooler .....7	Alnwick....11	Rothbury ..13	315		107
3	Wootton.....pa	Bedford	Bedford.....5	Amphthill... 6	Olney.....10	51		1051
4	Wootton....to. & chap	Berks .....6	Abingdon ...4	Oxford .....4	Witney ....11	58		340
15	Wootton .....ham	Gloster	Gloucester ..1	Cheltenham ..9	Cirencester..17	105		804
21	Wootton .....pa	Kent .....6	Canterbury...9	Dover .....7	Folkestone. 7	64		128
24	Wootton .....pa	Lincoln	Barton-on-H. 6	Caistor .....10	Brigg .....9	164		459
28	Wootton .....pa	Northamp..	Northamp...3	Towcester ...8	Newport P..12	62		643
31	Wootton .....pa	Oxford .....6	Woodstock ..2	Chip Norton10	Deddington ..8	64		1060

* WOOLPIT. Fair, September 16, and several following days, for cattle, very extensive.

Birth-place
of Sir Isaac
Newton.

† WOOLSTHORPE, or SOUTH WELLSTHORPE is remarkable as being the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton, who was born here December 25, 1642, O. S. (See Engraving.)

Erection of a
Cannon
foundry.

† WOOLWICH is a market town, noted for its royal dock-yard and naval arsenal. This place is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, which is here about three-quarters of a mile in breadth. It owes its present importance to a dock constructed in the reign of Henry VIII.; said to be the most ancient establishment of the kind in England, though a large ship had been built here in the preceding reign. Under Elizabeth the dock-yard was much improved, and many advantageous alterations and additions have since been made at different periods. In the reign of George I. a foundry for cannon was erected on Woolwich Warren, from which circumstance originated the foundation of the arsenal; and the institution of the Royal Military Academy, and other establishments connected with the army and navy, have raised the town to a state of great prosperity, and given it a superiority, as a naval and military depot, over all other places. The parish of Woolwich includes a tract of land on the north bank of the river; and hence it may with truth be affirmed, that a larger portion of the commercial wealth of the British empire passes through it than through any other; for it includes a part of the channel of the Thames, along which all the merchandise is conveyed which is brought to London by sea. The town consists of one principal street, extending for about a mile, parallel with the course of the Thames, and there are many other streets diverging from it in various directions. The barracks for the royal artillery, horse and foot, form a noble edifice, the principal front of which, facing the common, extends 340 yards in length. The en-

Barracks for
the Royal
Artillery.



ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

KENT.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delinced.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
16	Wootton .....ham	Hants	Lymington . 6	Boldre .....5	Christchur 9	89	55	
16	Wootton .....pa	Hants	Newport ....4	Cowes .....4	Ryde 4	81	55	
35	Wootton.....to	Stafford	Ashboine....5	Cheadle .....7	Leek .... .12	144	269	
41	Wootton Bas.*m.t.&pa	Wilts	Malmesbury 10	Cricklade....8	Ca ne .....9	90	1896	
12	Wootton Glanville.† pa	Dorset	Sherborne ...7	Cerne Abbas..5	Dorchester..13	124	331	
16	Wootton St. Law....pa	Hants	Basingstoke...4	Kingsclere ..6	Whitchurch..9	50	847	
12	Wootton, North ....pa	Dorset	Sherborne . 2	Stalbridge ...6	Yeovil .....8	118	70	

trance is through a handsome portal, ornamented with Doric columns and military trophies: and in front of the buildings within are colonnades, exhibiting the characteristics of the Doric order of architecture. These barracks will afford accommodation for 3000 or 4000 men. In front of the barracks is the parade, about 60 yards in breadth, for the exercise of the foot artillery, and on it are planted several pieces of cannon. Besides these there are model-rooms, containing many curious and interesting objects; and on the south-west part of the common is a veterinary hospital for the horse-artillery. The Royal Military Academy (*see engraving*), established in 1741, is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the common; it was originally destined for the instruction of officers and men belonging to the ordnance department of the army; but it is now appropriated for gentlemen cadets only, the number of whom is about 130. The buildings, which are extensive, consist of a centre and wings, chiefly exhibiting what has been called the Elizabethan style of architecture. This establishment is under the control of the Master-General of the Ordnance, as governor, a lieutenant-governor, and an inspector, with a professor of mathematics, and various masters. The trade and manufactures of Woolwich are wholly dependant on the demands of the resident population, and the persons stationed there engaged in the public service. A great and constant intercourse is carried on with London, both by land and water. Hulks are moored in the river, off the town, for the reception of convicts sentenced to hard labour, who are employed in the government works. Woolwich is encompassed by chalk-hills, except near the river; and great quantities of chalk are raised for the purpose of making lime, or manuring the clay-lands of Essex.

WOOLWICH

Royal Military Academy.

Topographical features.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

* WOOTTON BASSETT was anciently of much greater importance than at present. The town, which consists principally of one street, about half a mile in length, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding extensive and beautiful prospects over the surrounding country, which is extremely fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The inhabitants formerly carried on a considerable trade in broad-cloths, but there is now no staple manufacture of any kind.

Market, Tuesday. Fair, Monday next after the feasts of Pentecost and St. Bartholomew.

† WOOTTON GLANVILLE. This village gave birth to Sir Winston Churchill in 1620. He was an English Historian and cavalier, knighted at the restoration by Charles the Second, for his exertions in the royal cause, to which he owed the forfeiture of his estates. Having married a daughter of Sir John Drake, his father-in-law secreted him from the vengeance of the Oliverian party, at his seat in Devonshire, but would not prevent the sequestration of his property, which was, however, restored to him on the event alluded to, when he also obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1675, he printed a history of the lives of the English monarchs, under the title of "Divi Britannici," but is better known as the father of John Churchill, afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough, and of Arabella

Birth-place of Sir Winston Churchill.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. ¹ Lond	Popu- lation.
34	Wootton, North ....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 4	Wells .....3	Glastonbury..5	120	307
41	Wootton Rivers ....pa	Wilts	Pewsey.....4	Marlborough 4	Burbage ....3	79	405
27	Wootton, South ....pa	Norfolk ...	Castle Rising3	Lynn.....3	Swaffham...17	99	177
15	Wootton Ville....ex. pa	Gloster	Gloucester ..1	Cirencester..17	Cheltenham..9	105	
39	Wootton Wawen ....pa	Warwick ...	Henly-in-Ar..2	Stratford-n-A6	Alcester ... .6	102	2271
42	Worcester* ....county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11356

WOOTTON
GLANVILLE.

Salt Springs.

Battle of
Worcester.

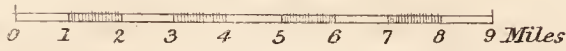
The Malvern
Hills.

Churchill, mistress to James the second, by whom she had the celebrated Duke of Berwick, than as the author of a work which possesses little claim to attention either in a political or literary point of view. Sir Winston died in March 1688 having for a few years previously held a situation at the Board of Green Cloth.

* WORCESTER is an inland county, bounded on the north by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the east by Warwickshire, on the south by the county of Gloucester, and on the west by that of Hereford. Its figure is very irregular, and several tracts of lands belonging to it are enclosed by neighbouring counties, partly, perhaps, in consequence of its having no natural boundaries. Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this part of the country appears to have been principally inhabited by the Dobuni, and at a subsequent period it was included with the province of Flavia Cæsariensis. In this county was an ancient British town, which became the Roman station called Salinæ, now Droitwich, famous for its salt springs, and from this place was an ancient road called the Upper Saltway, extending to the sea-coast in Lincolnshire. A second saltway extended from Salinæ, or Droitwich, to the coast of Hampshire. There are also vestiges of an ancient road skirting the western side of the island, in the same manner as the Ermin Street did the eastern, a part of which appears to have passed through this county by the Roman station of Branogenium, supposed to be at or near Lintwardine, on the river Teme. The Ick-nield Street likewise passed through the south eastern part of this county, by Sedgebarrow, into Gloucestershire. Under the Saxon Heph-tarchy, Worcestershire was comprehended in the kingdom of Mercia. But few military events are recorded as having happened within its limits, though some of these are of considerable importance. In 1016, the Saxon King, Edmund Ironside, gained a complete victory over the Danes, near Blockley. On the 4th of August, 1265, took place the famous battle of Evesham, in which Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. completely defeated Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who fell in the field, and thus was terminated the confederacy of the Barons against Henry III. The battle of Worcester, in which Oliver Cromwell vanquished the royalists, in 1655, proved decisive of their ruin, and confirmed his own ascendancy. The soil of this county, though various, is generally rich and fertile. The inequalities of the surface are but inconsiderable. The vale of the Severn, extending through it from north to south, comprises about 10,000 acres; and on the south-eastern part of the county is the Vale of Evesham, extending into Gloucestershire. These valleys, which lie extremely low, are bordered by gentle declivities, seldom rising to the height of 200 feet. North-east of Broms-grove is a ridge of hills called the Lickey, some points of which are about 900 feet high, and in the north-western part of the county are the Abberley Hills of nearly a similar elevation, as also are Whitley Hills, southward of the last-mentioned, and Bredon Hill, on the confines of Gloucestershire. But the most elevated part of the surface is that portion of the ridge of the Malvern Hills, which divides Worces-tershire from Herefordshire, the summit of which is 1313 feet above the level of the Severn. The soil between Worcester and the Vale of

WORCESTERSHIRE

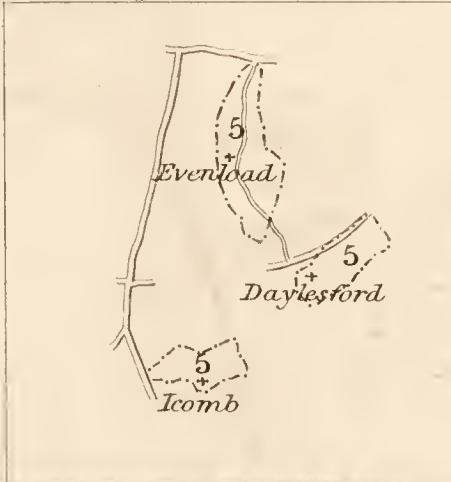
SCALE

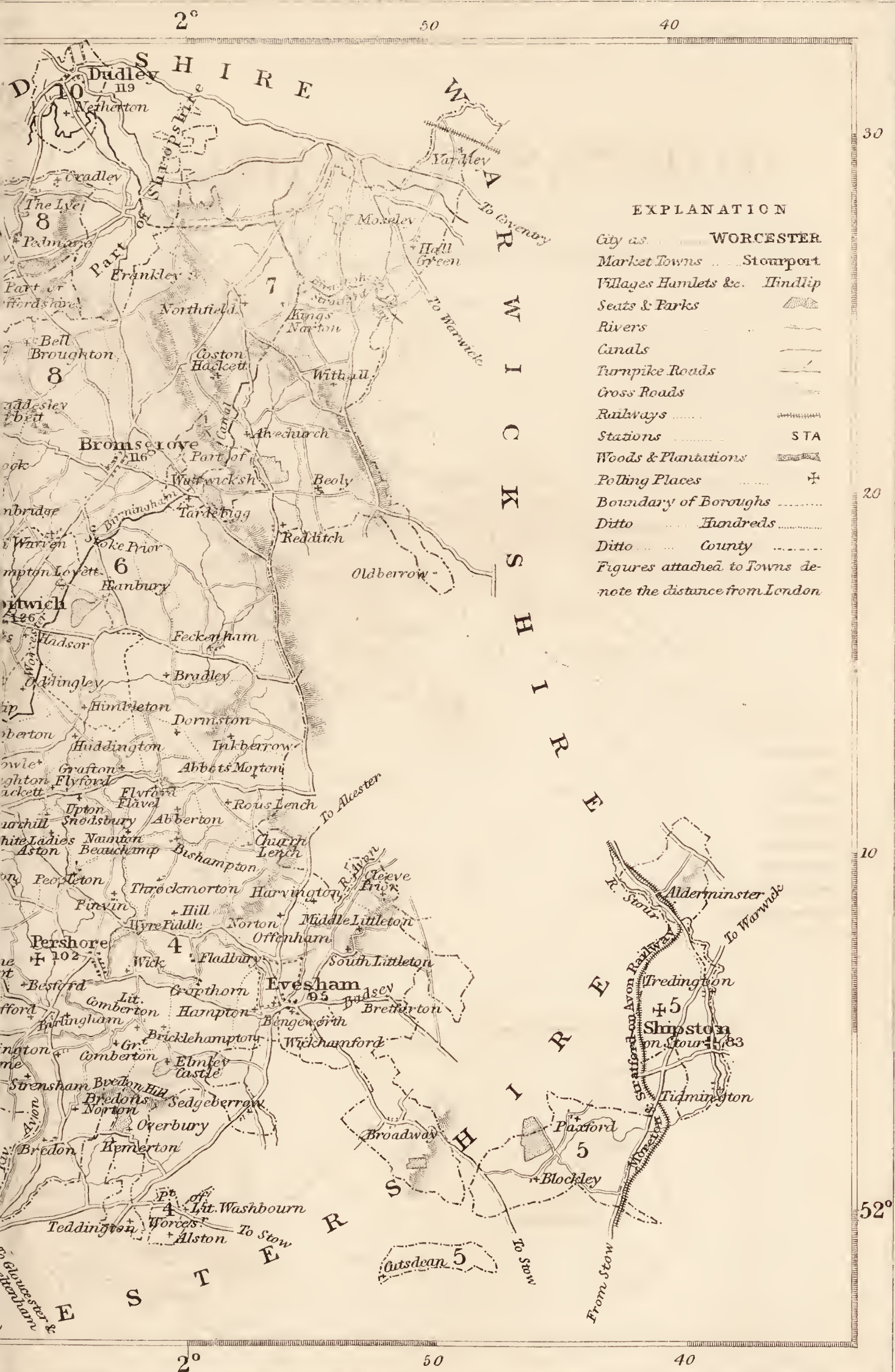


DIVISIONS

The Hundred House	1
Worcester	2
Upton	3
Pershore	4
Blockley	5
Droitwich	6
Northfield	7
Stourbridge	8
Kidderminster	9
Dudley	10

Detached parts of Worcestershire





Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
42	Worcester*.....city	Worcester ..	Birmingham26	Gloucester..25	Oxford .....57	111	18610
36	Wordwell .....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed ..6	Mildenhall ..8	Thetford ....9	77	69
33	Wore .....to	Salop	Drayton in H.7	Nantwich....7	Whitchurch.13	157	401

Evesham consists partly of red marl, and partly of strong clay loam; that of the valley of Evesham is composed of deep rich earth, containing much calcareous matter. On the borders, and in various parts of the hills limestone predominates, especially towards the heights, while the lower grounds are covered with rich loam. Westward of Worcester the surface is formed of clay and gravel, a deep clay occurring in some places, and in others a loose stony soil. The quantity of arable land in this county has been estimated at 360,000 acres, chiefly devoted to the cultivation of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, turnips and hops. Cabbages are sometimes grown as a field crop; the sands of Wolverley are noted for the produce of carrots, and potatoes are raised in great plenty in the vicinity of Bromsgrove. Worcestershire has long been distinguished for the growth of hops, of which three varieties are here cultivated, the red, the green, and the white. The orchards and plantations of fruit trees, which are frequently placed in the hedge-rows, form a considerable source of profit, from the production of cider and perry, for the excellence of which the county is much noted. Worcestershire formerly contained the royal forests of Wyre and Feckenham, and the Chace of Malvern, which have long since been disafforested; though the forest of Wyre, extending from the north western part of the county into Shropshire, still contains much timber, and the underwood is largely used for hop-poles. The only mineral productions of this county which require notice are the salt-rocks of Droitwich, and coal-mines in the north-western district. In the neighbourhood of Dudley is found, imbedded in limestone, an extraneous fossil, called the Dudley Locust. The principal manufactures of this county are those of gloves, china-ware, and cabinet work, extensively carried on at Worcester; the glass and iron-works at Dudley and Stourbridge; the manufacture of carpets and bombasins, especially of the former, for which Kidderminster has long been famous; and nails needles, and fish-hooks, made at Redditch and Bromsgrove; besides cider, perry, and salt, already mentioned. The mineral springs are numerous, and are found at Worcester, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Churchill, Abberton, and Malvern, the last of which are by far the most celebrated.

WOR-
CESTER.

Royal
fores ts.

Mineral
springs.

* WORCESTER is a handsome and populous city, the county town, and a county of itself. The city contains about fourteen regular streets, besides numerous lanes, alleys, &c. The principal part of the town occupies the most elevated ground from the north to the south, rising with a gentle ascent from the noble river Severn, and is sheltered towards the east and north-east by woods: the river which flows southerly, is often rapid in its stream, but the navigation is safe, commodious, and of greater length than that of any other river in England, and is of great importance to the commercial inhabitants of Worcester and the adjacent neighbourhood. This is considered one of the most ancient and respectable cities in England, and there are but five reckoned superior to it in extent and population, and a less number in beauty. The foundation of Worcester, like that of many other ancient cities, is involved in uncertainty; and whether the rise of it can be ascribed to the Romans or the Saxons, is a matter of doubt. Worcester has returned members to Parliament uninterrupted since the year 1693, at which period the right of election was vested in all the free-men not receiving alms. For the honour of representing this ancient

Unce ainty
of itsrt
foundation.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Worfield	Salop	Bridgenorth...4	Broseley ....7	Shiffnal.....8	138	1740
12	Worgret.....tit	Dorset... ..	Wareham....1	Bere Regis ..7	MelcombeR.18	216	

WOR-
CESTER.

King Ed-
gar's Tower.

Vegetable
and hop
markets.

Trade and
manufac-
tures.

and respectable city many severe contests have at different periods taken place. The bridge over the river is elegant; it consists of five handsome arches, the diameter of the centre one is 41 feet, and the others declining in small proportions; the extent of the bridge is 270 feet, and 33 feet wide, flagged on each side; the ends are returned with very handsome balustrades, leading to two smaller arches under the bridge for foot passengers, or towing paths. At the west end, across the river, are two ornamental toll-houses, and has altogether a most imposing and grand effect when viewed from the town side; the Malvern-hills, rising majestically in the perspective. Near the Cathedral is King Edgar's tower, a very ancient erection, and well worthy of notice. It is called King Edgar's Tower, because the statue of that King and those of his two Queens, Elfleda and Elfrida, are placed on its eastern front. This tower is supposed to have been formerly attached to a castle, the ancient seat of the Wiccan viceroys, and is the only remaining part of it. The tower contains very lofty rooms, including a kitchen and a winding staircase; the windows are of large dimensions, and the walls are ribbed and very thick. These venerable remains have an appearance of stately grandeur, and certainly afford much subject for conjecture. The guild, or town-hall, which stands nearly in the centre of the High-street, must gain admiration from every stranger; this elegant edifice is built of brick, richly embellished with stone ornaments and many very handsome figures; on each side of the grand entrance, in niches, are the statues of King Charles I. and II., and over the centre of the door-way, is also one of Queen Anne, all of which are finely executed; and the entire structure has a rich and splendid effect. Exactly facing the guild-hall is the entrance to the market, which is built of stone, with a large arched opening in the centre, supported by handsome Tuscan columns; on each side are two smaller arched entrances, the whole surmounted by a fine ornamented and pannelled square pediment. The interior is arranged with every convenience; the vegetable market is conveniently situated behind. The hop market is a large space, nearly surrounded by ranges of large and regular-built warehouses, and the corn market is in a large area. The buildings appropriated to the performance of divine worship are very numerous, under the establishment, as well as for various sects of dissenters from the church. The venerable cathedral takes precedence of all these. The original church was founded as early as the year 680, and was then dedicated to St. Peter; but in the year 983 St. Oswald, the great patron of the monks, completed the building of a new and more stately edifice, in the church-yard of the neglected St. Peter's, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and furnished with no less than twenty-eight altars. In 1084 Bishop Wulstan laid the foundation of the present cathedral, which, in subsequent periods, has been enlarged, repaired, many parts re-built and altered by other prelates. The interior is extremely beautiful; its full length, from east to west, is 395 feet, and as well as the exterior presents a great variety of architecture. The tower, which is very handsome, rises from the great cross aisle, and is 200 feet in height, containing a fine set of bells. The charitable establishments are very numerous, and embrace many schools, open for all conditions and sects; hospitals for the aged and infirm of both sexes: alms-houses, an infirmary, dispensary, &c. &c. The trade and manufactures of Worcester consist principally of porcelain and fine china, which was established first here about the year 1751. The ware has been brought to the greatest state of perfection, both in point of quality and beauty

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond	Popu- lation
9	Workington* m. t. & pa	Cumberland.	Maryport ....6	Whitehaven...8	Cockermouth 9		306	7196
44	Worksall, High ..t. & eh	N. R. York..	Yarm .....4	N. Allerton .10	Stokesley ....9		235	170
44	Worksall, Low to	N. R. York..	Yarm .....3	N. Allerton..11	Stokesley ....9		236	238
30	Worksop †.. m. t. & pa	Notts	Sheffield ....18	E. Retford...9	Mansfield...12		146	5566
24	Worlaby..... ..pa	Lineoln	Brigg .....5	Barton-n-Hu..6	Caistor .....11		161	309

of painting and designs, and now supersedes any foreign china. The glove trade of this town is very extensive, and for beauty and quality are in great repute at the foreign markets. This manufacture, it is estimated, gives employment to about eight thousand persons in Worcester, besides numbers of the industrious poor in the adjacent parishes. Worcester is also considered the largest hop-market in the kingdom, and the average of hops sold yearly here is 20,000 pockets. In the year 1113 Worcester was wholly consumed by fire, and many times after that period it was subject to dreadful conflagrations and destructive pestilences of various descriptions; but in its present state few towns excel it as a place of genteel residence, domestic convenience, and salubrity of air. There is great picturesque beauty in many parts of the surrounding country. The streets of the city are handsome and regular, well paved, and lighted with gas; indeed, for beauty, cleanliness, respectability, and as affording all the comforts of life, unsparingly, no visitor will be disappointed on his arrival at the city of Worcester, and but few will leave it without regret.

WOR-
CESTER.

Its advan-
tages as a
dwelling-
place.

Market, Wednesday Friday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Saturday before Palm Sunday, and Saturday in Easter week, for cattle, horses, and linen cloth; August 15 and Sept. 19, last for hops, extensive; first Monday in Dec. for cattle, horses, cheese, lambs, hops and linen; second Monday in Feb., first in May, June, July, and Nov., for cattle, toll free.

* WORKINGTON is a market and seaport town, situated on the south bank of the river Derwent, near the sea. The streets are mostly narrow and inconveniently arranged, but there are likewise many handsome houses of modern erection. A stone bridge of three arches, built at the expense of the county in 1763, crosses the river at the entrance to the town from Maryport. The harbour here is the safest on the coast, being secured by a breakwater, and lighted with gas. The quays, on which is a custom-house, subordinate to that at Whitehaven, are very commodious, and vessels are hence cleared out. Extensive collieries are worked here, and the trade consists chiefly in the export of their produce to Ireland and other parts of the kingdom. About one hundred vessels are continually sailing backwards and forwards; a large number of people are also employed in ship-building, and the manufacture of articles in connexion with the same. Workington Hall, the seat of the Curwen family, is a castellated quadrangular edifice, situated amidst fine and extensive grounds and plantations: in 1561, Mary, Queen of Scots, landed here, and was entertained by Sir Henry Curwen, until her removal to Cockermouth and Carlisle; the chamber in which she slept is still called the Queen's Room.

Workington
Hall.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday; the former for corn, extensive. *Fairs*, May 18 and Oct. 18, nearly disused.

† WORKSOP is a market town, pleasantly situated in a valley, near the source of the river Ryton, towards the northern extremity of Sherwood Forest. It consists of two well-built streets, which are paved and lighted. In this parish are the shire oaks, so called from one of great dimensions spreading its branches over parts of three counties, namely Nottingham, Derby, and York. In 1460, a battle took place here between the forces of the Duke of York and those of the Duke of Somerset, which ended in the defeat of the latter. Gilbert, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, who distinguished himself in the French wars, in the

Defeat of the
Duke of
Somerset.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
24	Worlabby ....ex. pa. dis	Lincoln	Louth .....7	Horncastle ..8	Spilsby .....9	142	34	
16	Worldham, East ....pa	Hants .....3	Alton.....3	Farnham ....9	Petersfield ..10	47	212	
16	Worldham, West....pa	Hants .....3	Alton.....3	Farnham ....10	Petersfield...9	48	96	
34	Worle.....pa	Somerset....	Axbrldge ....8	Weston-s-Ma.3	Bristol.....18	136	770	
7	Worleston .....to	Chester	Nantwich....4	Middlewich..8	Sandbach....8	168	367	
36	Worlingham.....pa	Suffolk	Beccles.....2	Lowestoft...8	Halesworth..10	109	202	
36	Worlington .....pa	Suffolk	Mildenhall ..1	Newmarket..8	Brandon.....11	69	368	
11	Worlington, East ...pa	Devon.....	Chumleigh ..6	S. Molton...9	Tiverton....13	178	292	
11	Worlington, West ...pa	Devon.....	Chumleigh ..6	S. Molton...9	Tiverton....13	178	187	
36	Worlingworth ....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 5	Debenham ..6	Eye .....8	91	729	
17	Wormbridge.....pa	Hereford ...	Hereford ....9	Monmouth...15	Hay .....17	143	121	
17	Wormelow .....ham	Hereford ...	Hereford ....7	Gt. Birch....1	Monmouth...12	129		
5	Wormenhall.....pa	Bucks .....9	Oxford .....9	Thame .....5	Bicester ....10	48	297	
27	Wormgay .....pa	Norfolk	Downham ...7	Lynn.....7	Swaffham ..12	91	323	
10	Wormhill ....t. & chap	Derby .....3	Tideswell ...3	Buxton.....5	Bakewell ....8	161	315	
14	Wormingford .....pa	Essex .....4	Nayland .....4	Colchester...7	Halstead ....8	54	543	
15	Wormington, Little. pa	Gloster	Winchcombe..5	Evesham ....6	Tewkesbury 11	97	96	
34	Wormister.....preb	Somerset ...	Shepton Mal. 4	Wells .....3	Glastonbury..6	120		
39	Wormleighton .....pa	Warwick ...	Southam ....6	Daventry...10	Banbury ....9	80	161	
18	Wormley .....pa	Herts .....2	Cheshunt....2	Hoddesdon ..2	Hertford ....7	15	471	
21	Wormshill.....pa	Kent .....7	Charing .....7	Faversham ..10	Maidstone ...9	43	186	
17	Wormsley .....pa	Hereford ...	Weobley .....4	Hereford ....8	Leominster ..10	142	102	
31	Wormsley .....ham	Oxford .....7	Tetsworth ...7	Watlingham..4	Stoken Chur..3	40		
4	Wormstall.....ham	Berks .....4	Hungerford..4	Kintbury ....1	Newbury ....5	61		
37	Worplesdon.....pa	Surrey.....4	Guildford ....4	Bagshot ....8	Farnham ....10	31	1360	
45	Worsborough....t. & ch	W. R. York.	Barnesley...3	Sheffield ...11	Rotherham ..9	168	2677	
22	Worsley* ....to. & chap	Lancaster ..	Bolton .. ...7	Manchester..7	Leigh .....7	190	7839	
14	Worsley Green....ham	Essex .....6	Bish Stortford2	Harlow .....6	Dunmow ....9	30		
27	Worstead .....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham..4	Norwich....13	Yarmouth ...23	121	830	
22	Worsthorn.....to	Lancaster. .	Burnley .....2	Colne .....6	Rochdale ...13	211	798	
22	Worston.....to	Lancaster ..	Clitheroe ....2	Gisburn ....6	Colne.....9	219	129	
7	Worth .....to	Chester	Stockport...6	Macclesfield..7	Chapel-le-Fri.9	174	490	
21	Worth, or Worde....pa	Kent .....1	Sandwich ...1	Deal .....4	Canterbury ..14	69	48	
38	Worth, or Worde....pa	Sussex.....	Cuckfield...7	Horsham ...10	E. Grinstead..6	31	1859	
12	Worth Matravrs ...pa	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle..4	Swanage ....4	Poole .....10	116	356	
36	Wortham .....pa	Suffolk	Eye .....6	Diss .....3	Kenninghall..6	89	1016	
33	Worthen .....pa	Salop .....9	Montgomery 9	Shrewsbury..12	Ch. Stretton 12	165	2668	
53	Worthenbury .....pa	Flint ,.....	Ellesmere...8	Malpas .....5	Wrexham....6	173	623	
27	Worthing .....pa	Norfolk ..	E. Dereham ..5	Foulsham...5	Litcham ....8	105	138	
38	Worthing †.m. t. & ch	Sussex .....20	Horsham ...20	Chichester ..21	Brighton....11	56		
22	Worthington .....to	Lancaster ...	Wigan .....4	Chorley.....5	Bolton.....10	204	124	
23	Worthington .....chap	Leicester ...	Ashby-d-la Z.5	Derby.....11	Loughboro'..9	114	1211	
16	Worthy Abbots ....tit	Hants .....2	Winchester ..2	Basingstoke 16	Alresford ....7	61		
16	Worthy Kings .....pa	Hants .....2	Winchester ..2	Basingstoke 16	A resford ....7	61	378	
16	Worthy Martyrs....pa	Hants .....4	Winchester ..4	Basingstoke 15	Alresford ....5	60	260	
16	Worting... ..pa	Han s .....2	Basingstoke..2	Whitchurch 10	Kingsclere ..8	48	120	

WORKSOP.

reign of Henry V., built the mansion-house, afterwards the ducal residence and the place of confinement of Mary Queen of Scots, in the sixteenth year of her imprisonment. Her son, James I., stopped here in April, 1603, when on his way to London to assume the crown of England. In 1761 this mansion was destroyed by fire, but was shortly afterwards splendidly rebuilt by the Duke of Norfolk; it stands in a park of eight miles circumference, and is a very beautiful seat.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, March 31 and June 21, for cattle and sheep; October 14, for horses and cattle; and about three weeks after the last a statute fair.

Worsley Hall.

* WORSLEY has very extensive coal-mines, which employ great numbers of the labouring population of the district, and is remarkable for being the place where the late Duke of Bridgewater commenced the system of Inland navigation, which has proved of such advantage to the country. Worsley Hall, a spacious and pleasantly situated mansion, surrounded by fine grounds, was where the late Duke of Bridgewater passed the greater part of his life.

† WORTHING. This town, which is now a fashionable watering-place, was formerly but a small fishing-village; but has risen to its present state of prosperity and celebrity, in consequence of its good situation and fine sands, which extend for several miles on each side. Many handsome buildings, of modern erection, stand on the coast, but

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			D st. Lond	Popu lation.	
15	Wortley	tit	Gloster	Wotton-un-E.1	Dursley .....4	Berkeley ....7	109	
45	Wortley*.....to. & ch.	W. R. York..	Leeds ... ....3	Bradford ....8	Otley .....10	192	5944	
45	Wortley.....to. & ch	W. R. York..	Barnesley...6	Sheffield....10	Rotherham..10	169	918	
25	Worton	ham	Middlesex ..	Isleworth...1	Hounslow...4	Brentford...2	9	
41	Worton	tit	Wilts.....	Devizes .....4	Mark Laving 1	Melksham ..7	93	302
31	Worton, Nether ....pa	Oxford	Deddington..3	Chip. Norton.8	Woodstock ..9	71	94	
31	Worton, Over .....pa	Oxford.....	Deddington..3	Chip. Norton..8	Woodstock ..8	70	56	
27	Wortwell	ham	Norfolk	Harleston...3	Bungay.....6	Norwich....18	102	537
45	Wothersome	to	W. R. York..	Wetherby...5	Tadcaster...6	Leeds .....10	190	21
28	Wothorpe, or Wrid- thorpe.....ham }	Northamp ..	Stamford ....1	Kingscliffe ..6	Uppingham 12	89		
11	Wotton	vill.	Devon.....	Exmouth ....3	Topsham ... 3	Exeter .....7	171	
37	Wotton	pa	Surrey.....	Dorking ....3	Guildford...9	Effingham ...4	26	651
34	Wotton Courte ay ..pa	Somerset....	Dunster.....4	Minehead... 3	Porlock.....4	165	452	
12	Wotton Fitz-Paine...pa	Dorset.....	Lyme Regis .4	Axminster ..6	Bridport ....7	142	490	
15	Wotton's End ....ham	Gloster	Chip Sodbury3	Bristol .....9	Bath .....11	111		
15	Wotton-u-Edge†m t. pa	Gloster	Bristol.....19	Bath .....21	Gloucester..18	109	5482	
5	Wotton Underwood..pa	Bucks	Thame .....7	Aylesbury...10	Bicester ....8	48	312	
5	Woughton-on-the Gr.pa	Bucks	Fenny Strat..3	Newport Pag.5	Stony Stratf..7	47	303	
21	Wouldham	pa	Kent	Rochester ...3	Maidstone ...7	Gravesend ..8	31	411
35	Woundon	am	Stafford	Wolverhamp..1	Walsall.....7	Bilston .....3	123	
14	Wrabness	pa	Essex	Manningtree 5	Harwich ....7	Colchester ..14	65	248
24	Wragby† ....m. t. pa	Lincoln	Lincoln ....11	Horncastle...10	Louth .....14	144	601	
45	Wragby	pa	W. R. York..	Pontefract ..5	Wakefield...6	Doncaster ..15	177	756
24	Wraghilme	ham	Lincoln	Louth .....8	Saltfleet ....5	Gt. Grimsby 11	156	
27	Wramplingham ... pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 3	Norwich .....9	Hingham ....7	103	247	
24	Wrangle.....	pa	Lincoln	Boston .....8	Winfleet ....8	Spilsby .....10	124	1030
34	Wrantage	tit	Somerset ..	Taunton ....6	Ilminster ....6	Langport ....9	137	
36	Wratting, Great ....pa	Suffolk	Clare ,6	Haverhill... 2	Newmarket..12	61	344	
36	Wratting, Little....pa	Suffolk.....	Clare .....6	Haverhill...2	Newmarket..12	61	212	

the older parts of the town run along the downs to the extent of half-a-mile. It is much resorted to during the summer season for the purpose of sea-bathing, for which there is every facility, and warm and cold baths fitted up in the best possible manner. It is also visited by invalids at other parts of the year, as from its sheltered position the sharp north and eastern winds of spring are never severely felt.

WORTHING.

Market, Saturday ; also a corn market every alternate Wednesday.—Fair, July 20.

* WORTLEY is a township and chapelry in the parish of St. Peter, within the liberties of Leeds. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on to a considerable extent; earthenware and tobacco-pipes are also made with clay found in the township.

† WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE is a market town, situated on a sloping ground, at the top of which are some finely-wooded hills ; the old name Wotton-under-Ridge, is indicative of its situation. The town was destroyed by fire in the reign of King John, and was not rebuilt on the exact site it previously occupied ; a place called the brands is supposed to be this spot : it at present consists of two well-built streets, running in parallel lines. A small stream runs through the town and neighbourhood, giving motion to several clothing-mills, which, when that trade was in a flourishing state, gave employment to a large number of people residing here and in the surrounding villages.

Destroyed by fire.

Market, Friday.—Fair, Sept. 25, for cattle and cheese.

‡ WRAGBY is a market-town pleasantly situated on the high road from Lincoln to Horncastle. There is very little trade but what arises from the traffic incident to its situation. It was only a small village until 1671, when George Duke of Buckingham procured a grant for a market, and three annual fairs.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for sheep ; and September 29, for horned cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Pop-lation.
6	Wratting, West pa	Cambridge..	Linton .....6	Cambridge..12	Newmarket..8	54	765
24	Wrawby..... pa	Lincoln ...	Brigg .....2	Barton ....10	Caistor ....9	157	2481
34	Wraxall..... pa	Somerset ...	Bristol .....7	Wroughton ...7	Weston-s-M 16	125	802
41	Wraxall, North ... pa	Wilts.....	Chippenham..7	Marshfield ..3	Chip. Sodbury8	100	415
41	Wraxall, South .. chap	Wilts.....	Melksham ..5	Bath .....7	Bradford ....3	101	389
12	Wraxall..... pa	Dorset	Beaminster..7	Dorchester...12	Bridport.....10	132	70
34	Wraxall-on-the Foss.tit	Somerset ...	Castle Cary .4	Shepton Mal..5	Glastonbury...8	117	
22	Wray, or Wrea..... to	Lancaster ..	Kirkham ....2	Poulton .....7	Blackpool....7	227	550
22	Wray to	Lancaster ..	Hornby.....2	Lancaster ...10	Settle .....16	250	888
22	Wrayton..... to	Lancaster ..	Kirby Lons..6	Lancaster ...12	Settle .....16	251	330
9	Wreay chap	Cumberland.	Carlisle.....6	Penrith ....13	Brampton....12	196	140
37	Wrecklesham tit	Surrey.....	Farnham ....1	Alton.....9	Petersfield ..16	39	770
29	Wreighall to	Northumb.	Rothbury....5	Wooler ....17	Bellingham..16	307	27
43	Wrexton to	N. R. York..	Pickering...3	Kirby Moors.5	New Malton..10	227	212
7	Wrenbury pa. to	Chester	Nantwich ...6	Whitchurch..6	M. Drayton..11	174	903
27	Wrenningham, Grt. } pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 4	Attleboro' ...8	N. Buckenh..8	100	409
	and Little }						
36	Wrentham pa	Suffolk	Southwold ..5	Beccles.....7	Halesworth..8	106	1022
45	Wrenthorpe to	W. R. York..	Wakefield ...2	Leeds .....9	Pontefract .8	184	
46	Wressel pa. to	E. R. York..	Howden.....5	Selby.....6	York ....14	185	386
11	Wressen ... ham	Devon.....	Columpton..3	Heniton. ....8	Wellington..11	156	
3	Wrest Park .. ham	Beds.....	Silsoe .....1	Shefford ....5	Luton .....12	43	
3	Wrestlingworth ... pa	Bedford	Biggleswade..6	Potton .....3	Baldock ....10	47	448
27	Wretham, Grt. } pa.ham	Norfolk	Thetford ...6	East Harling.6	Watton.....8	86	325
	and Little.. }						
27	Wretham, West pa	Norfolk	Thetford ...6	East Harling.7	Watton.....7	86	
7	Wretton..... ham	Chester	Northwich ..2	Middlewich..5	Tarporley....9	171	
27	Wretton..... pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry..1	Downham ...6	Lynn .....15	89	523
52	Wrexham*...m. t. & pa	Denbigh....	Chester ....12	Mold .....11	Whitchurch..15	179	11515
42	Wribbenhall ham	Worcester ..	Kiddermins. 3	Bewdley ...1	Stourport ...3	129	
22	Wrightington to	Lancaster ..	Wigan.....5	Chorley.....6	Ormskirk....9	205	1601
7	Wrinehill to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...8	Betley.....1	Newcast.-u-l.6	156	
34	Wroughton † pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge ....7	Bristol.....11	Weston-s-M 11	129	1540
34	Writhlington pa	Somerset ..	Frome .....7	Bath .....7	Wells .....10	113	245
14	Writtle pa	Essex.....	Chelmsford .3	Chip. Ongar..9	Ingatesstone. 5	28	2348
33	Wrockwardine..... pa	Salop.....	Wellington ..2	Shrewsbury.10	Newport....10	144	2528
24	Wroot pa	Lincoln ...	Gainsboro'.11	Epworth ....4	E. Retford..14	155	289
21	Wrotham ‡..... to	Kent.....	Maidstone...9	Gravesend..10	Tunbridge...9	25	2469
35	Wrottesley ham	Stafford	Wolverhamp.4	Shiffnal.....8	Brewood ....5	127	246
41	Wroughton Elingd.. pa	Wilts.....	Swindon ...3	Marlboro'...9	Wootton Bas..6	83	1545
16	Wroxall ham	Hants.....	Newport ....9	Ni on ....5	Brading ....7	89	

Mineral
productions.

Birth-place
of Locke.

* WREXHAM is a large, populous, and prosperous town in North Wales. The town consists of some good avenues, the High Street, in front of the Wynnstay Arms, and terminated by a spacious town-hall, is the most respectable, and presents at all times a scene of trade bustle, and animation. The church, the architectural boast of Wales, was erected in the reign of Henry VII., and is an exquisite specimen of the florid Gothic which began to prevail at that period. This is the great thoroughfare between Liverpool and Chester and North Wales. The flannel trade is less prosperous here than formerly, but an extensive trade is carried on in coal, iron, and lead, as well as in flour, wire-drawing, and paper-making. The mineral region of Minera is amply stored, and its treasures pursued with skill and enterprise; besides which the various streams in the vicinity afford sites well calculated for the establishment of mills.

Market, Monday and Thursday.—Fairs. March 23 ; Holy Thursday ; June 6 ; and September 19.

† WRINGTON was formerly a market-town, pleasantly situated near the Mendip Hills; the inhabitants are principally employed in the cultivation of the teasel for the supply of the clothiers in the surrounding districts. John Locke was a native of this place, and Mrs. Hannah More lived here for twenty-five years.

‡ WROTHAM is a town of great antiquity, supposed to have been originally a town of the ancient Britons, and subsequently a Roman station, from various relics discovered here ; it is situated at the foot



BIRTH PLACE OF JOHN LOCKE, WRINGTON.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Dehneated.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
33	Wroxeter .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury...6	Wellington ..7	Iron Bridge..9	148	636
39	Wroxhall *pa	Warwick ...	Warwick ....6	Birmingha ..15	Henly-in-Ar..6	96	181
27	Wroxham .....pa	Norfolk	Coltishall...3	Norwich ....7	N. Walsham..9	115	368
3	Wroxill .....ham	Bedford	Amphill ....6	Bedford ....7	N. Pagnell ..8	49	
31	Wroxton .....pa	Oxford.....	Banbury ....3	Shipston-o-S 11	Chip. Norton13	74	780
22	Wyerdale, or Weard..to	Lancaster ..	Rochdale....2	Halifax ....14	Oldham .....7	200	6754
9	Wulsty Castle ....ham	Cumberland	Wigton ....12	Abbey Holme5	Allonby.....7	315	
10	Wyastley .....to	Derby	Ashborne....3	Derby .....12	Uttoxeter....9	138	
35	Wybaston .....ham	Stafford	Wolverhamp.3	Cannock ....6	Walsall.....5	126	
24	Wyberton .....pa	Lincoln	Boston .....2	Spalding....13	Holbeach ...12	115	530
3	Wyboldston .....ham	Bedford	St. Neots ...3	Biggleswade..9	Bedford ....10	54	
53	Wybre.....to	Flint	Northop ....2	Mold .....2	Chester.....9	192	310
7	Wybunbury.....pa.to	Chester	Nantwich....4	Newcas.-o-T 10	M. Drayton..11	174	4193
44	Wycliffe .....to	N. R. York..	Greta Bridge.2	Richmond..10	Darlington..12	242	156
5	Wycombe, Hi.† m. t. pa	Bucks.....	Reading....18	Oxford .....25	Aylesbury ..16	29	6299
5	Wycombe, West ....pa	Bucks.....	H. Wycombe 2	Stoken Chur..5	Princes Risb..6	31	1901
21	Wye .....pa	Kent	Ashford .....4	Canterbury..10	Hythe .....11	54	1639
22	Wyersdale, Nether.. to	Lancaster ..	Garstang ....4	Lancaster ...9	Clitheroe ...18	233	770
22	Wyersdale, Over..to. ch	Lancaster ..	Garstang ....10	Lancaster ...10	Clitheroe ...14	231	872
4	Wyfield .....ham	Berks	Newbury ....4	Shefford ....4	Hungerford ..8	60	
23	Wyfordby.....pa	Leicester ..	Mowbray....3	Oakham.....10	Grantham ..15	105	88
24	Wyham .....pa	Lincoln	Louth .....7	Gt. Grimsby 10	Caistor .....12	155	94
11	Wyke .....tit	Devon.....	Axminster ..1	Colyton.....5	Lyme Regis..5	147	386
12	Wyke .....ham	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury .4	Wincanton ..8	Mere.....5	105	
16	Wyke .....ham	Gloster	Bristol .....6	Bath .....8	Marshfield ..7	110	
37	Wyke .....tit	Surrey	Guildford....6	Farnham ....5	Frimley .....6	35	
25	Wyke Green.....ham	Middlesex ..	Isleworth....2	Brentford....2	Hounslow ...2	9	
12	Wyke Regis .....pa	Dorset.....	Weymouth ..1	Dorchester ..9	Abbotsbury ..8	129	1197
23	Wykeham .....to	Leicester ...	Melton Mow..4	Grantham ..12	Oakham ....14	109	111
43	Wykeham .....pa	N. R. York..	Scarborough..7	Pickering ..11	New Malton 14	218	640
24	Wykeham, East....pa	Lincoln	Louth .....7	Caistor ....10	Mark. Rasen 9	155	31
24	Wykeham, West....pa	Lincoln	Louth .....8	Caistor ....9	Mark. Rasen 9	156	
28	Wyke Hamon.....vill	Northamp...	Stony Strat ..3	Buckingham.6	Towcester ..8	55	
33	Wyken .....ham	Salop	Bridgenorth..3	Shiffnal ....9	Broseley ....8	137	
39	Wyken .....pa	Warwick ...	Coventry ....3	Nuneaton ...8	Rugby.....10	92	104
28	Wykens.....pa	Northamp ..	Stony Stratf. 3	Buckingham..6	Towcester ..8	55	536

of the chalk hills, and consists of two streets, through which passes the military way from Oldborough to Stane Street. Wrotham Hill affords a remarkably fine prospect of the surrounding country.

Market (discontinued) Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 4, for horses, bullocks, &c.

* **WROXHALL.** The church is the north portion of Wroxhall Abbey, founded for Benedictine nuns, in the reign of Henry I. The other parts of the edifice are occupied as a seat by the above gentleman, who is fourth in descent from the celebrated Christopher Wren, who purchased the estate in 1713.

† **WYCOMBE, HIGH, or CHIPPING,** is a market town of great antiquity, and from the Roman relics and coins which have been discovered here, is supposed to have been a Roman villa; the distinguishing appellation, however, of Chipping, a corruption of the Saxon Cheaping-market, is a proof of its having been in the possession of that people. The town, though not the largest, is the handsomest in the county, and owes much of its prosperity to the rivulet called Wycombe-stream, which sets in motion a considerable number of corn and paper mills, and after a long winding course, falls into the Thames below Marlow. It consists of one large street, with several smaller branching from it, and stands on the high road from London to Oxford. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the paper-mills, lace manufactures, and malting trade. Among the celebrated individuals to which Wycombe has given birth, are William Alley, Bishop of Exeter, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of Elizabeth; Dr. Gamble, the biographer of General Monk, and who is said to have assisted that individual in his efforts in the restoration of Charles II., was for some time vicar of this parish.

WROTHAM.

Derivation
of its name.

Birth place
of Dr. Gam-
ble.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, Monday before Michaelmas, statute.

Pop	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond	Popu-lation.
23	Wykin .....ham	Leicester ..	Hinckley ....2	Nuneaton ...4	M. Bosworth 6	101	107	
29	Wylam .....to	Northumb..	Newcas.-o-T..2	Hexham ....12	Morpeth....16	279	887	
12	Wyldecourt .....tit	Dorset.....	Axminster...4	Chard 5	Crewkherne...9	141	316	
58	Wymaston.....to	Radnor	Radnor, New 4	Kington ....3	Presteign....5	155	199	
16	Wymering..... .pa	Hants	Havant.....5	Fareham ....5	Portsmouth..5	69	578	
3	Wymington .....pa	Bedford	Higham Fer...3	Wellingboro' 5	Bedford ....13	63	257	
23	Wymondham .....pa	Leicester....	Melton Mow..7	Oakham ....7	Grantham ...i4	102	746	
27	Wymondham* m. t. pa	Norfolk	Hingham....6	Norwich ....9	Attleborough.6	100	5485	
18	Wymondley, Great†.pa	Herts	Hitchin.....2	Stevenage...3	Baldock ....4	34	321	
18	Wymondley, Little†.pa	Herts	Hitchin.....3	Stevenage...2	Baldock ....5	33	226	
52	Wynnstay §to	Denbigh.....	Wrexham ...6	Chirk.....4	Llangollen ..7	180		
5	Wyrardisbury .....pa	Bucks	Staines .....3	Colnbrook ...3	Windsor ....4	19	682	
42	Wyre Piddle ...to & ch	Worcester..	Pershore ....2	Evesham ....5	Worcester...10	101	175	
35	Wyrley, Great .....to	Stafford	Walsall... ..5	Lichfield ....6	Cannock ....6	122	591	
35	Wyrley, Little .....to	Stafford	Lichfield ....7	Walsall.....6	Cannock ....4	124		

Priory of
Black
Monks.

The Wynd-
ham family.

* WYMONDHAM, or WYNDHAM, first became a place of importance in the reign of Henry I., in consequence of the foundation of a priory of black monks by William D'Albini, which was afterwards endowed by the King with lands, the right of claiming all wrecks between Eccles Happisburgh and Tunstead, and an annual rent in kind of £2000 from the village of Hilgay. The same institution was, in 1448, elevated to the rank of an abbey. The two Kets, tanners and natives of this town, who endeavoured to inflame this county in the reign of Edward VI., used to meet their companions under an oak in the neighbourhood, a part of which is still pointed out as a kind of historical record; after they were defeated by the Earl of Warwick, the elder was hanged in chains at Norwich castle, and the younger on the steeple of Wymondham church. The town stands on the high road from Norwich to London: it has suffered severely by the two dreadful scourges of fire and plague; by the former in 1615, when upwards of 300 houses were consumed, and by the latter in 1631. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in weaving, chiefly bombasins and crapes. The manufacture of wooden-wares is also carried on in a small way. The Wyndham family take their name from this town. William de Wymondham was overseer of the silver mines in Devonshire in 1293, and held offices in the Exchequer. In 1549 Sir William Wyndham was sheriff of the county.

Market, Friday —Fairs, Feb. 12, May 16, and Sept. 29, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen; statute fairs for hiring servants occasionally.

† WYMONDLEY, or WIMUNDESLEY, GREAT. This manor is held by presenting the first cup of wine to the Kings of England at their coronation.

‡ WYMONDLEY, or WIMUNDESLEY, LITTLE, Here is an establishment called Wymondley House, for the education of Presbyterian ministers; it is calculated to receive twenty-four students, and is conducted by two masters. The institution was first established at Northampton, in 1729. In 1752 it was removed to Daventry, back again to Northampton, and to this place in 1799. It has an excellent library, containing 10,000 volumes. Here was formerly a priory of black canons, founded in the reign of Henry III., no remains of which are at present in existence.

Seat of Sir
W. W.
Wynn.

§ WYNNSTAY. Here are the noble mansion and spacious park of Sir Watkin William Wynn, Bart. It is adorned with venerable woods, and watered by the little brook which passes through the village, as well as by the windings of the river Dee. The whole is highly and extensively improved, decorated with temples and rustic buildings; but the works of nature displayed in the glen of Nant-y-Below, on the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu- lation.
30	Wysall, or Wishow . . pa	Notts	Nottingham . . 9	Loughboro' . . 7	Bingham . . 11	118	271
4	Wytham pa	Berks	Oxford 3	Witney 8	Abingdon . . 8	57	218
24	Wytham-on-the-Hill. pa	Lincoln	Bourne 4	Stamford . . . 7	Corby 7	96	619
24	Wytham, North . . . pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth . 1	Stamford . . 11	Grantham . . 9	100	273
24	Wytham, South . . . pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth . 3	Stamford . . . 9	Grantham . . 11	98	410
9	Wytheburn . . to. & chap	Cumberland.	Keswick 8	Ambleside . . 7	Penrith . . . 18	277	
28	Wythermale ham	Northamp . .	Wellingboro' . 5	Kettering . . . 6	Northampton 9	73	
33	Wythiford, Great . . ham	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 7	Wellington . . 7	Wem 8	149	
33	Wythiford, Little . . ham	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 6	Wellington . . 8	Wem 7	150	
9	Wythop chap	Cumberland.	Cockermouth . 5	Keswick 6	Ireby 8	298	121
46	Wyton to	E. R. York . .	Hull 6	Hedon 4	Hornsea . . . 11	180	93
24	Wyvell pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth . 5	Grantham . . . 5	Stamford . . 17	106	128
36	Wyverstone pa	Suffolk	Stow-Market 7	Eye 8	Bur- St. Ed. 14	83	316

river-side, throw all the efforts of even the most refined taste wholly into the shade. This seat was anciently called Wattstay, from its situation on the banks of the famous dyke, but exchanged by the late Baronet for its present more agreeably-sounding appellation.

WYNNSTAY.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Wandle	Surrey	Thames.	Wevery	Brecknocks	Wey.
Wansbeck	Northumb. . .	German Ocean	Wey	Dorsetshire	British Channel.
Wantsum	Kent	Kent.	Wey	Surrey. . . .	Thames.
Warren	Shropshire . .	Olney.	Wharfe	Yorkshire . .	Ouse.
Wash	Rutlandsh. . .	Welland.	Wheeler	Denbighsh. . .	Clwyd.
Washbrook. . . .	Yorkshire . .	Wharfe.	Whelock	Cheshire . . .	Dane.
Waver	Cumberland.	Wampool.	Whitewater . . .	Isle of Man	Irish Sea.
Weare	Durham	German Ocean.	Wooten	Isle of Wight	Brading Harbour
Weaver	Cheshire . . .	Mersey.	Willy	Wiltshire . .	Upper Avon.
Welland	Leicestersh. .	German Ocean.	Watton	Wiltshire . .	Wiltshire.
Wellop	Northumb. . .	Weare.	Wrekin	Lancashire . .	Stoure.
Went	Yorkshire . .	Don.	Wurney	Montgomery	Vyrnway.
Wentbeck	Northumb. . .	German Ocean.	Wye	Cardigansh. .	Severn.
Wentsum	Norfolk . . .	Yare.	Wye	Derbyshire . .	Derwent.
Werray	Cardigansh. .	Irish Sea.	Wynster	Lancashire . .	Ken.
Westend	Derbyshire . .	Wrangley.	Wyre	Lancashire . .	Irish Channel.
Wever	Devenshire	Columb.			

Y.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu- lation.
24	Yaddlethorpe to	Lincoln	Brigg 8	Kirton in Lin. 7	Epworth 8	158	106
44	Yafforth, or Yaffordt. ch	N. R. York. . .	Northallerton 2	Bedale 7	Thirsk 12	227	165
21	Yalding * pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 6	Tunbridge . . 8	Cranbrook . . 11	34	2460
34	Yanley ham	Somerset . .	Bristol 3	Wrighton . . . 8	Keynsham . . 7	121	
40	Yanwath to	Westmorl . .	Penrith 2	Lowther Cas. 3	Shap 9	286	327
15	Yanworth, or } tit. ch	Gloster	Northleach . . 3	Cirencester . 10	Cheltenham 11	84	130
	Enworth . . . }						
46	Yapham to. ch	E. R. York . .	Pocklington . 2	York 12	New Malton 14	212	137
38	Yapton pa	Sussex	Arundel . . . 4	Bognor 4	Chichester . . 8	59	578
24	Yarborough pa	Lincoln	Louth 5	Saltfleet . . . 7	Gt Grimsby 12	153	175
24	Yarborough ham	Lincoln	Brigg 8	Barton-o-Hu. 8	Caistor 8	163	

* YALDING. Fairs, Whit-Monday and Oct. 15, and 16, for cattle and hops.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu-lation.
18	Yardley	pa	Herts	Buntingford..5	Stevenage ...6	Baldock .....7	31 599
42	Yardley.....	pa	Worcester ..	Bromsgrove 18	Birmingham .5	Sutton Coldfi..8	106 2488
28	Yardley, Gobions..	ham	Northamp ..	Stony Stratf..4	Northamp...11	Towcester....6	56 594
28	Yardley, Hastings *.	pa	Northamp ..	Northamp.. 8	Olney.....5	Wellingboro'.9	60 1051
17	Yarkhill	pa	Hereford ...	Hereford....8	Ledbury .....8	Bromyard....9	126 409
22	Yarleside	to	Lancaster ..	Dalton .....4	Ulverston....9	Broughton..14	280 499
34	Yarlington.....	pa	Somerset....	Wincanton ..4	Castle Cary...3	Yeovil .....12	112 283
34	Yarlington	ham	Somerset....	Wincanton ..4	Castle Cary ..4	Yeovil .....11	113 283
44	Yarm † ...	m. t. & pa	N. R. York..	Stockton-o-T.5	Stokesley ...8	Darlington...9	237 1636
27	Yarmouth ‡....	bo. m. t	Norfolk	Norwich....24	Ipswich ....55	Lowestoft....10	124 21115

* YARDLEY, HASTINGS. Fair, Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horse furniture.

Its trade.

† YARM, or YARUM, is situated on a low part of the county, surrounded on three sides by the river Tees, over which is a fine substantial stone bridge of modern erection. In consequence of the violent swells to which the river is subject, the old bridge of five arches was removed in 1805, and an iron one of 180 feet span commenced; which, however, fell down just before the completion, and the present structure built in its stead. The town consists of one large street, running from north to south; it has several times suffered severely from floods, owing to the lowness of its site. The chief trade consists in the exportation of corn, flour, and lead. cheese, butter, and bacon; the river abounds with various kinds of fish, and is famous for its fine salmon.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday before April 5; Holy Thursday; August 2; and Oct. 19; for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

Domesday Book.

‡ YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH, is an important seaport. It is situated on a peninsula, bounded on one side by Breydon Water, an inlet formed by the confluence of the rivers Yare and Bure, with the Waveney, and on the other side by the German Ocean; and the name of the place is derived from its being thus placed at the mouth of the Yare or Yar. It arose from the settlement of a few fishermen on the spot, then a sand bank, and the site of their station is still called from the name of one of them, Fuller's Hill; but the channel of the river on which the establishment was originally formed becoming obstructed, the inhabitants removed to a more southern channel, where the town now stands. It appears from Domesday-book, that in the reign of William I. Yarmouth was a royal demesne, to which belonged seventy burgesses. Henry III. granted a charter to the inhabitants, and permitted them to fortify the burgh with an extensive wall, defended by a moat, and strengthened by sixteen towers, the wall having ten gates or portals. In 1588, at the time of the alarm from the Spanish armada, a castle or fortress, with four towers, whence beacons might be displayed, stood in the middle of the town; and an eminence called South Mount, was constructed as the site of a battery. These fortifications becoming inefficient, and the castle having been destroyed, in 1621 parapets were constructed towards the sea, on which pieces of artillery were planted; and the fortified lines included a space about two miles and a half in circumference. In testimony of the great extent of population here at an early period, it may be stated that in 1348 no less than 7000 persons died of the plague at Yarmouth; and that terrible disease occasioned much havoc among the inhabitants in 1579, and in 1664, though the victims at those periods were much less numerous than at the preceding. In the reign of Edward VI., when a rebellion against the government took place in Norfolk, under Ket, the insurgents, who were numerous, furiously assaulted this place, but they were bravely repulsed by the townsmen, and obliged to retreat. The town is divided into eight wards, formerly four leets. It consists of four principal streets, parallel with each other, and a number of narrow

Extensive mortality.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu- lation.
16	Yarmouth *..m.t. & pa	Hants	Lymington.. 5	Newport ....10	Cowes.....12	94	586
34	Yarner .....tit	Somerset ...	Minehead ...7	Porlock.....1	Dulverton..12	169	
11	Yarnescombe .....pa	Devon.....	Torrington.. 6	Barnstaple ..7	S. Molton ..11	189	498
34	Yarnfield .....ham	Somerset ...	Bruton.....8	Frome .....6	Mere.....6	102	
31	Yarnton .....pa	Oxford	Oxford .....5	Woodstock ..4	Witney.....9	59	299

lanes called rows, intersecting the others at right angles. Its figure is quadrangular, extending about a mile in length, and half- -mile in breadth. The streets are lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The quay is reckoned the longest and finest in the kingdom, being in some parts 150 yards in breadth, and containing in the centre a noble promenade, planted on each side with trees. On the quay stands the town-hall, a handsome building, with a portico in front, ornamented with Tuscan pillars. It contains a council-chamber, much decorated, and having an embossed ceiling of stucco, and over the chimney-piece a full-length portrait of George II., in a superb frame. A little to the north of the town-hall is the Star Inn, remarkable as having been the residence of Bradshaw, president of the high court of justice which condemned Charles I., and some of the apartments are richly though antiquesly ornamented with wood-carving and tapestry. On the beach is an edifice called the bath-house, in which are salt-water baths, with every requisite accommodation; and adjoining is a large and pleasant public room, for balls and concerts, built in 1788. A jetty, raised on piles (such as are used for the foundation of the piers of a bridge), extends into the sea to the distance of 456 feet, with a breadth of twenty-four feet, forming an agreeable promenade in fine weather. Not far from the jetty, on a spot called the South Denes, are barracks for troops, built from the design of Mr Pilkington, at the expense of £120,000. Here also stands the naval pillar, erected in 1817, in commemoration of Admiral Lord Nelson, consisting of a fluted column, 140 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of Britannia. A handsome suspension chain-bridge over the river Bure, was built by Mr. R. Cory, at the cost of somewhat less than £4000; and a new road over it, leading to Norwich, has since been completed, an act of parliament having been obtained for that purpose. The principal commerce of Yarmouth is carried on with the ports of the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and Portugal; to which may be added the coasting-trade in coal, corn, and other articles from the north. The herring and mackerel fisheries (particularly the former) are prosecuted extensively; and there are large establishments for curing herrings, quantities of which are sent for sale to the metropolis and elsewhere. The navigation of the coast is extremely hazardous, and two floating lights are constantly maintained in Yarmouth Roads, for the benefit of mariners. The only manufacture in this town of importance is that of silk goods and crapes, introduced from Norwich a few years ago; besides which, there are yards for ship-building, rope walks, and breweries. Yarmouth gives the title of Earl to the Marquis of Hertford.

YARMOUTH.

Salt-water
baths.

The herring
and macke-
rel fisheries.

Public
buildings.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, Friday and Saturday in Easter week, general.

* YARMOUTH, or SOUTH YARMOUTH, is situated at the Eastern point of the mouth of the river Yar, from which the name is derived, and directly opposite to the town of Lymington, with which there is a constant communication. The town consists of several well-built streets, the houses having a very neat appearance, from being constructed with freestone. The market-house, a plain substantial building, has an upper apartment, appropriated for the uses of the corporation and all public business; baths, with every convenience, have recently been established.

Market, Friday.—Fair, July 25.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Yarpole .....pa	Hereford ...	Leominster..5	Ludlow .....8	Presteign ..11	142	651
29	Yarrow.....ham	Northumb..	Hexham ...22	Simonburn..14	Bellingham..9	303	
34	Yarrow .....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge... 5	Mark .....1	Bridgwater..11	135	
11	Yartcombe .....pa	Devon.....	Honiton .....8	Chard 5	Axminster...8	144	804
11	Yartey .....ham	Devon.....	Axminster . 4	Membury....1	Honiton .....7	145	
28	Yarwell .....pa	Northamp ..	Wandsford ..1	Kingscliffe ..5	Oundle .....7	84	369
17	Yasor .....pa	Hereford ...	Weobley ....4	Hereford ...8	Kington ....11	142	196
15	Yate .....pa	Gloster.	Chip Sodbury 1	Bristol .....12	Thornbury . 8	112	824
22	Yate .....to	Lancaster ..	Blackburn ..4	Haslingden ..5	Bolton .....11	209	1209
7	Yatehouse .....to	Chester	Middlewich 2	Northwich ..5	Knutsford ...8	169	145
16	Yateley .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke.14	Odiham 9	Farnham ...11	33	1874
41	Yatesbury.....pa	Wilts	Calne .....5	Marlborough 8	Wootton Bas.7	83	274
4	Yattendon.....pa	Beaks	East Ilsley ..6	Newbury ....8	Reading ...10	51	241
17	Yatton.....t. & ch	Hereford ...	Ross .....5	Hereford ....11	Ledbury .....8	121	211
34	Yatton .....pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge ....8	Weston-s-M...9	Bristol .....11	129	1865
41	Yatton Keynell ...pa	Wilts	Chippenham 4	Marshfield ...6	Corsham....4	97	419
16	Yaverland.....pa	Hants	Brading .....1	Ryde .....5	Newport ....8	82	96
27	Yaxham .....pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham . 3	Hingham'....7	Norwich....15	103	501
19	Yaxley *pa	Huntingdon.	Peterboro' . 5	Stilton 3	Whittlesea ..8	78	1140

Birth-place
of Dr.
Gregory.

The course
of study of
under-gra-
duates
explained.

Appointed
mathemati-
cal master at
Woolwich.

* YAXLEY is a small but well-built town and parish in the hundred of Normancross. This place gave birth to Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, L.L.D., F.R.A.S., late Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in Kent, and who died, Feb. 2, 1841, aged 69 years. Dr. Gregory was born Jan. 29, 1774, of respectable parents. At the age of nineteen, shortly after he left school, Mr. Gregory made his first attempt as an author; and his lessons, Astronomical and Philosophical, were submitted to the public, after having received many hints for their improvement by the Earl of Carysfort, who subsequently proved a valuable and steady friend to the young student. At the age of 20, Mr. Gregory prepared a treatise on the sliding rule and its most useful applications. The manuscript was offered to a London bookseller, who submitted it to Dr. Hutton; and although it was not published, it was the means of opening a correspondence and laying the foundation of a friendship between them, which was only terminated by death. About the year 1794, Mr. Gregory became acquainted with several distinguished students at Cambridge, one of whom is the present Lord Lyndhurst. With these he corresponded, and they explained to him the substance and extent of the whole course of study which was then pursued by an under-graduate of Trinity or St. John's College, one of which they urged him to enter; but certain scruples which he entertained at that period, induced him to abandon all idea of becoming a minister of the established church. In 1798, Mr. G. proceeded to Cambridge, to assist the editor of a provincial paper; but this employment not being very congenial to his taste, he relinquished the situation after a few months' trial. He then opened a bookseller's shop, and announced his intention of teaching mathematics, with the resolution to follow that department alone which should prove most successful. The encouragement he met with induced him to dispose of his books at the end of about one year, and devote his whole time and talents to his duties as a preceptor. In the spring of 1801, he wrote a Treatise on Astronomy, and dedicated it to his friend Dr. Hutton. This work, in one volume octavo, was favourably received by the public, and its merits brought the author into notice among the London booksellers, who made many literary proposals to him. In the year 1802, the Stationers' Company consigned to Mr. Gregory the editorship of *The Gentleman's Diary*, and another of their almanacks. About the same time he undertook the general editorship of *The Pantologia*, a comprehensive dictionary of the arts and sciences. In December of the same year, on the enlargement of the Royal Military Academy for the instruction of gentlemen cadets at Woolwich, Mr. Gregory was appointed mathematical master through

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
34	Yeovilton .....pa	Somerset...	Ilchester ....2	Yeovil .....5	Sherborne....8	120	278
57	Yerbeston .....pa	Pembroke ..	Narberth ....5	Pembroke ...9	Tenby .....8	244	155
43	Yerby.....ham	N. R. York..	Guisborough..4	Kirk Leatham1	Yarm .....13	249	
48	Yero .....par	Brecon	Abergavenny9	Brecknock..12	Talgarth ...9	150	
29	Yetlington.....to	Northumb..	Rothbury....6	Alnwick ....11	Wooler.....12	310	
12	Yetminster .....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne....5	Yeovil .....6	Cerne Abbas..8	122	1190
25	Yeveney .....ham	Middlesex..	Staines.....1	Colnbrook...3	Hounslow ...8	18	
11	Yew .....ham	Devon.....	Crediton ....0	Chulmleigh .13	Exeter .....8	180	
11	Yewford .....ham	Devon.....	Crediton ....0	Chulmleigh .13	Exeter .....8	180	
11	Yewton Arundel ..vill	Devon.....	Crediton ....1	Chulmleigh..14	Exeter.....7	181	
48	Yfro .....par	Brecon	Brecon ....10	Crickhowel..7	Merthyr T...9	164	
3	Yielden .....pa	Bedford	Higham Fer..4	Kimbolton .7	Bedford....13	63	276
50	Ynys-Cynhaiarn ...pa	Carnarvon ..	Tremadoc ...7	Cricceath....2	Carnarvon .14	235	1075
54	Ynys-Nawdd-Dre ..ham	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ....2	Llantrissant..8	Cowbridge ...6	182	91
33	Yockledon.....to	Salop	Shrewsbury .6	Church Stret12	Welshpool ..12	159	
46	Yokefleet, or Infleet..to	E. R. York..	Howden.....6	M. Weighton13	South Cave..9	186	199
44	Yokenthaite ...ham	W. R. York..	Kettlewell ..7	Hawes .....8	Settle .....13	245	
46	Yokesfleet Lodge ..ham	E. R. York..	South Cave .9	Blacktoft...1	Howden .....6	186	
	York* .....county						1371278

YEovil.

spacious, and the houses are chiefly well built of stone. This place was formerly famous for its woollen manufacture, which has been superseded by that of gloves, chiefly of the finer kinds for ladies, made here at one period in great quantities; but this manufacture has suffered recently, from the introduction into use of French gloves, or from other causes. From the surrounding country abundance of butter, cheese, corn, and other articles of produce, are sent to the markets for sale; and much butter especially is purchased, to be transmitted to the metropolis, where it is known by the appellation of Dorset butter.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, June 28, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and Nov. 17, for horses, bullocks, sheep and lambs. If Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, then held on Monday.

Its geographical divisions.

* **YORKSHIRE** is bounded on the north by Durham and Westmoreland; on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the south by Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. It contains 6,013 square miles, and 3,847,420 acres. From its great extent, this county has been distributed into three divisions, called Ridings. The North Riding comprehends the whole north part from side to side, descending to the capital in the centre, being a district 83 miles in length, divided from the East Riding by the river Derwent, and from a part of the West by the river Ure. Along the coast next the German Ocean, it is very hilly, bleak, and cold; the cliff of the coast is from 50 to 150 feet high, and from this the country rises very rapidly in the space of half a mile to the height of three or four hundred feet. The soil is a brownish clay and loam; the hills along the coast abound with alum-shale, and there are several works for procuring this mineral. The district of Cleveland on the west side of the eastern moors, has a very fertile clay, and fine red sandy soil; the Vale of York, both in soil and fertility is very variable; Swale Dale on each side of the river Swale, is extremely fertile; the Eastern moorlands is a wild and extensive tract of mountain, occupying a space of land about twenty miles in length and fourteen in breadth; the great height of these moors renders them very cold and bleak; and the surface of some of the higher hills is entirely covered with large freestones and extensive morasses and peat bogs, highly dangerous to pass. Some of the dales among the moors are very extensive, the bottoms being mostly narrow, yet the land is well cultivated nearly a mile up the hills. The Western moorlands are a part of that long range of mountains, extending north from Stafford into Scotland. Upon these moors are many lead mines, as well as some of coal. The West Riding is 95 miles in length, and 48 in breadth; being bounded on the north by the North Riding, and on the

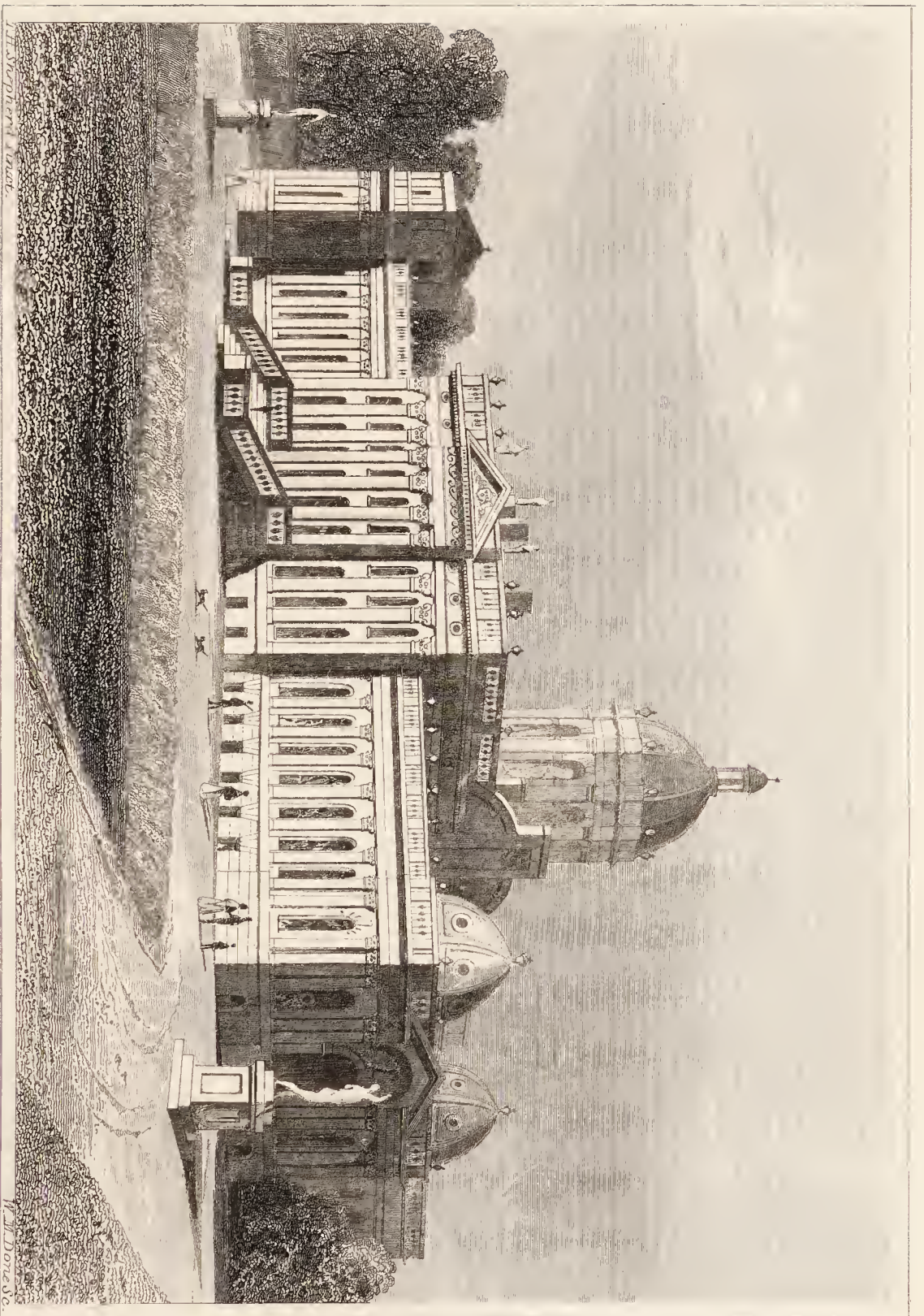
Extent of its
moors.



SPROTBURGH.

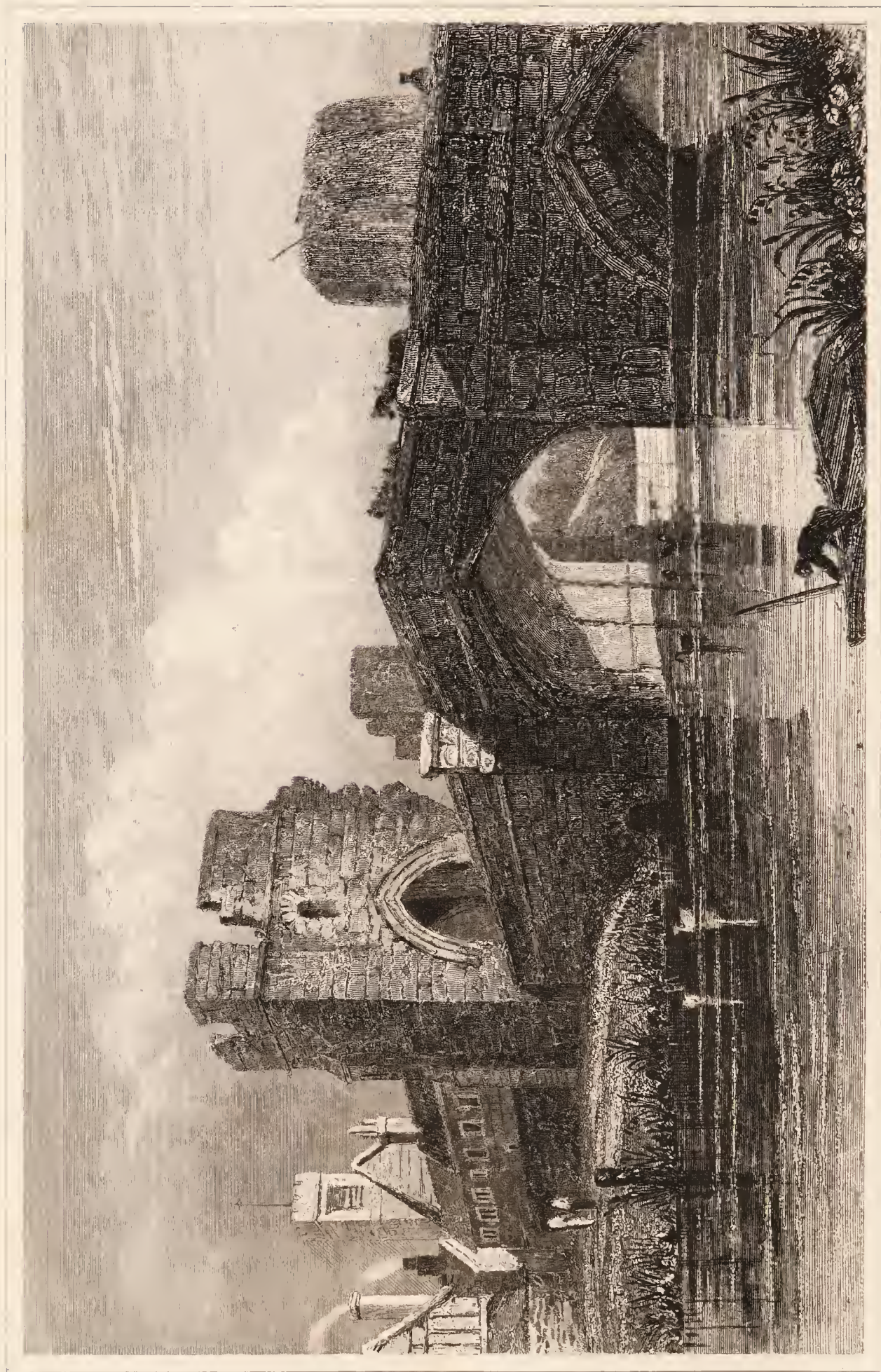
YORKSHIRE.

Drawn & engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES delineated



CASTLE HOWAIDD
Seat of the Earl of Carhise.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES Delme ucl.



YORK
OLD BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER FOSS.



THE CITY OF DUBLIN

Drawn & Engraved for DUBLIN, ENGLAND & WALES DUBLIN

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu- lation.
46	York *.....city	Yorkshire ..	Durham....67	Carlisle....113	Leeds .....24	199	
33	Yorton .....to	Salop .....6	Shrewsbury..6	Ellesmere ..11	Oswestry, ..12	159	
10	Youlgreave .....pa	Derby .....3	Bakewell ....5	Winster ....4	Matlock ....8	150	
43	Youlthorp.....to	E. R. York..	Pocklington..5	York .....11	New Malton 11	210	105
44	Youlton.....to	N. R. York..	Easingwold..6	Boroughbr...7	York .....12	211	59
34	Yowood .....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....7	Weston-s-M.12	Bristol .....10	128	
35	Yoxall .....pa	Stafford	Lichfield ....7	Abbots Brom.6	Burton-on-T..8	125	1582
36	Yoxford .....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....24	Saxmundha...4	Halesworth ..6	73	1149
53	Ysceiñog .....pa	Flint .....7	Holywell....4	Caerwys .....2	Mold .....7	209	1860
48	Yselydach .....ham	Brecon .....7	Brecon .....7	Llandovery..13	Merthyr Tyd18	178	362
54	Ysgwyddwyn ....ham	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....14	Merthyr Tyd12	Bridgend ...11	170	105

east by the East Riding and Lincolnshire, on the south by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and on the west by Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. The face of this tract is very irregular ; the north and west parts are hilly and mountainous, but intersected with numerous vales; the rest of the district is flat. The whole is almost completely inclosed with stone dykes and hedges. The nature and quality of the soil is various, from a deep strong clay or loam, to the worst peat earth. The whole contents of the Riding are about 1,568,000 square statute acres, having 700,000 acres pasturage, and 350,000 arable. The climate is in general moderate, but in the east part it is reckoned unhealthy from its low situation, and its damps and fogs. This riding is noted for the extent of its manufactures, for which it is every way admirably adapted. The raw materials are abundant on every side; it abounds in coals, and its water carriage is the means of conveying its produce not only to the ports of the district, but throughout the kingdom. The West Riding is eminent for its navigable canals, forming a communication between the Irish Channel and the German Ocean, and the number of its great and navigable rivers. The East Riding comprehends the south-east part of the county, and is bounded on the north-west and north, by the North Riding; on the north-east and east by the German Ocean; on the south by Lincolnshire, from which it is separated by the Humber; and on the west, by the West Riding. The principal military transactions connected with its history, occurred, the first at North Allerton in 1137, and called the battle of the Standard; here David, King of Scotland, who had laid waste the whole country was defeated with great slaughter. The second in 1460, near Wakefield, where Richard, Duke of York, was defeated and slain by the Lancastrians.

YORKSHIRE

Its canals and rivers.

* YORK is an ancient city, situate near the centre of the county of which it is the capital; the district above thirty miles in circumference, lying principally on the south and west sides of the city, is called the 'ainsty of York,' and forms a county of itself. It is situated in a rich and extensive valley, on the river Ouse, over which is a fine bridge, and at its foot a spacious quay, and the river is capable of admitting vessels of ninety tons burthen up to it. The origin of this city, as is the case with most ancient towns, cannot be traced with any degree of accuracy, but it is certain that it was once a Roman colony. Some writers have said that Ebraucus, the son of Mempucius, the third King from Bruto, built it, or a city north of the Humber, which is supposed to be York, and called it after his own name, Caer Ebrauc, the city or town of Ebraucus, and this is stated to have been 1,200 years and upwards before Christ; but the first account or record that can in any shape be relied on is, that the Emperor Severus and his two sons cameto Britain, about the year 200, and made York their principal place of residence, where it is said the Emperor died and was buried. After the Romans had left this kingdom, to the year 1070, the city of York had its full share of troubles, owing to the unsettled state of the island; and

Surmises as to the origin of the city.

YORK.

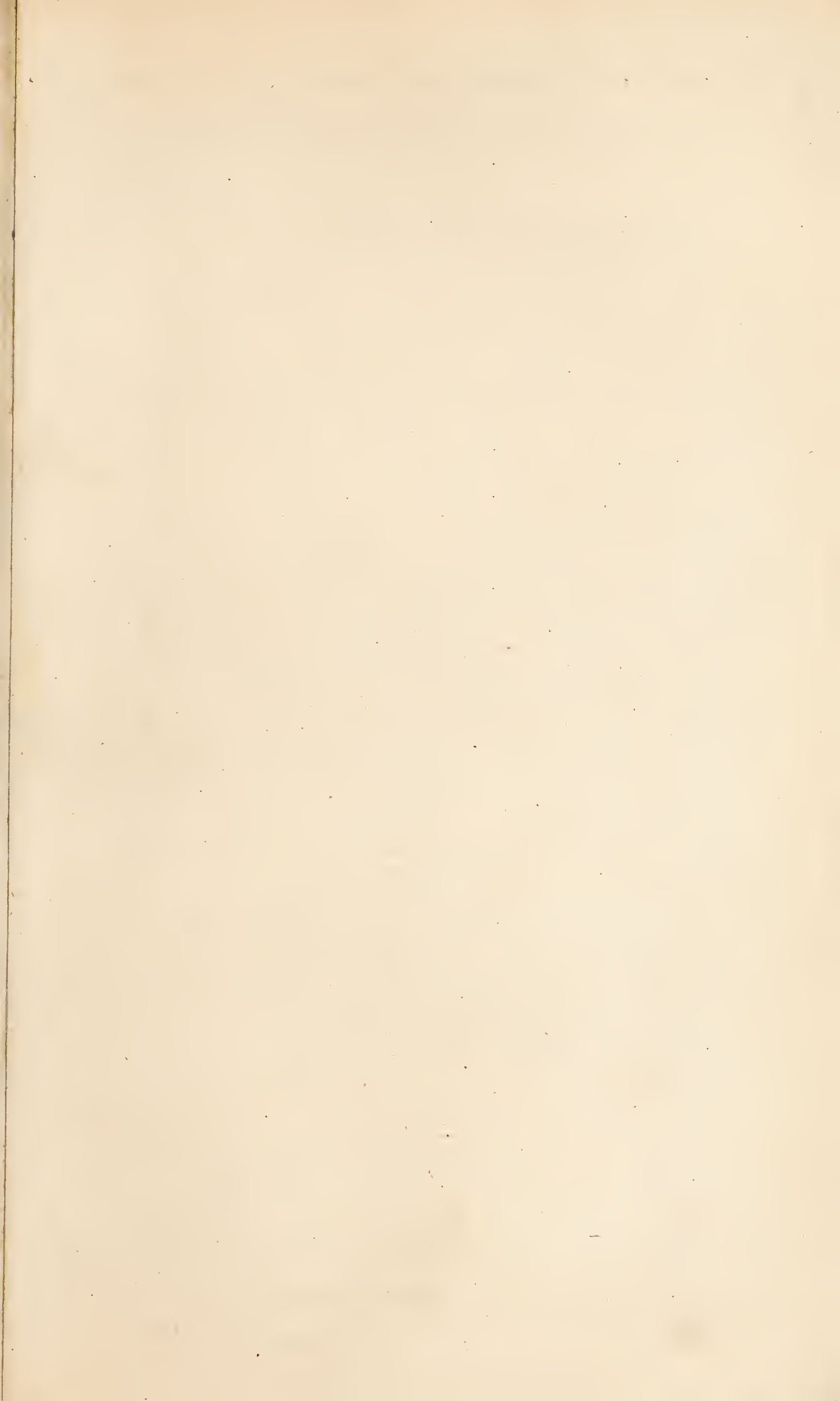
Dreadful
massacre of
the Jews.York
Cathedral.Beautiful
painted
windows.

at this period William the Conqueror besieged it, when, after a most gallant defence it surrendered; this monarch, enraged at being opposed for about six months in the siege, ordered the city to be immediately rased to the ground, and many of the principal inhabitants were put to death. In the year 1160, the first parliament that appears in history, called by that name, was held in York, in the reign of Henry II.; and in the succeeding reign of Richard I. in 1189, at his coronation, a most dreadful massacre of the Jews (who were at that period very wealthy and numerous in York) took place owing to some mistaken idea the people there possessed, through the King's orders that no Jew should be present at the ceremony. In the reign of Edward III., it was reckoned a sea-port, and furnished one vessel with nine men to the fleet, but afterwards the navigation of the Ouse was greatly neglected, until the reign of George I. Since that time the city has gradually recovered itself from the effects of its former and various revolutions, and progressively improved; many of the streets have been widened, well paved and lighted, and a number of old houses have been taken down, whose upper stories almost met each other; and although the city still bears the semblance of great antiquity, yet it has an air of great respectability, and, indeed, is embellished with many elegant public as well as private buildings. Vast improvements are at the present day in progress of execution, carried on with a spirit unbiassed by contemplation of the expense, and worthy the inhabitants of this interesting city. The first object of attraction to the stranger who visits York, is the justly celebrated cathedral; this superb edifice is the largest Gothic structure in England: its origin is too remote to speak upon, but as it now stands it is pre-eminent. It was built at various periods, and the last part that was erected, which is the tower, was completed about the year 1370. The whole length of this magnificent pile, besides the buttresses, is $524\frac{1}{2}$ feet; length of the cross aisle, from north to south 222 feet; from the west end to the choir door 261 feet; height of the lantern steeple to the vault 188 feet. The west front is adorned by two elegant towers, between which is a beautiful painted window; the southern tower contains ten bells, the largest weighing fifty-seven cwt. Though the great window on the west is a very noble light, and the tracery extremely beautiful, the east window, both for masonry and glazing, has been justly considered as the greatest curiosity in the island; it has 117 partitions below the tracery, representing so much of holy writ as nearly to comprehend the whole history of the bible. The pavement and internal decorations are of correspondent grandeur; and many of the ancient nobility as well as Archbishops were buried here; and some of the monuments are truly magnificent. The Chapter-house is a fine piece of Gothic architecture; and in the vestry-room are several curious and unique antiquities. The beautiful structure appears to have been built in the reign of Richard I., the former one having been destroyed. We have now only to add, that whoever may be induced to visit this city, will enjoy the sensation of surprise most agreeably softened down by the commixed feelings of admiration and delight—stupendous castles, splendid monasteries, and massive towers, reared through many ages subsequent to the erection of this beautiful pile, have long since mouldered away, and their site ceased to be known; but the withering finger of time has failed to devastate this elaborate erection—here

'The chisel's labours through the fretted aisle,
The lofty arch that props the sacred pile,
Are just as fresh, when from the artist's hand,
They rose to ornament, and dignify the land.'

Churches in
the gift of
the crown.

Besides the cathedral, there are many churches in the city, principally in the gift of the crown, and others in the Dean and Chapters, or Prebendaries of the Cathedral.



50

40

30

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40

YORKSHIRE.

PART OF THE
NORTH RIDING &c

SCALE

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

EXPLANATION

Market Towns as Kettlewell
Villages Hamlets &c. Marton
Seats & Parks
Canals
Turnpike Roads
Cross Roads
Rail Roads
Stations STA.
Rivers & Water Courses
Woods & Plantations
Polling Places
Boundary of Borough
Ditto Wapentakes
Ditto County & Ridings
Figures attached to Towns denote
the distance from London.

WAPENTAKES

Gilling West	1
Ditto East	2
Allertonshire	3
Langbargh West Div ⁿ	4
Birdforth	5
Bubner	6
Hallikeld	7
Hang East	8
Hang West	9
Ewecross	10
Staincliffe	11
Claro	12

W E S T M O R E L A N D

To Killy Stephen

Sedberg

Dent

10

Thornthorpe in Lonsdale

Black Burton

Bentham

Garsdale

Scow

Redmire

Newby Head

Deepdale

Selside

Ingleton

Clapham

Lawkland

Giggleswick

Rathmell

Long Preston

Houghton Chap

W. Halton

From Brough

Ray Cross

Harkers Ho.

Swale

Thwaite Side

High Abbot Side

Hawes

Wensley

Counterside

Hubberholme

Foxup

Buck

Luton

Arnetcliffe

Hawks

Stainforth

Settle

Malham

Kirkby in Malhamdale

Airton

Hellifield

Wigglesworth

Gold Coniston

30

20

10

54°

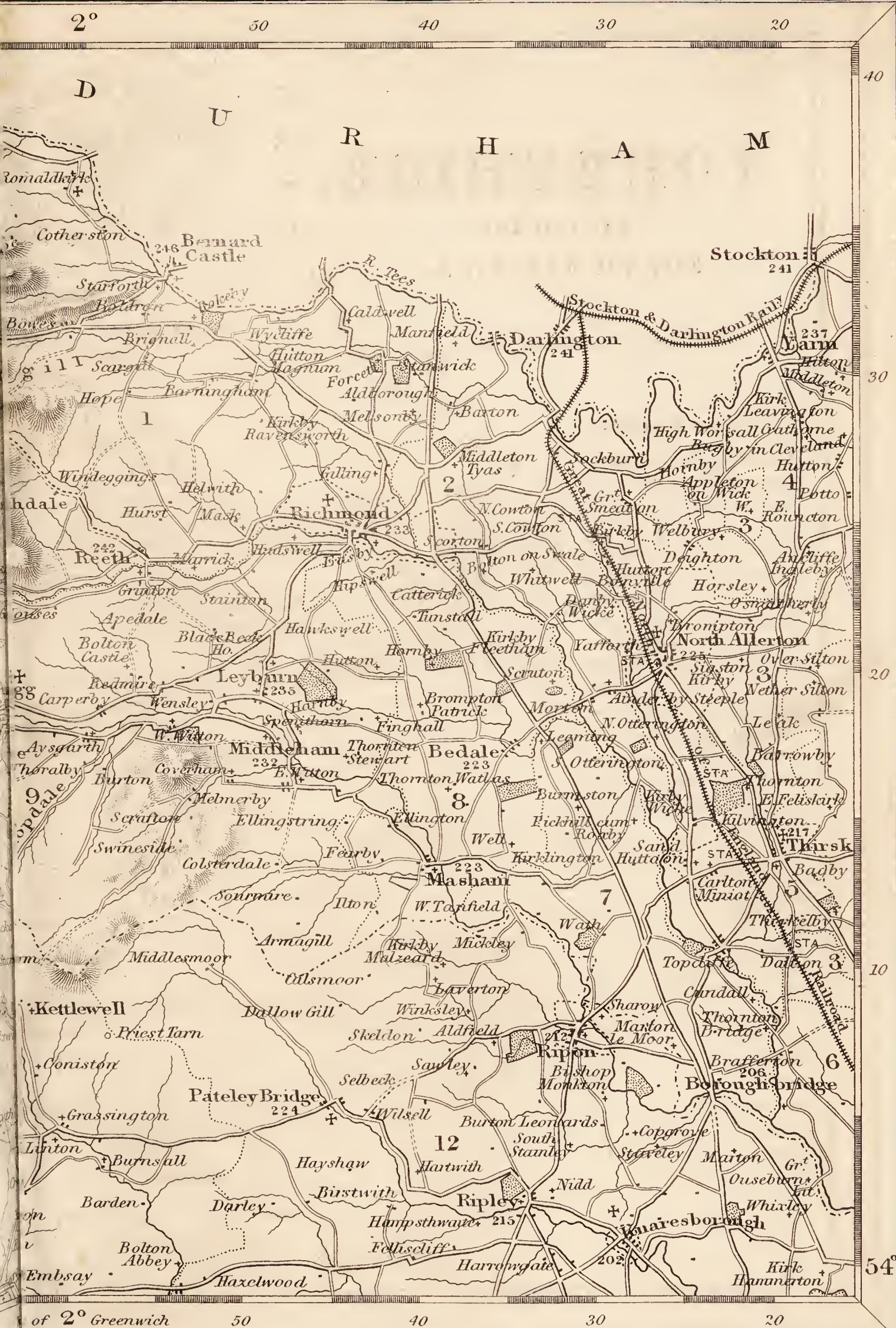
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53°
20'


EXPLANATION

Market Towns as..... Sheffield.

Villages Hamlets &c..... Broughton

Seats & Parks..... Canals..... Turnpike Roads..... Cross Roads..... Rail Roads..... 

Stations..... STA

Woods & Plantations..... Rivers & Watercourses..... 

Polling Places..... +

Boundary of Boroughs.....

Ditto..... Wapentakes.....

Ditto..... County & Ridings.....

Figures attached to Towns denote
the distance from London.

YORKSHIRE,

WEST RIDING.

SCALE

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

WAPEN

Staincliffe.....

Claro.....

Ainsty of Yor

Barkstone As

Skyrack.....

Morley.....

Agbrigg.....

Staincross.....

Osgoldcross..

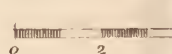
Tockhill.....





WAPENTAKES	
Dickering	1
Bainton Beacon Div ⁿ of Harthill	2
Wilton D ^o	3
Hunsley D ^o	4
Holme D ^o	5
Ouse & Derwent	6
Bulmer	7
Ainstey of York	8
Barkstone Ash	9
Osgoldcross	10
Tickhill	11
Howdenshire	12
Hullshire	13
Holderness	14

YORK
PART
EAST & W





Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond	Popu- lation.
52	Yspytty-Evan *pa	Denbigh	Llanrwst ....9	Ruthin .....20	Corwen ....17	219	453	
51	Yspytty-Cynfyn ....pa	Cardigan....	Aberystwyth12	Aberaeron ..23	Tregaron ..15	198		
51	Yspytty-Rhiw- }pa	Cardigan....	Aberystwyth13	Aberaeron ..20	Tregaron ...8	199	472	
	Ystwyth.... }							
49	Ystrad .....ham	Carmarthen	Llandovery .2	Builth.....20	Trecastle ....9	191	223	
54	Ystrad-Dyfodwg ....pa	Glamorgan..	Llantrissant 10	Merthyr Tyd10	Bridgend ..12	181	1047	
48	Ystradfellte .....pa	Brecon	Brecon.... .14	Merthyr Tyd11	Neath .....16	182	749	
48	Ystrad-Gynlais ....pa	Brecon	Neath .....9	Llandeilo fa.14	Langadock ..14	190	278	
51	Ystrad-Meiric .....pa	Cardigan....	Aberystwyth13	Tregaron ....6	Aberaeron ..17	202	100	
54	Ystrad-Owain .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..3	Llantrissant...4	Bridgend ....8	175	221	

Richard II. incorporated York into a city and county of itself, and conferred the honour of Lord Mayor upon the Chief Magistrate, the only one in England except London. The trade of this city is not confined to any particular manufacture; several linen factories, on rather a large scale, have been recently established; gloves are also manufactured to some considerable extent. The principal trade, however, enjoyed, is retail, which is generally pretty brisk, supported by the many genteel and opulent families resident in York and its respectable vicinage. The appearance of the country around the city is flat; the nearest hills are the Yorkshire wolds; the immediate neighbouring land is principally in grass, and much excellent corn is likewise grown. There are many pleasant walks about the city, particularly along the banks of the river Ouse, which walk is shaded by trees, and kept in excellent repair; and an object of great attraction to the antiquarian visitor, are the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, near the city. Among the distinguished individuals to whom this city has given birth, were Flaccus Alcuinus, a learned ecclesiastic, patronised by Charlemagne; Henry Swinburne, an eminent lawyer, in the beginning of the seventeenth century; Thomas Gent, a learned printer, and writer on topography and antiquities; and John Flaxman, the celebrated sculptor.

YORK.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the last chiefly for corn.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday, St. Peter's, Lammas, and every fortnight, for horses and cattle; every month, for leather; every Thursday, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, for wool; Saturday before Michaelmas, Martinmas, Christmas; Lady day, Lammas-day, and Whit-Monday, for flax; and week before Christmas, a large horse fair.

* YSPYTTY-EVAN.—*Fairs*, March 17; May 21; July 3; August 13; Sept. 27; October 23; and December 3.

YSTRAD-MEIRIC, or YSPYTTY-YSTRAD-MEIRIC.—*Fair*, July 2 and 3

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Yar.....	Isle of Wight	{ British Channel	Yealme	Devonshire.	English Channel.
Yare	Norfolk	{ at Yarmouth.	Yeo.....	Sherborne ..	Parret.
		German Ocean.	Yure	Yorkshire ..	Ouse.

Z.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu- lation.
11	Zeal Monachorum..pa	Devon.....	Crediton ....8	Oakhampton11	Chulmleigh..8	188	747
11	Zeal, South .....chap	Devon.... .	Oakhampton 4	MoretonHam 9	Crediton....13	191	
41	Zeals .....tit	Wilts	Mere .....2	Wincanton ..5	Bruton .....7	102	510
8	Zennor .....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Ives .....5	Penzance ....6	Land's End.12	282	811

• ZEAL, SOUTH.—Fair, Tuesday after Martyrdom of Thomas-à-Becket.

PER END.

FRONTISPIECE



THE STATUE OF LORD HILL
1835

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR
JAMES W. BARNES, ENGLAND AND WALES
LONDON.

A N
ALPHABETICAL CHRONOLOGY
OF
Remarkable Events

WITH COPIOUS EXPLANATORY NOTES

BY

LEONARD TOWNSEND.



T.H. Shepherd Del.

J. Tingle Sc.

THE NEW GRESHAM COLLEGE
L O N D O N

Published by L. TALLIS, 3, Jewin Street, City

AN
ALPHABETICAL CHRONOLOGY

OF
REMARKABLE EVENTS,

FROM
THE EARLIEST AUTHENTIC PERIOD TO THE PRESENT
TIME.

WITH COPIOUS EXPLANATORY NOTES.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST APPROVED AUTHORITIES.

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BY LEONARD TOWNSEND.  
~~~~~

LONDON:
TALLIS AND CO., GREEN ARBOUR COURT,
OLD BAILEY.

PREFACE.

A good Chronology is a book useful to every class of readers. It is a book of reference on almost every subject. Hitherto, however, it has been seldom attempted to form a perfectly general work of this kind. We have had Chronologies of this country, and Chronologies of that country. We have had Chronologies of historical and political events—Chronologies of biography—Chronologies of the foundations of cities and towns—Chronologies of inventions in the arts and sciences, and in domestic life. We have, in the present work, combined all these in one, and we have endeavoured to make a work which may be at once a valuable—indeed a necessary—companion to history and biography; a work to which the artizan may refer to, when he would know at what period were invented the machines which he is in the custom of using, and in which every one may learn the period at which were first introduced the things which he eats or drinks.

It has been said that a Chronology is a book of reference. The object of that reference is generally to learn the dates of some circumstance which we know, and seldom to seek the circumstance which may have happened at a given date. We have, therefore, made ours an ALPHABETICAL Chronology, which, we think, will not fail, on that account, to be doubly acceptable to our readers, as it will facilitate in an extraordinary manner, the labour of seeking the dates of known events, and will often render easy of discovery, what, in a large Chronology, made on the common plan, it would be next to impossible to find.

After all, a simple Chronicle of facts and dates is, though useful as a work of reference, but a dry book to the general reader. We have endeavoured, however, to make our book more interesting, and with that intent we have enlivened its pages with amusing anecdotes, inserted under the form of Notes. In these notes will be found the pith and marrow of some hundreds of volumes, and they will, we have no doubt, be considered by our Subscribers to be an invaluable addition to the work.

It would be impossible to say with truth, that in a work for which so many authorities have been examined, that no inaccuracies will be found; but the Editor hopes that they are few in number, and of little importance, it having been his principal care to consult every authentic source of information.

ALPHABETICAL CHRONOLOGY.

AALST, a Dutch painter of fruit and flowers, born 1602, died 1658.

AARON, high priest of the Jews, brother of Moses, died 132 years of age, B.C. 1452.

AARON the Caraite, a learned Jew, who wrote a Commentary on the Pentateuch, flourished 1299.

AARON and JULIUS, (Saints) suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Dioclesian, 303.

AARSENS, a distinguished statesman of the United Provinces, sent ambassador to England 1620, again in the reign of Charles I., 1641.

ABA, the most celebrated doctor of the Musselmen, born at Coufah, 687.

ABA, King of Hungary, murdered by his own soldiers after reigning 3 years, 1044.

ABAKA, Khan, the wise and good Emperor of the Moguls, ascended the throne, 1264.

ABAS, Schah, the Great, whose memory is held in veneration by the Persians, succeeded his father when the affairs of Persia were at a low ebb at the age of eighteen, 1585; died after a victorious reign of 44 years, 1629.

ABAS, Schah, his grandson, the open protector of the Christians, died, 1666.

ABAUZIT, (Firman) a very learned Frenchman, who was admired for his talents by the great Sir Isaac Newton, lived respected 87 years, and died, 1767.

ABBADIE, James, an eminent Protestant divine, born at Nay, in Berne, 1654.

ABBAS, Uncle of the imposter Mahomet, died, 652.

ABBEVILLE, (France). Its woollen manufactory established by Colbert, 1665.

* ABBEYS, totally abolished in England by Henry VIII. in the early part of the 16th century.

† ABBOTS, (The) of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, hanged and quartered, for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbeys, Nov. 1539.

ABBOTT, The Hon. Chas., resigned his situation as Speaker of the House of Commons, May 30, 1817.

ABBOTT, Mr. Justice, appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, (in the room of Lord Ellenborough, resigned,) Nov. 4, 1818.

* ABBEYS. These were the repositories, as well as seminaries of learning. Valuable books, national records, and the history of private families were preserved in their libraries, the only places in which they could have been safely lodged in those turbulent times. John Bale, in his declaration upon *Leland's Journal*, pathetically remarks, "Covetousness was at that time so busy about private commodity, that public wealth was not any where regarded. A number of those who purchased these superstitious mansions, reserved of the library books some to serve their jacks, some to scour the candlesticks, and some to rub their boots: some they sold to the grocer and soap-seller, and some they sent over sea to the book-binders, not in small numbers, but in whole ships full; yea, the universities of this realm are not clear from so detestable a fact. I know a merchant that bought the contents of two noble libraries for forty shillings each—a shame it is to be spoken."

† ABBOTS. Fuller, in his *Church History*, relates the following anecdote, terming it a "pleasant and true story:"—"As King Henry VIII. was hunting in Windsor Forest, he either casually lost, or more probably wilfully losing himself, struck down, about dinner time, to the Abbey of Reading, where, disguising himself, he was invited to the Abbot's table, and passed for one of the King's guard. A sirloin of beef was set before him (so knighted saith tradition by this Henry), on which the King laid on lustily. 'Well fare thy heart,' quoth the Abbot, 'and here in a cup of sack I remember the health of his Grace, your master. I would give a hundred pounds on condition I could feed as well on beef as you do. Alas! my weak and squeezie stomach will hardly digest the wing of a chicken.' The King pleasantly pledged him, and heartily thanking him for his good cheer, departed. Some weeks after, the Abbot was sent for by a pursuivant, brought up to London, clapt in the Tower, kept close prisoner, and fed for a short time with bread and water; yet not so empty his body of food, as his mind was filled with fears, creating many suspicions to himself, when and how he had incurred the King's displeasure. At last a sirloin of beef was set before him, on which the Abbot fed as the farmer of his own grange; in springs King Henry out of a private lobby, where he was an invisible spectator of the Abbot's behaviour. 'My Lord,' quoth the King, 'presently deposit your hundred pounds in gold, or else, no going hence all the days of your life. I have been your physician, and demand my fee for the same.' The Abbot down with his dust and departed merry in heart to Reading."

- ***ABBOT**, George, Archbishop of Canterbury, died August 3, 1633, aged 71.
- ABBOTSBURY** Abbey, of Benedictines, Dorset, founded, 1026.
- ABDALLA**, a beautiful and modest Arabian, father of Mahomet, flourished 625.
- ABEL**, born in the third year of the world. Killed by Cain 129, or B.C. 3874.
- ABELARD**, Peter, an eminent French scholar and philosopher, born near Nantes, 1079, died in the 63rd year of his age 1142.
- ABERBROTHICK**, (Scotland) a noble abbey, founded by William the Lion, 1178.
- ABERCONWAY** Castle, (Caernarvonshire) built in the reign of Edward I., 1284.
- ABERCORN**, Scots earldom of, created 1606 (family name Hamilton.)
- ABERCROMBY**, Sir Ralph, born in 1738; served under the Duke of York 1795, died on board the *Foudroyant*, March 28, 1801, in his 66th year.
- ABERDEEN**, University of, founded 1477; King's College, founded 1500; Marischal College, founded 1593.
- ABERDEEN**, Scots earldom of, created 1784; (family name Gordon.)
- ABERNETHY**, John, the Dissenting Minister, died 1740, aged 60.
- ABERNETHY**, Dr. John, born 1765, died 1831.
- ABERRATION** of the stars discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1726.
- ABERYSTWITH** Castle, built in Henry I. reign; burnt in that of his successor Stephen, 1142; vestiges of the castle still remain.
- ABIATHAR**, High Priest of the Jews, divested of his priesthood, and banished by Solomon, B.C. 1014.
- ABIMELECH** entered into a covenant with Abraham, Anno Mundi 2107.
- ABINGDON** Abbey, built by Ethelwold, Bishop of Sherborne, in the reign of Edwy, 958.
- ABLE** or **ABEL**, Thomas, an abettor of "The Holy Maid of Kent," hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Smithfield, in the reign of Henry VIII. 1540.
- ABNEY**, Sir Thomas, who had a principal share in establishing the Bank of England, chosen Lord Mayor 1700, died 1722, aged 83.
- ABOUKIR**, (Egypt) taken by the English, in 1801.
- ABRABANEL**, Isaac, a Jew, born at Lisbon, 1437, became Counsellor to Alphonso V. and Ferdinand, the Catholic Kings of Portugal.
- ABRAHAM**, the father and stock whence the faithful sprung, called B.C. 1921; entertained three angels B.C. 1897; offered up his son Isaac B.C. 1871; died B.C. 1821; aged 175.
- ABRAHAMITES**, a religious sect, arose about the year 790.
- ABSALOM**, killed by Joab as he was riding through the wood of Ephraim, B.C. 1023.
- † **ABSIMARUS** proclaimed Emperor of the East, 698.
- ABSTINENTS**, a sect who abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage, arose about the year 170.
- ABUBEKER**, the first Caliph, and the immediate successor of Mahomet, died 634, aged 63.
- ACADEMIES**. The principal in Europe founded as follows:—Berlin, 1700; Bologna, 1690; Brest, 1682; Caen, 1705; Copenhagen, 1753; Dublin, 1750; Florence, 1272; Geneva, 1715; Haerlem, 1760; Lisbon, 1772; London, "The Royal," 1768; Lyons, 1700; Madrid, 1714; Milan, 1719; Naples, 1540; Padua, 1610; Paris, "of the Sarbonne," 1256; Petersburg, 1724; Rome, for comic poetry, 1611; Stockholm, 1750; Toulon, 1682; Upsal, 1633; Venice, 1701; Warsaw, 1753.
- ACHILLES**, the Grecian General, killed at the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184.
- ACRE** taken by the Crusaders in the reign of Richard I., 1199.
- ACTS** of the **APOSTLES**, written in the year 63.
- ADAM** created B.C. 4004; died 3034 B.C.
- ADAMITES**, a sect, whose followers went naked, established 130.
- ADDISON**, Joseph, the Author of the "Spectator," born 1671; died June 17, 1719.
- ADMIRALTY COURT**, first instituted 1347; incorporated 1772.
- ADO**, the historian, died 574.
- ‡ **ADRIAN**, the Roman Emperor, born at Rome, Jan. 24, 76; died at Baiæ, aged 63, 139. (He visited Britain and built a celebrated wall.)
- ADRIAN I.**, Pope, ascended the Papal throne 772.
- **II.**, Pope, ascended the Papal throne 867; died 872.
- **III.**, Pope, died on a journey to Worms, 885.
- **IV.**, the only Englishman made Pope; died Sept. 1, 1159.
- **V.**, Pope, succeeded Innocent V., 1276.
- **VI.**, Pope, born 1459; died Sept. 14, 1523.
- ADRIANOPLE**, taken by the Turks, from the Greeks 1362.
- ADVOCATES**, Faculty of, founded a library in Scotland, 1660.
- ÆGINHARD**, Secretary to Charlemagne; died 840.
- ÆLFRIC**, an eminent monk, died 1005; buried at Abingdon.
- ÆMILIUS** Paulus, the historian, died at Paris, May 5, 1529.
- ÆROSTATION**. Friar Bacon wrote on this subject as early as 1292. Montgolfier's experiments, were made in 1782. Blanchard and Jeffries crossed the straits of Dover, January 7, 1785.

* **ABBOT**, George. This distinguished prelate, being in a declining state of health, used in the summer to go into Hampshire for the sake of recreation. He was invited by Lord Zouch to hunt in his park at Bramshill, near Basingstoke. Here he met with the greatest misfortune that ever befel him, for he accidentally killed the game-keeper with an arrow (shot from a cross bow) which he had aimed at one of the deer. This fatal accident threw him into a deep melancholy, and he ever afterwards kept a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day on which it happened. Advantage was taken of this misfortune to lessen him in the King's favour; but his Majesty said, "An angel might have miscarried in this sort."

† **ABSIMARUS** having dethroned Leontius, cut off his nose and ears, and shut him up in a monastery. Leontius himself was also an usurper. He had dethroned Justinian II., who afterwards, with the assistance of the Bulgarians, surprized and took Constantinople, and made Absimar, prisoner. Justinian, now settled on the throne, and having both Absimar and Leontius in his power, loaded them with chains, ordered them to lie down on the ground, and with a barbarous pleasure held a foot on the neck of each for the space of an hour, in the presence of the people, who, with shouts and exclamations, sung the words, which translated into English might read as follows:—"Thou shalt walk on the asp and on the basilisk, and tread on the lion and the dragon."

‡ **ADRIAN**. The Latin verses this Emperor addressed to his soul, in a train of tender levity, have been the subject of numerous translations and criticisms, of which perhaps Pope's is the best; it begins "Vital spark of heavenly flame," &c. Adrian's character was a strange combination of virtues and vices.



JOSEPH ADDISON.

LONDON, J. TALLIS

ÆSCHINES, the Grecian orator, born at Athens, B.C. 327.

ÆSCHYLUS, the tragic poet, born at Athens in the 63rd Olympiad.

ÆSOP, the celebrated Phrygian fabulist, lived about the 50th Olympiad.

ÆSOP CLODIUS, a famous actor, flourished about the 670th year of Rome.

AETIUS, the Arian, born in Syria about the year 336.

AFRICA. The Cape of Good Hope discovered 1484.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, established 1788; Sierra Leona Company incorporated 1791.

AGARD, the Antiquarian, born in Derbyshire. 1540; died 1615.

AGARIC of the oak, first known as a styptic, or stancher of blood, June 1750.

AGELNORTH, made Archbishop of Canterbury 1020.

AGESILAUS, King of the Lacedemonians, died in the 3rd year of the 104th Olympiad.

* **AGINCOURT**, Battle of, fought Oct. 25, 1415.

AGITATORS, set up by Cromwell to take care of the interests of the army 1647.

AGLIONBY, Chaplain to James I., died 1609.

AGRARIAN Laws, published about the year of Rome 268.

AGRIA besieged by the Turks 1552; taken by Mahomet 1596; under the dominion of the house of Austria since 1687.

AGRICOLA built the rampart of division between England and Scotland, with the chain of castles from the Forth to the Clyde, A.D. 84.

AGRICOLA, George, a German physician, born 1495.

AGRIPPA, Cornelius, born at Cologne 1486.

AGRIPPA, Herod, born B.C. 3 years; died, eaten of worms, A.D. 44.

AHAB, son of Omri, King of Israel, succeeded his father, A.M. 3086.

AIKMAN, William, a painter of considerable eminence, born in Scotland, 1682.

AILMER, Earl of Cornwall, founded the Abbey of Cernell, Dorset, 1016.

AILRED, Abbot of Revesby, Lincolnshire, born 1109, afterwards sainted.

AINSWORTH, Dr. Henry, Divine, wrote in defence of the Brownists' 1590.

AINSWORTH, Robert, author of a celebrated Dictionary, born 1660, died 1743.

AIR GUNS, invented by Guter, of Nuremburg 1656.

AIR PUMPS, invented by Gerkue, of Magdeburgh, 1650.

AITON, William, an eminent botanist, born 1731.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a city in Germany, destroyed by the Huns 451; Treaty of Peace concluded here between France and Spain 1688; and between Great Britain and France 1748; taken by the French 1792, retaken 1794.

AKENSIDE, Mark, poet and physician, born Nov. 9, 1721; died June 23, 1770.

ALABASTER, William, an English divine, author of *Roxana*, a Tragedy.

ALAIN, Chartier, secretary to Charles VII. king of France, born 1386.

ALAMANDUS, Lewis, beatified by the Pope 1527.

ALAMANNI, Lewis, poet, born at Florence 1495.

ALAMOS, Balthasar, a Spanish writer, his works published at Madrid 1614.

ALAN, Cardinal William, born 1532 at Rossal, Lancashire.

ALARIC, the Goth, took Rome by treachery, 400; died 411.

ALASCO, a Polish nobleman, expelled his country for preaching Protestantism, died 1560.

† **ALBAN**, St., suffered martyrdom 286.

Although he was affable, courteous, and liberal, yet he was capricious and unsteady in his attachments, and violent in his resentments; he was distrusted by his friends but dreaded by his enemies.

* **AGINCOURT**. Henry V., undaunted by dangers and difficulties, proceeded from Harfleur by easy journeys, that he might not fatigue his troops, or discourage them by the appearance of a flight, observing the strictest discipline, and paying generously for every thing he received, which induced the country people to bring provisions to his camp. He fared as ill as the meanest soldier, although he always appeared with a cheerful countenance. At this village he resolved to hazard an action, as the only means of preserving his little army from destruction. Overhearing some of his nobles express a wish that the many brave men, lying idle in England, were present to assist them, "No!" he cried aloud, "I would not have one man more—if we are defeated we are too many; if it shall please God to give us the victory, as I trust he will, the smaller our number the greater our glory!" The French spent the night in noisy festivity, exulting in their numbers, yet eventually they lost the battle.

† **ST. ALBAN** is said to have been the first person who suffered martyrdom for Christianity in Great Britain; he is, therefore, usually styled the protomartyr of this island. He was born at Verulam, and flourished towards the end of the third century. In his youth he took a journey to Rome, in company with Amphibalus, a monk of Caerleon, and served seven years as a soldier, under the emperor Dioclesian. On his return home, he renounced the errors of Paganism, in which he had been educated, and became a convert to the Christian religion. Authors differ as to the time of his martyrdom. The venerable Bede fixes it in 286, but Usher reckons it among the events of 303. In our Chronology we have followed the former. The story and circumstances relating to his martyrdom, according to Bede, are as follows:—"It not being generally known he was a Christian, he ventured to entertain Amphibalus at his house. The Roman governor receiving information of this circumstance, sent a party of soldiers to apprehend Amphibalus, but Alban, putting on the habit of his guest, generously presented himself in his stead, and was carried before that magistrate. The governor asked him of what family he was. Alban replied, 'To what purpose do you inquire of my family? if you would know my religion, I am a Christian—my name is Alban, and I worship the only true and living God, who created all things.' The magistrate replied, 'If you would enjoy the happiness of eternal life, delay not to sacrifice to the great gods' Alban answered, 'The sacrifices you offer are made to devils; neither can they help the needy, or grant the petitions of their votaries.' His behaviour so enraged the governor, that he ordered him immediately to be beheaded. In his way to execution he was stopped by a river, over which was a bridge, so thronged with spectators, that it was impossible to cross it. The saint, as we are told, lifted up his eyes to heaven, and the stream was miraculously divided, and afforded a passage for himself and a thousand more persons. [Although Bede

- ALBANI**, a famous painter of Bologna, born 1578, died 1660.
- ALBERONI**, Julius, Cardinal, born 1664, died 1752.
- ***ALBERTUS**, Magnus, Bishop of Ratisbon, died at Cologne, 1280.
- ALBIGENSES**, a sect of Church Reformers who sprung up in the 12th century.
- ALCÆUS**, a lyric poet, born at Mitylene, in the Isle of Lesbos, flourished in the 44th Olympiad.
- ALCIBIADES**, an Athenian General died 404 B.C.
- ALCOCK** (John), Doctor of Laws, made Bishop of Ely in 1486.
- ALCUINUS**, Flaccus, the friend of Charlemagne, died 804; courtiers denominated him "the Emperor's delight."
- ALCYONIUS** (Peter), author of the celebrated "Treatise on Banishment," flourished in the 17th century.
- ALDHelm**, or **ADELM** (St.), Bishop of Sherborn, died 709.
- ALDRED**, Abbot of Tavistock, made Bishop of Worcester, 1046.
- ALDRICH** (Dr. Henry), an eminent English divine and musical composer, born 1647.
- ALE HOUSES** in England first licensed 1551; they existed however from the earliest times.
- ALEANDER**, Jerome, Cardinal, born 1480, died at Rome, 1542.
- ALFRED**, fourth son of Ethelwolf, born 849 at Wantage, Berks; succeeded his brother, Ethelred I. on the throne of England, 872; took London from the Danes, besieged Rochester, and drove them to their ships, 882; he divided England into counties and hundreds, built the University of Oxford, took a survey of England, and formed a body of laws, which, though now lost, is generally esteemed the origin of Common Law. He was thrice married: By his first queen he had two sons and a daughter; by his second, two sons and five daughters; and by his third, two sons and two daughters. He died 900, and was succeeded by his second son Edward the Elder.
- ALEMBERT**, an eminent French philosopher, born at Paris 1717.
- ALER**, Paul, a French Jesuit, author of the celebrated "Gradus ad Parnassum," in use in all the schools of Europe, died 1727.
- ALGEBRA**, Treatise on, written by Diophantus 350.
- ALIEN PRIORIES**, seized by the King, 1337.
- ALLEGIANCE**, Oath of, first administered 1606, altered 1689.
- ALMANAC-STAMPS** increased 1781; the duty repealed 1834.
- ALRESFORD**, Hants, destroyed by fire 1660.
- ALTARS**, first consecrated 1334.
- ALTHORP**, (Lord) brought in a bill for amending the Poor Laws, April 17, 1834.
- AMERICA** discovered by Columbus, 1492.
- AMPHITRITE**, this ship conveying female convicts to New South Wales, lost on the Boulogne sands, August 31, 1833.
- ANABAPTISTS** first appeared 1525; chose Burchard of Leyden their king, 1533.
- ANABAPTIST** Meeting houses established 1640.
- ANACREON** the Greek poet, died B.C. 474.
- ANNE BOLEYN**, married to King Henry VIII. 1532; falsely charged with incest and beheaded 1536.
- ANNE OF CLEVES**, Henry the Eighth's fourth wife, died 1577.
- ANNE**, Queen of England, began to reign 1702; died of a fever and lethargy 1714.
- ANGELO**, Michael, an eminent Italian painter, died 1564.
- ANOINTING** first used at English coronations, 872.
- ANTHEMS** first introduced, A.D. 386.
- ANTHONY**, Saint, born in Egypt, 251.
- ANTINOMIANS**, a sect who teaches that works do not promote or ill works hinder our salvation; took origin from John Agricola, about 1538.
- ANTIOCH**, a city of Syria, Queen of the East for 1600 years, now a miserable and ruinous town almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, 587.

does not mention the name of the river, we suppose the miracle will not be the less believed.] This wonderful event converted the executioner on the spot, who threw away his drawn sword, and falling at St. Alban's feet, desired he might have the honour of dying with him. This sudden conversion of the headsmen occasioned a delay in the execution till another person could be got to perform the office. St. Alban walked up to a neighbouring hill, where he prayed for water to quench his thirst, and a fountain sprung up under his feet. The executioner is said to have been a signal example of divine vengeance, for as soon as he gave the fatal stroke, his eyes dropt out of his head."—See St. Albans.

* **ALBERTUS** Magnus, was a Dominican friar, and one of the most learned men and a celebrated doctor of the 13th century. He is said to have acted as a man-midwife, and some have been highly offended that one of his profession should follow such an employment. In a book he had written, there are several instructions for midwives, and so much skill shown in the art, that one would think the author could not have arrived at it without having practised himself. It has been alleged that he used some words in one of his works rather too gross for chaste and delicate ears. In his own vindication, he says, he came to the knowledge of so many monstrous things at confession, that it was impossible to avoid touching upon such questions. The bishops of the present time would undoubtedly think the office of man-midwife derogatory to their dignity.

† **ST. ANTHONY**. He inherited a large fortune, which he distributed among the poor and retired into a desert to live in perfect solitude. Many ridiculous stories are told of his conflicts with the devil, and of his miracles. Seven epistles still extant are attributed to him. He is sometimes represented with a fire by his side, to signify his relieving persons from the inflammation called after his name; but in these pictures he is always accompanied with a hog, on account of his having been a swine-herd, and professing to cure all disorders in that animal. In Stephen's "World of Wonders," are the following singular rhymes:—

Once fedd'st thou Anthony, an herd of swine,
And now an herd of monks thou feedest still.
For wit and gut alike, both charges bin; (are)
Both loven filth alike; both like to fill
Their greedy paunch alike: nor was that kind
More beastly, sottish, swinish, than this last.
All else agrees: one fault I only find,
Thou feedest not thy monks with oaken mast.

ANTONINUS, Pius, a good and wise Roman Emperor, born 86.

ANTONINUS' WALL. The third rampart of defence, built by the Romans against the incursions of the North Britons, 140.

ANTONIUS, (Marcus), a famous Roman orator, made consul in the year of Rome 653.

* **APELLES**, a celebrated Greek painter, flourished about 334 years B.C.

APOCALYPSE, or The Revelations of St. John, were written in the Isle of Patmos, A.D. 96.

APOTHECARIES exempted from civil offices, in the year 1712.

AQUINAS, (Thomas), styled the "Angelical Doctor," who refused the Archbishopric of Naples, died 1274.

ARABIANS (The) took the names of Saracens, 622.

ARBACES, who dethroned Sardanapalus, and began the monarchy of the Medes, which lasted 317 years, under nine Kings, died A.M. 3206.

ARBUTHNOT, (Alexander), the mathematician, poet, and divine, died at Aberdeen, 1583.

ARBUTHNOT, (John), M.D., of whom Dean Swift said "that he had more wit than all his friends,

and his humanity was equal to his wit," died Feb. 1734.

ARC, (Joan of), the Maid of Orleans, one of the most famous heroines of history, was cruelly burnt to death in the market-place of Rouen, June 1431.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Captain Ross arrived at Hull, after an absence of four years, when all hope of his return was abandoned, Oct. 18, 1833.

ARCHBISHOPS first known in the east, 320.

† **ARCHERY** introduced by the Saxons in the time of Vortigern.

ARCHILOCHUS, the Greek poet and satirist, who when provoked to invectives, was compared "to a trodden serpent," flourished B.C. 700.

ARCHIMEDES, one of the most eminent of the ancient mathematicians, born B.C. 180.

ARCHITECTURE was first carried to any considerable pitch by the Tyrians.

AREOPAGUS, the famous senate of Athens, celebrated for its impartial decrees, and for hearing all causes in the dark, established B.C. 1509.

ARIANS, followers of Arius, who maintained that Christ was inferior to God, and wholly denied his divinity, arose about 315.

* **APELLES** was born in the island of Cos, and was in high favour with Alexander the Great. He executed a picture of this Prince holding a thunderbolt in his hand, which was finished with so much skill, that it was said that there were two Alexanders; one invincible, the son of Philip—the other, inimitable, the production of Apelles. What is called grace, was the characteristic of this artist. His pencil was so famous for drawing fine lines, that Protogenes discovered by a single line, that Apelles had been at his house. Protogenes lived at Rhodes. Apelles sailed thither, and went to his house with great eagerness, to see the works of an artist who was known to him only by name. Protogenes was from home; but an old woman was left watching a large piece of canvass. She told Apelles that Protogenes was gone out, and inquired his name, that she might inform her master. "Tell him, (says Apelles), he was inquired for by this person," at the same time taking up a pencil, he drew on the canvass a line of great delicacy. When Protogenes returned, the old woman acquainted him with what had happened. That artist, upon contemplating the fine stroke of the line, immediately pronounced that Apelles had been there; for so finished a work could be produced by no other person. Protogenes, however, himself drew a finer line of a different colour; and, as he was going away, ordered the old woman to show that line to Apelles if he came again: and to say, "This is the person for whom you are inquiring." Apelles returned, and saw the line: he would not for shame be overcome, and, therefore, with great care, in a different colour from the two former lines, drew another so exquisitely delicate, that it was impossible for the art of man to produce a finer stroke. Protogenes immediately acknowledged the superiority of Apelles, made inquiries in search of him, and ordered the lines thus drawn to be preserved for the admiration of future artists. It is well known that Alexander forbade any one but Apelles to paint his portrait, but he cherished the fine arts more from vanity than taste. "Alexander (says Elian) having viewed the picture of himself, which was at Ephesus, did not praise it as it deserved. But when a horse was brought in, and neighed at seeing the figure of a horse in the picture, as though it had been a real horse. 'Oh King, (said Apelles,) this horse seems to be by far a better judge than you.'" And this is not the only instance in which horses drawn by him were mistaken for real ones.

† **ARCHERY**. The bow was the ancient implement of war in most countries, and, by the expertness of the archers alone, has often decided the fate of nations. The English were considered the best archers in Europe, and by their means many victories were obtained. William the Conqueror had a great number of bowmen at the battle of Hastings, but no mention is made of such troops on the side of Harold. It appears that Richard I., "the lion-hearted," was killed by an arrow at the siege of Limoges, which is said to have issued from a cross-bow. After this, we have nothing relating to archery on record for nearly 150 years, when, in the time of Edward III. an order was issued to the Sheriffs of most of the English counties for providing 500 white bows, and 500 bundles of arrows, for the then intended war against France. There were similar orders repeated in the following years, but with this difference, that the Sheriff was to furnish 500 painted bows, as well as the same number in white. At the battle of Cressy, a large body of Genoese soldiers, were particularly expert in the management of these weapons, and assisted the French on that memorable occasion, using their bows; yet, even their efforts, were ineffectual when opposed to the archery of the English. Previous to the commencement of the battle there fell a sharp shower of rain, which wetted the strings of the cross-bows, and, as we are told, in a great measure prevented the archers from doing their usual execution. In the ages of chivalry, the usage of the bow was considered as an essential part of the education of a young man, who wished to make a figure in life. And here we hope our indulgent readers will pardon the intrusion of an extract from an old

ARISTIPPUS the philosopher, flourished B.C. 392.
ARISTODEMUS, king of the Messinians, killed his own daughter to save his country, B.C. 715, and about six years after, destroyed himself upon her grave.
ARITHMETIC, first brought into Europe from Arabia, 941.
ARMADA, the Spanish; 130 ships, with 50,000 men destined to invade England, arrived in the channel, July 1588, but were dispersed by a storm.
ARMS (French) first quartered with the English, 1358.
ARMS, coats of, first used in the reign of Richard I.
ARMSTRONG, Dr. John, an eminent physician and poet, born in Roxburghshire, published "The Art of preserving Health," 1744; he died September 1779.
ARMY, the first authenticated account of a standing army is that of Philip of Macedon. In modern times that of Charles VII. of France is the first. Established 1445.
ARNE, Mich. Musical Doctor, wrote the Opera called *Artaxerxes*, 1762; he died March 5, 1778.
ARTHUR, King, the celebrated hero of the Britons, whose life was a continued scene of wonders, began to reign, 508.
ARTICLES of Religion (42), published by the clergy without consent of parliament, 1552; the 42 were reduced to 39, January 1563.
ARTIFICERS prohibited leaving England, 1736.
ARTILLERY, the era of, dated from the battle of Cressy, in 1346; the firelock invented about 1586.
ARTILLERY (Company) a band of infantry who made part of the city guard, and consisted of 600 men, instituted 1600.
ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, containing the chronology of ancient history, from 1582 to 355 B.C., found in the isle of Paros about 1610.
ASAPH, St. died 590.
ASCHAM, Roger, secretary to Mary and Elizabeth, born about 1515, died 1568.
ASCUE, Ann, burnt for heresy (denying the real presence), 1546. She was first racked at the

Tower, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, who, throwing off his gown, drew the rack himself so severely, that he almost tore her body asunder.
ASH WEDNESDAY, Fast of, instituted by Pope Felix III. 487.
ASHMOLE, Elias, the antiquarian born 1617, died 1692.
ASHTON, Mr. murdered 1831. James Garside and Joseph Mosely executed for the murder, November 25, 1834.
ASPARAGUS first introduced into England 1602.
ASSASSINS, The, were a body of men who possessed twelve cities near Tyre, and whose trade was murder; killed their king 1257.
ASTLEY, Philip, the founder of the Royal Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge, born 1742; erected the theatre 1780, died 1814.
ASTRONOMY, first carefully studied in Europe about 1201; books of Astronomy and Geometry all destroyed as infected by magic, 1552.
ATHANASIUS, St. the first Christian clergyman, made bishop of Alexandria, 326; died May 2, 375, aged 73.
ATHELSTAN made king of Kent by his father Ethelwolf, 848, died about 853.
ATHELSTAN the natural son and successor of Edward the Elder, crowned King of England, at Kingston, 925, died 941.
AUCTIONS were scarcely known in England before 1706; a duty on goods sold in that manner laid on, 1777.
AUGUSTIN, St. a father of the Latin church, born 354, baptized 387, died 431.
AURUNGZEBE the Great Mogul died 1707 aged 90.
AUSTEN, Jane, the highly gifted authoress of many excellent novels, born 1775, died July 18, 1817.
AUSTRIA, Russia, and Prussia, together with Great Britain, concluded a treaty at Vienna, binding themselves to maintain the treaty of Paris, and to each keep 150,000 men in the field, and not lay down their arms until Buonaparte was conquered, March 25, 1815.

poetical legend of the ballad kind, wherein, Adam Bell, Clym of the Cloughe, and William of Cloudesle, are introduced to shoot before the king, and that too, for their lives. The butts were set up by the king's archers, and they were censured by Cloudesle, who said

"I hold hym never no good archer,
 That shoteth at buttes so wide:"

and having procured two "hasell rodde," he set them up at the distance of four hundred yards from each other; his first attempt in shooting at them, contrary to the expectation of the king, was successful, for it is observed that,

"Cloudesle with a bearing arrow
 Clave the wand in two."

The king being surprised at the performance, told him, "he was the best archer he ever saw." Cloudesle then proposed to shew him a yet more remarkable proof of his skill, and tied his eldest son, a child only seven years old, to a stake, and placed an apple upon his head; one hundred and twenty yards were measured from the stake, and Cloudesle went to the end of the measurement, he first entreated the spectators to be silent,

"And then drew out a fayre brode arrowe;
 Hys bow was great and long,
 He set that arrowe in his bowe
 That was both styffe and stronge.
 Then Cloudesle cleft the apple in two
 As many a man myghte see,
 Over God's forbode then sayde the kynge,
 'That thou snolde shote at me.'"

King Henry VII. was celebrated for his skill in archery, and even amused himself with the bow, after he had obtained the crown. Among his memorandums, we find, "Lost to my Lord Moring, at buttes, six shillings and eight-pence. Both the sons of Henry followed his example. Archery is now principally practised by ladies, as a matter of diversion during the summer months.

BABEL, (Tower of), began to be built 2247 before Christ, which continued building 40 years.

BABYLON, (The Kingdom of), founded by Nimrod, 2340; conquered by Cyrus, who founded the Persian Empire, 536; revolted, but was recovered two years after by a stratagem of Zopyrus, 512; taken by Darius, after a siege of 19 months, 510 before Christ.

BACHELORS at the age of 25 taxed, 1695.

BACON, (Roger), born 1214; died 1292.

—, (Sir Francis), died 1626.

BADEN. (Congress of), at 1714.

BAGDAD, built by the Caliph Almansur, 762, and became the capital of the Saracen empire; but, being taken by the Tartars in 1258, their empire ceased.

BALLS, (Cannon), made of stone, were in use until 1514.

BANK Stock Sinking Fund, established 1716; Three per Cent. Annuities, created 1726; Three per Cent. Consols, ditto 1731; Three per Cent. Reduced, 1746; Four per Cent. Consols, 1762.

BANK of England incorporated, 1594; Scotch Bank created, 1695; Bank of Ireland opened, 1783.

BANNOCKBURN Battle fought, June 25, 1314.

BANQUO murdered by Macbeth, 1050.

BARBERS are of high antiquity; they are spoken of as having exercised their profession 300 years before Christ.

BARDS, (Welch), who celebrated the praises of their heroes in songs at entertainments; were regulated by Gryffyth ap Conan, King of Wales, 1078.

* **BARLOW**, (William), Bishop of Chichester, died 1568.

BARNABAS, (St.), stoned to death about 50.

BARNET, (Battle of), fought between the Earl of Warwick and Edward IV., April 14, 1471.

† **BAROMETERS** invented by Torcelli, a Florentine, 1643.

BARONETS first created, 1611; ditto, of Scotland, May 28, 1625.

BARONS attended Parliament in complete armour in Henry III.'s reign.

BARRISTERS first appointed by Edward I. in the year 1291.

BARROW, (Rev. Dr. Isaac), the mathematician, died 1677.

* **BARLOW**, (William), was descended from an ancient family in Wales, and born in the county of Essex. From his youth, he favoured the reformation, and travelled into Germany, to be instructed by the celebrated Luther. It appears that he now was principally engaged in writing against the Romish church, although he was a canon of St. Osyth, near Colchester, and studied with the brothers of that order. After this, he was made prior of Bisham, in Berkshire, but on the dissolution of monasteries, he resigned with cheerfulness, and issued a treatise, persuading other abbots to follow his example. This conduct pleased Henry VIII. so much, that he speedily raised Dr. Barlow to a bishoprick, and with the subserviency common to the times, he, on his appointment, wrote to the King the following epistle:—"Prayse be to God, who of his infinite goodness and mercy inestimable hath brought me out of darknesse into light, and from deadly ignorance into the quick knowledge of the truth. From which, through the fiend's instigation and false persuasions, I have greatly swerved, in so much that I have made certayn bokes, and have suffered them to be emprinted, as the treatise of the 'Buryall of the Masse, &c.' In these treatises I perceive and acknowledge myself grievously to have erred; namely, against the blessed sacrament of the altar, disallowing the masse, and denying purgatory, with slanderous infamy of the Pope, and my Lord Cardinal, and outrageously railing against the clergy, which I have forsaken, and utterly renounce. Asks pardon, William Barlow." Notwithstanding these protestations, when Edward VI. came to the crown, he was again a Protestant, and for that reason, on Queen Mary's accession, was deprived of his bishopric, and imprisoned in the Fleet, where he continued for some time: fortunately, he found means to escape, and after many difficulties he joined the other English Protestants who had taken refuge from Catholic persecution in Germany. On Queen Elizabeth's elevation to the throne, our prelate was recalled to England, and raised to the see of Chichester, in which cathedral he lies buried. It is rather singular, that he had five daughters, and each of them married a bishop. It is said we are indebted to him for the translation of the Apocrypha, as far as the book of "Wisdom."

† **BAROMETERS** are now generally known by the name of weather glasses, from their being principally used in a fore-knowledge of the weather; their phenomena are as follows:—1. The rising of the mercury presages in general fair weather; and its falling, foul weather; as rain, snow, high winds, and storms. 2. In very hot weather, the falling of the mercury fore-shows thunder. 3. In winter, the rising presages frost; and in frosty weather, if the mercury falls three or four divisions, there will certainly follow a thaw. But in a continued frost, if the mercury rises, it will certainly snow. 4. When foul weather happens soon after the falling of the mercury, expect but little of it; and, on the contrary, expect but little fair weather, when it proves fair shortly after the mercury has risen. 5. In foul weather, when the mercury rises much, and high, and thus continues for two or three days before the foul weather is quite over, then expect a continuance of fair weather to follow. 6. In fair weather, when the mercury falls much, and low, and thus continues for two or three days before the rain comes, then expect a great deal of wet, and probably high winds. 7. The unsettled motion of the mercury denotes uncertain and changeable weather. And, lastly, observes Mr. Patrick, the writer of the foregoing remarks, it appears that it is not so much the height of the mercury in the tube that indicates the weather, as the motion of it up and down. Dr. Halley gives us the following account of the phenomena connected with the barometer:—"In calm weather, when there is an appearance of rain, the mercury is commonly low, and," continues he, "upon very great winds, though they be not accompanied with rain, the mercury sinks lowest of all; although, after very great storms of wind, when the mercury has been very low, it generally rises again very fast."

* **BARTHELMY**, John, James, a celebrated literary character, born Jan. 1716.

BARTHOLOMEW, St. martyred, Aug. 24, 71.

BARTLEMAN, the most celebrated, bass singer of his day; one of the proprietors and conductors of the Hanover-square rooms, died 1820.

BARTOLOZZI, Francis, the celebrated engraver, and the first who beautifully executed the red-dotted chalk manner of engraving, died 1816, in his 88th year.

BARTON, Elizabeth, the "Holy Maid of Kent," first known in Kent as a servant-maid in 1525, hanged at Tyburn, 1534.

† **BASTILE** taken by the Parisian populace, July 14, 1789.

BATH, Order of the, instituted by Richard II.

BATTERSEA BRIDGE, built 1772.

‡ **BATTLE**, trial by, first instituted, about 500.

* **BARTHELMY**, was born at a little sea-port town on the Mediterranean, and at twelve years of age he was sent to school at Marseilles; at an early age he was profoundly instructed in the Oriental languages, his reputation rose very high, and he was considered a youth of uncommon promise. One day, ten or twelve of the merchants of Marseilles, introduced a person to him who had implored their charity on the Exchange, observing that he alleged, "he was by birth a Jew, and had been raised on account of his great learning to the dignity of a Rabbin; but having perceived, in consequence of his studies, that the Christian was the true religion, he had become a convert; besides this, he wished to be confronted with some learned man as to the truth of what he alleged. Barthelmy was not twenty-one years of age, yet he was immediately selected to try whether any imposition was practised, and young as he was, on retiring from the contest, he gained the character of a prodigy of eastern learning. What can more forcibly show the mutability of the fortune of men who depend on literature for support than this of Barthelmy, who, after having possessed an ample income during more than twenty years, found himself when at the last stage of existence, reduced to live on a mere pittance, scarcely supporting the indispensable necessities of life. When he was seventy-eight years of age, the greater part of which had been spent in literary toils, an event occurred calculated to excite the most bitter indignation. This feeble old man was denounced as an aristocrat, and several of his companions were included in the imaginary guilt. A warrant was immediately issued against them. When Barthelmy received it, he instantly arose and fearlessly took leave of Madame de Choiseul, with whom he was sitting; and such was the respect paid to the excellence of his virtue and the brilliancy of his talents, that even the gaoler, when he was introduced into the dreary walls of the prison, paid the utmost attention to him. In the year 1794, some years after his release, his approaching dissolution was apparent to every one but himself, for his fainting fits became longer than they had been, and more frequent. On the 25th of April he dined with Madame de Choiseul, but in the course of the night he became so weak that he was unable to ring the bell, and in the morning when his servant entered, he was found with his feet in bed and his head on the floor of his chamber, entirely deprived of sensation though not of life. It is remarkable that he read Horace as if nothing ailed him within an hour of his death; yet, while he read, his hands turned cold and he was unable to support the book, which fell to the ground. His head reclined on one side, and his nephew, as well as his attendants, supposed him asleep, but, alas! it was the sleep of death; this learned man had ceased to exist.

† **THE BASTILE**, of Paris, was chiefly used for the custody of state-prisoners, or we may perhaps more properly say the purposes of the most unfeeling despotism, for all that was done in this odious castle was arbitrary. Each prisoner when he entered was closely examined; his trunks were unlocked, his pockets picked, and his baggage ransacked, to discover any political papers, if he had any in his possession; nor were any knives, watches, razors, canes, jewels, or money allowed them; and if they had no servants of their own, they waited upon themselves, even to the making of their beds and fire. They had when first confined, neither books, ink, or paper. They were never anticipated in any thing; for even before any one could be shaved, he must ask it as a favour. The officials of this iniquitous prison treated the unhappy sufferers with insolence, and fatigued them by multiplied interrogatories; promises, caresses, and menaces, were amongst the means used to elicit a confession; which, if the prisoner made, the commissioners told him that they had no authority for his enlargement, but had every reason to expect it; thus exposing the unhappy victim to fresh vexations, and making him endure the misery of "hope deferred." We could fill our volume with a list of the prisoners confined in this horrible place, but our limits do not admit of it; we must desist.

‡ **BATTLE** in Law, or Trial by wager of Battle, is of great antiquity, but is now entirely disused. Doubtless it arose from the superstition of our ancestors, who wished to make a presumptuous appeal to Almighty God, under the unwarrantable hope that heaven would give the victory to him who had the right. An ancient MS., speaking of the "Tryal by Battle," says, "a piece of ground is set out sixty-feet square, enclosed with lists, and the court sits at sunrising, when proclamation is made for the champions, who are introduced by two knights;" it appears, however, that these champions were only allowed the use of batons or staves, of an ell in length, and a four cornered leather target, so that death very seldom ensued. Each champion taking the other by the hand, repeated the words following:—"Hear this, ye justices, that this day I have neither ate, drank, nor have upon me neither bone, stone, nor grass; nor any



FRANCIS BEAUMONT.

Engraved for Townsend Alphabetical Chronology.



JOHN FLETCHER.

Engraved for Townsend's Alphabetical Chronology

BAXTER, (Richard), the celebrated non-conformist divine, born 1615.

BAYLE, an eminent critic and philosopher, born 1647.

BAYLE, a French physician and anatomist, died prematurely in 1817.

BAYLEY, (William), the astronomer, who went out with Captain Cook in his second and third voyage, died 1810.

BAYONETS first used by the French, 1693.

BAZIN, (James Rigomer), who figured as an anarchist in the French revolution, was killed in a duel, 1821.

BEADS first used in Romish devotion, 1093.

BEARDS were never more worn in England than in the 10th century.

BEATTIE, (James), LL.D., a pleasing poet, born, 1735.

BEAUFORT, (Henry), Bishop of Winchester, who has been immortalized by Shakspeare's portraying the horrors of his death-bed; died, 1447.

BEAUMONT, (Sir George), the artist who presented many very valuable pictures to the National Gallery; died, Feb. 7, 1827.

* **BEAUMONT** and **FLETCHER**, two poets, who lived in the time of James I.

† **BECKET**, (St. Thomas á), murdered, 1171.

enchantment, sorcery, or witchcraft, whereby the law of God may be abased, or the law of the devil exalted. So help me Heaven and the Saints. The last attempt to revive the trial by wager of battle took place in the year 1818. Abraham Thornton was tried at the Warwick assizes for the rape and murder of Mary Ashford, at Eardington, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, whose body was found in a pond; the trial excited the greatest horror and sympathy, but the evidence, though very strong, was merely circumstantial, and a verdict of acquittal was pronounced; the next of kin obtained a writ of appeal, which subjects the party to another trial, and Thornton was again taken into custody, and personally appeared in the Court of King's Bench, offering, according to ancient custom "wager of battle." After the matter being solemnly argued, the Judges decided that the right of defence by this mode was coeval with the right of prosecution by appeal, and young Ashford being but a boy, the challenge was declined, and Thornton was discharged. For particulars of this alleged murder see Eardington.

* **BEAUMONT** and **FLETCHER**, whose names are seldom unconnected, were two excellent poets, and dramatic writers, and from the constancy of their friendship, it has not been judged improper to speak of them together. Beaumont was born in Leicestershire, and educated at Oxford; his dramatic connection with Fletcher took place before he was twenty years of age, although Fletcher was ten years older. With regard to the individual share he had in the plays published under their joint names, all that is known on the subject may be gathered from the preliminary matter of the edition of their works, published in 1778. It is said that Fletcher was luxuriantly redundant, and Beaumont possessed judgment to prune these redundancies. The first survived his coadjutor some years, but at length died of the plague in the year 1625, and was interred in the church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark. Beaumont was buried in Westminster Abbey, but no stone marks the spot where his ashes repose.

† **BECKET**, (Thomas), Lord High Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury. It is said that his father, Gilbert Becket, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but a party of Saracens surprized him as he was crossing the Desert, and carried him into slavery. Here his master's daughter fell in love with him, and even followed him to London after his escape from thralldom. Her heroic affection struck him with surprize, and, after consulting with the bishops, he baptized her by the name of Matilda, and married her. From this marriage proceeded the high-spirited and haughty St. Thomas a Becket, the subject of the present article, who excommunicated all his opposers. Henry II. was highly offended at the conduct of this prelate, and is reported to have said, "I am an unhappy prince, I maintain a great many lazy and insignificant persons about me, and there are none who have gratitude or spirit enough to revenge one on a single insolent prelate, who gives me so much annoyance." No sooner were the words of the king expressed, than four gentlemen determined to take the archbishop's life, and this murderous design they executed in the cathedral church of Canterbury, where Becket bowed his head to receive the fatal stroke, on the 29th of December, 1171. The assassins trembled, as all murderers do; they were afraid they had gone too far, and dare not return to the king, but shut themselves up in a room at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire; and, so much were they hated, that no person would even deign to eat or drink with them. At last, they determined to go to Rome, to see if the Pope would not condescend to order some penance to relieve their consciences: but their journey did not end here; the head of the church, Alexander III., sent them to Jerusalem, to spend the remainder of their lives in the most penitential austerities, and, even after their death, their bodies were to be buried without the church-door. King Henry, either was, or pretended to be, horror-stricken at the mournful intelligence of Becket's death. All the offices of the church of Canterbury ceased; nor were they allowed to be resumed, until it had been consecrated afresh. Two years after, Becket was canonized, and King Henry, immediately on his return to England, when he came within sight of the church, alighted from his horse, and walked barefoot in the habit of a pilgrim to his tomb; here he knelt upon the bare stones, allowed the monks to flog him, and for one whole day and night he prayed without refreshment prostrate upon the cold floor of the cathedral. A splendid shrine enclosed the bones of Becket, and an immense concourse of the nobility and other persons flocked to pay their devotional honours at his tomb. Yet, it appears, that the dead, as well as the living, are subject to the mutabilities of fortune, for in the reign of Henry VIII. this rich shrine was pillaged, and

BEDE, the venerable historian, died 735.

BEER, none in England until about 1492, though a drink called Ale, was of much higher antiquity.

BEETHOVEN, a very eminent musical composer, born 1770; he died at the age of 57.

BEGUINS, nuns who are allowed to marry; their order established 1208.

BEHEADING noblemen, first used in England 1074.

BELL, (Andrew) the founder of the National System of Education, made an experiment of his system at Madras 1798; he died Jan. 28, 1832.

BELLS used by the Jews in Aaron's time.

— not much known in England until 590. Nankin and Pekin in China, were famous for their bells; one at the latter place is said to have weighed 12,000 pounds.

BELZONI, the celebrated Egyptian traveller, died Dec. 3, 1823.

BENGER, (Eliza) the historian and biographer, died Jan.-9, 1827.

* BENTHAM, (Jeremy) a celebrated political writer, died June 1832, in the 85th year of his age.

even the dead saint cited to appear in court, and not appearing, (we need not inform our readers it was impossible) he was tried and condemned as a traitor; and as Henry could not strike off his head, he ordered his name to be struck out of the calendar of saints, his unoffending bones to be burnt, and the ashes to be scattered to the winds.

* JEREMY BENTHAM. "This eminent and excellent man died at his residence in Queen-square, Westminster. During an unhealthy season he had been subject to repeated attacks of bronchitis, but as he had recovered from them with so much vigour, it was considered by many that he would return to his former health, and he again received the visits of distinguished foreigners, and of public men with whom he was in the habit of friendly intercourse, and it was believed he would have been able to continue his labours for several years to come. Several days before his death, he had taken up the portion of his manuscripts for the third volume of his unpublished Constitutional Code, which is reputed by jurists, who are acquainted with its progress, to be one of the most valuable of his productions, as it contains the principle for the formation of a judicial establishment, and a code of procedure. Another attack of his disorder, however, arrested his labours for ever. His death was singularly tranquil. Only a portion of his works have been printed; and of those printed, some, which have been spoken of by eminent men as the most valuable, such as the "Essay on Judicial Establishments," have never in reality been published. Repeated proposals have been made to publish a complete edition of his works. A few weeks before his death, Prince Talleyrand, who at all times, in common with the leading spirits of the age, professed his high admiration of the author, made proposals to get a complete edition of all his works in French published in Paris. He was the son of Mr. Jeremiah Bentham, and was born at the residence of his father, adjacent to Aldgate Church. He was remarkably precocious as a child, and soon after he was three years of age, he read Rapin's History of England as an amusement. At seven years of age he read Telemaque in French. At eight he played the violin, an instrument on which, at a subsequent period of his life, he became remarkably proficient. He was very distinguished at Westminster School, and at thirteen years of age he entered the University of Oxford. The most prominent moral qualities which appear in Mr. Bentham's writing, are love of justice, and hatred of imposture: his most remarkable intellectual endowments, a penetrating deep-sighted acuteness, precision in the use of scientific language, and sagacity in matters of detail. Many incidents of his early life mark the extent of his connexion with the last century. He was accustomed to relate with great pleasure, that when he was a boy, he was taken to drink tea with Hogarth, whose works he greatly admired. He was one of the class who attended the lectures of Sir William Blackstone, when they were delivered at Oxford, and young as the mind of Bentham was, it even then revolted at the reasoning of the professor. As a law student, Bentham took notes of the speeches of Mansfield; and he was a member of the club ruled by Johnson, whom he never liked, considering him to be a gloomy misanthrope. In the year 1825 he went over to France for the benefit of his health, and was received with the respect and enthusiasm which the French people always pay to men of superior mind. On one occasion, whilst in Paris, he casually visited one of the supreme courts. He was known on his entrance, when the whole body of the advocates rose and paid him the highest marks of respect, and the court invited him to the seat of honour. He corresponded with all the most able statesmen of his time. His principal works are—'Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation;' the 'Fragment on Government;' 'Rationale of Judicial Evidence,' in five volumes, including a very full examination of the procedure of the English Courts; 'the Book of Fallacies;' the 'Plan of a Judicial Establishment,' one of his most finished productions, printed in 1792, but never regularly published; his 'Defence of Usury;' 'Panopticon,' a work on prison discipline; and many others.' Mr. Bentham was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was the father of the bar. In conformity with the desire of his father, he practised for a short time in equity, and was, as we have stated, immediately remarked for the ability he displayed; but the death of his father left him with a moderate fortune, and the free choice of his course of life, when he immediately abandoned all prospects of professional emolument and honors, and devoted the whole of his subsequent life to those labours, which, he believed, would produce the greatest happiness to his fellow-creatures. His extreme benevolence and cheerfulness of disposition are highly spoken of by all who had the honour to be admitted to his society, which was much sought after; and also by his domestics, and by his neighbours who were acquainted with his habits. The news of the Reform Bill having been carried, greatly cheered his last hours. 'Mr. Bentham,' observes the True Sun, 'was an old man,

BERNOULLI, (Daniel) the great physician and philosopher, died, 1782.

BEWICK, a celebrated wood-engraver, died, Nov. 8, 1828.

BEZA, (Theodore), a divine of great eminence, who was the colleague of Calvin, died, October 1605.

BIBLE, (The), being translated and printed in English, was in the year 1537 ordered to be set up in Churches.

BIGGLESWADE, Bedfordshire. A fire here destroyed 120 dwelling-houses, besides granaries, barns, and other buildings; more than 400 persons were by this accident deprived of sustenance, 16th June, 1785.

BIRMINGHAM. In the year 1791, a serious riot occurred; the disturbance lasted some days, and many houses were ransacked; the damage was estimated at £60,000.; two of the ring-leaders were executed. Among the houses which suffered in this disgraceful affair, was that of the celebrated Dr. Priestly, which was wholly destroyed.

BILLINGSGATE, (said to be built 370 years before Christ) was the old Port of London, 979; made a free fish-market, 1669. A great fire at, Jan. 13, 1715.

BILLS of Exchange invented by the Jews to remove their property from place to place where they were persecuted, about 1160; act passed to prevent sending money in any other way, 4th Richard II., 1381; act passed for regulating the payment of them, 1698; first stamped, 1782: improved, 1783; ditto, 1791.

BIRTH of Children taxed, 1695; of a duke, 30l., a common person, 2s.; again, 1783.

* **BIRNIE**, (Sir Richard), died, April 29, 1832.

BISHOPS regained their seats in the House of Peers, Nov. 30, 1661, after being deprived of their station there 15 years.

BLANKETS were first made this year, by one Thomas Blanket, and some other inhabitants of Bristol, who set up looms in their own houses for weaving those woollen clothes, which yet bear that name, 1340.

with venerable white locks, social and cheerful, robust in body, and promising a still longer life; but it is always impossible to say, in highly intellectual men, how far the spirit of life is kept up by the mere vivacity of the brain, and subject to abrupt extinction from causes of accident or weather. His appearance, both in the amplitude of his look, the flow of his reverend hair, and the habitual benevolence of his smile, had a striking likeness to Franklin; and, on a hasty glance, the busts of the two might be confounded. He had all the practical wisdom of one of the sages of good sense; took exercise as long as he could, both abroad and at home; indulged in reasonable appetite; and, notwithstanding the mechanical-mindedness with which his Utilitarianism has been charged, and the suspicious jokes he could crack against fancy and the poets, could quote his passages out of Virgil, 'like a proper Eton boy.' He also played upon the organ, which looked the more poetical in him, because he possessed, on the border of his garden, a house in which Milton had lived, and had set up a bust against it in honour of the great bard, himself an organ-player. Emperors as well as other princes have sought to do him honour, but he was too wise to encourage their advances beyond what was good for mankind. The Emperor Alexander, who was afraid of his legislation, sent him a diamond ring, which the philosopher, to his immortal honour, returned, saying (or something to that effect) that his object was not to receive rings from princes, but to do good to the world. It was a part of the will of the late Mr. Bentham, that his body should be devoted to the purposes of improving the science of anatomy. So determined was he on this point, and so resolved to secure its execution, that he expressly warned the three friends to whom he entrusted this delicate matter, of the difficulties they would have to overcome, and the obstacles they would have to encounter, and then asked them if they would undertake the task? They pledged themselves to see his intentions carried into effect, and the result was, that the body was laid on the table of the Anatomical School, Webb-street, Borough, when Dr. Southwood Smith pronounced a spirited eulogium upon him.—(*Extracted from the New Monthly Magazine.*)

* Sir **RICHARD BIRNIE** died at his official residence in Bow-street, Covent-garden, after a severe illness of more than six months, arising from a pulmonary affection. Sir Richard, who had just completed his 73d year, was bred to the trade of a saddler, and after serving his regular apprenticeship, came to London, and obtained a situation as journeyman at the house of Mackintosh and Co., who were then saddle and harness makers to the Royal Family, in the Haymarket. His subsequent advancement in life may be attributed, in some degree, to accident. The foreman, as well as the senior partner in the firm, being absent from illness at the same time, and a command being received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for some one to attend him to take orders to a considerable extent on some remarkable occasion, "young Birnie" was directed to attend his Royal Highness. The orders of the Prince were executed so completely to his satisfaction, that he often afterwards, on similar occasions, directed that the "young Scotchman" might be sent to him. By the exercise of the diligence, perseverance, and honesty for which so many of his countrymen have been remarkable, he at length became foreman of the establishment of the Messrs. Mackintosh, and eventually a partner in the firm. During the progress of these events, he became acquainted with the present Lady Birnie, the daughter of an opulent baker in Oxenden-street, Haymarket, and married her, receiving in her right a considerable sum in cash, and a cottage and some valuable land at Acton, Middlesex. He then became a householder in St. Martin's parish, and soon distinguished himself by his activity in parochial affairs. During the troublesome times of the latter part of the Pitt administration he was an ultra loyalist, and gave a proof of his devotion to the "good cause" by enrolling himself as a private in the Royal Westminster Volunteers, in which corps, however, he soon obtained the rank of Captain. After serving the offices of constable, overseer, auditor, &c. in the parish, he

* **BLANTYRE**, Lord, died Sept. 23 1830.

BLAKE, Admiral, battered Tunis, in the Mediterranean; destroyed nine ships in the harbour, and made them submit to a treaty for releasing the English captives, April 13, 1655.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE began 1760; Opened Nov. 19, 1766; finished 1770; cost £152,840.

BLACKSTONE, Dr., was called to the degree of Sergeant at Law, previous to his appointment as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Justice Clive, who retired Feb. 12, 1770.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, Knt. died Feb. 14, 1780, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England. His Majesty, Geo. III., settled a pension of £400. a year on Lady Blackstone.

BLACKBOOK, The, was a book kept by the English Monasteries, in which a detail of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered, for the inspection of visitors, under Henry VIII., in order to blacken them and hasten their dissolution. Hence the vulgar phrase, "I'll set you down in the black book."

BLANCHARD, Mr. ascended in a balloon from the Military Academy at Chelsea, with Mr. Sheldon, a surgeon; the balloon descended at Sunbury, when Mr. S. alighted, and Mr. Blanchard re-ascended and pursued his journey, safely alighting at Romsey, in Hampshire; the concourse of per-

sons to witness the ascension was immense, Oct. 16, 1784.

BLOOD, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, 1533; Cuspinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

BLOOD, a disbanded officer of the Protector, who had been attainted, meditating revenge on the Duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, seized him at night in his coach, and tied him on a horse, with a design to hang him at Tyburn, had not the duke's servant rescued him, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to steal the Crown out of the Tower, May 9, 1671. This man, when taken, was not only pardoned, but pensioned with £500. a year.

BOCCACCIO the Poet died, aged 62, June 8, 1376.

BODLEY, Sir Thomas, rebuilt and furnished the Public library, at Oxford, with a vast collection of books and manuscripts, from all parts of the world, 1598.

BOEHMEN, Jacob, the Teutonic philosopher and visionary, born 1575. In the morning of Nov. 18, 1624, he called one of his sons to his bedside and asked him what o'clock it was? on being told it had struck two, he said "My time is three hours hence," and it is remarkable that he died according to his own prediction.

became, in the year 1805, churchwarden, and in conjunction with Mr. Elam, a silversmith in the Strand, his co-churchwarden, and Dr. Anthony Hamilton, the then Vicar of St. Martin's parish, founded the establishment, on a liberal scale, of a number of alms-houses, together with a chapel, called St. Martin's Chapel, for decayed parishioners, in Pratt-street, Camden Town, an extensive burying-ground being attached thereto. St. Martin's parish being governed by a local act of Parliament, two resident magistrates are necessary, and Mr. Birnie was, at the special request of the late Duke of Northumberland, placed in the Commission of the Peace. From this time, exercising the tact so characteristic of his countrymen, he betook himself to frequent attendances at Bow-Street office, and the study of the penal Statutes and Magisterial practice in general. He was at length appointed police magistrate at Union Hall, and after some few years' service there, was removed to Bow-street office, to a seat on the bench of which he had long most earnestly aspired. In February 1820, he headed the party of peace officers and military in the apprehension of the celebrated Cato-street gang of conspirators. In the affray which took place on that occasion, at the entrance to the hay-loft in which the offenders met, he received a shot through the crown of his hat. In August 1821, at the funeral of Queen Caroline, Sir Robert Baker, having offended the "Powers that were," by pursuing a line of conduct which they called pusillanimous, but which many designated as highly honourable both to his heart and head, he received a hint that he might retire, which he immediately acted upon. Mr. Birnie, upon this, was appointed chief magistrate, and as a matter of course, received the honour of knighthood. He left a daughter and two sons.—*Extracted from the New Monthly Mag.*

* **Lord BLANTYRE**. This lamented nobleman, who met his death at Brussels, was born in the city of Edinburgh in the year 1775. His father died when he was but eight years old; but, happily, this loss was in a great measure supplied by the tender care of a most excellent mother, who spared no pains to give her children the best education, as well as to train them in the ways of religion and virtue. And she had the satisfaction, before her death, of seeing them rise to a high degree of respectability—three out of four sons having attained to the rank of Major-General, in which character they were presented together at a levee held by his late majesty; his lordship entered the army in the nineteenth year of his age; and so eagerly did he press forward to acquire, in scenes of danger, the experience that might enable him to serve his country with success and honour, that he repeatedly sold out of one regiment and bought into another at a considerable sacrifice of money, and in one instance of rank also, with a view to be present in active service. He served in the ill-fated expedition to Holland; and was chosen aid-de-camp by General Sir Charles Stuart in the prospect of that expedition to Egypt, the command of which afterwards devolved on Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and when the British troops were withdrawing from that country, he accompanied Sir John Stuart, on his being sent there for the purpose of making the final arrangements necessary on that occasion. In 1807, he accompanied the expedition to the Baltic; and in 1809 he joined the army in Spain under Lord Wellington. In his political opinions, Lord Blantyre rather leaned to the side of the Opposition; but at the same time he never allowed any political bias to influence his vote, which was frankly given to whatsoever candidate he thought most fit to represent the Scottish Peerage. He was himself elected one of their representatives during the administration of Lords Grenville and Grey. In 1813, soon after his

BONINGTON, (Richard Parkes,) an ingenious artist, born at Arnold, Nottinghamshire, in 1801. He began to make sketches even in infancy, and at the age of eight years he made drawings of some buildings at Nottingham, which excited universal admiration. Several of his beautiful paintings are to be found in the collections of the Duke of Bedford, and the Countess de Grey. He died of consumption, September 23, 1828.

BONNOR, Bishop of London, was sent to the Marshalsea for refusing to comply with the rites of the Church, 1549.

BOOKS, (Burning of,) was a punishment in use among the Romans. The first books were in form of blocks and tables: afterwards, among the ancient Jews, they were in form of rolls, called volumina, or volumes; of such did libraries chiefly consist for some centuries after Christ. The present form was contrived by Attalus, except in sacred writings. Homer is the first author we have in verse. Herodotus in prose. The first book is supposed to be written in Job's time. 30,000 burnt by order of Leo, 761. A large estate was given for one on Cosmography, by King Alfred; were sold from ten to thirty pounds a piece, in 1400. The first printed one was the Vulgate edition of the Bible, 1462; the second was Cicero de Officiis, 1466. Their scarcity, from the seventh to the eleventh century, was chiefly owing to the universal ignorance during that period; for, after the Saracens had conquered Egypt, in the 7th century, the communications with that country were broken off, and the papyrus no longer in use, so that recourse was had to paper, and that being very dear, books became of great value.

BORDEAUX was taken possession of by Marshal Beresford, and the white flag hoisted by the Mayor, Mr. Lynch, and the constituted authorities; the British were received with every demonstration of joy. March 12, 1814.

BOSPHORUS, (The,) declared in a state of blockade by the Russian Admiral Grieg, Dec. 31, 1828.

BOSSUT, (Charles,) the famous Lyonnais mathematician, died Jan. 14, 1814.

BOSTON Port Bill. The Americans, on receiving this bill, had it printed at Boston and New York, on mourning paper, and cried about the streets, as a barbarous, bloody, and inhuman murder. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Boston it was voted, "That it is the opinion of this town that if the other colonies came into a joint resolution to stop all importations from Great Britain, and ex-

portations to Great Britain, till the act for blocking the harbour be repealed, the same would prove the salvation of North America and her liberties." May 15, 1774.

BOTHWELL, (Earl,) supposed to have murdered Lord Darnley, Mary Queen of Scots' husband, 1567, and was tried but acquitted; recommended by the nobility to Queen Mary as a fit husband, on the 24th of April following; seized the Queen near Edinburgh, and carried her to Dunbar the same month, where, it is said, he ravished her. He, however, obtained a pardon, and a divorce from his wife; married to Mary on the 15th of May following. Soon after he retired to the Orkneys, where he subsisted for some time by piracy; then fled to Denmark, where he was thrown into prison, lost his senses, and died miserably. 1596.

BOUCHAIN surrendered to the Allies, the garrison being made prisoners of war, Sept. 13, 1711.

BOUGHTON, (Joan,) a widow, was burnt for heresy, Feb. 16, 1493.

BOULTER, (Dr.) Archbishop of Armagh, died Oct. 29, 1742; he was ten times one of the Lords Justices of Ireland. In 1727 and 1728, two years of dearth, he distributed great quantities of corn to the poor throughout Ireland, for which the House of Commons of that kingdom passed a vote of public thanks to him. He also ordered all the vagrant poor to be received into the poor houses of Dublin, where they were maintained at his private expense. In the scarce years of 1739 and 1740, at his own charge, he supported the poor from all parts, without distinction of religion, in the workhouse of Dublin. He gave £1,000. to build a market-house at Armagh; and also, £1,000. towards re-building the Blue Coat Hospital at Dublin. Besides these, and many other public donations, his private acts of charity were innumerable.

BOURDEAUX, (Richard of,) son of the Black Prince, declared heir to the crown, and created Prince of Wales, 1377.

BOW. The steeple of Bow Church, Cheapside, fell down, and killed many people, Nov. 16, 1272.

BOYCE, (Dr.) late Master of his Majesty's Band of Music. His remains were interred in Westminster Hall with great funeral pomp, Feb. 15, 1779.

BRIDPORT, (Lord Admiral,) with the fleet under his command, consisting of 14 sail of the line, and eight frigates, gained a signal victory off Port l'Orient over the French fleet, when three ships of the line were captured, June 23, 1795.

return from Spain, he married an amiable young lady, the grand-daughter of the late Admiral Lord Rodney, with whom he continued to live in a state of the greatest domestic comfort and happiness, and by whom he had an interesting family of nine children—the youngest, twins, being born only three months before his untimely death. Having paid a visit to Scotland as soon as he could after the birth of these infants, (the object of which was chiefly to accelerate the finishing of his new and elegant mansion at Erskine, on the Clyde, with a view to his taking up his residence in it the following summer,) he had just returned to Brussels as the Dutch troops were approaching it, and found himself again in the bosom of his family, who, as may well be supposed, at that time of general alarm, received him with the most cordial welcome, and clung to him as their guardian angel. But, alas! he had not time to remove them to a place of safety; having gone to a window in an upper room of his house, and at a time when no danger was apprehended, to look out for an instant on the Dutch troops, who were advancing through the Rue Royale into the Park, he was struck in the neck by a musket-ball, fired obliquely from the corner of the Park, which divided the carotid artery, and, by the effusion of blood which it caused, deprived him in a few moments of his life, his family of its affectionate guardian, and society of one of its brightest ornaments. In addition to his claims as a public character, this lamented nobleman was highly distinguished for the virtues of private life. His affectionate and exemplary conduct as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father; the excellence of his character, founded on religious principle, and the warm sensibilities of his heart, united as they were in him with a peculiar elegance and sweetness of manner; and his delicate attentions to every one, but chiefly to those who needed most to be encouraged and brought into notice, endeared him to his relations and friends, and made him an object of pre-eminent respect wherever he was known.—*Extracted from the New Monthly Magazine.*

BRINDLEY, (James,) the celebrated engineer and projector of that grand undertaking—the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, died Sept. 27, 1772.

BRISTOL, (The Bishopric of) was founded by the King. Dr. Paul Bush was the first Bishop, Jan. 23, 1543.

BRISTOL was visited with a terrible storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail, attended with heavy gales of wind. Between five and six in the evening it was exceedingly loud, and a great ball of fire was seen to issue from the clouds, which shot with great swiftness to the northward. Several people travelling on the road to that city were struck with such a panic, that they left their horses to shelter themselves from the tempest. December 14, 1752.

BRITAIN was first invaded by Julius Cæsar, with two legions, on the 20th of August; he landed at Dover, and the first battle was fought at Deal, A.D. 55.

BRITAIN divided into four governments, by Constantine the Great, viz. *Britania Prima*, comprehending the country between the Thames and the sea; *Britania Secunda*, consisting of all that lay west of the Severn to the Irish sea; *Flavia Ceaseriensis*, comprehending Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and part of Wilts and Gloucestershire; and the fourth division was named *Maxima Ceaseriensis*, including the northern counties of England, with Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Lincolnshire. 306.

BRITAIN was harassed by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons, 364.

BRITONS (The) rebelled against the Romans, in conjunction with the Picts, 365. They endeavoured to rid the kingdom of the Saxons, but were resisted by them, when a war commenced, which terminated in favour of the latter. 454. They also took arms against Vortigen, pressed him into Wales, where they besieged him in a castle, which took fire, and he perished in the flames, after a troublesome reign of thirty years. 485.

BROMLEY, (Thomas,) Lord Chancellor, died this year, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Hatton, being the first that possessed that high office who was neither prelate nor lawyer; but he acquitted himself with great credit. 1588.

BROTHERS. Eighteen formerly allowed in London, under the regulation of the Bishop of Winton, as necessary evils; 8th Henry II., 1162; they were situated on the Bankside, Southwark. Reduced to 12 in the time of Henry VIII. Suppressed, 1545. Tolerated in France, 1280. Pope Sixtus erected one at Rome, and the Roman prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, which amounted to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.

BROTHERS, (Richard,) a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who, by his pretended prophecies, alarmed and agitated the weak and imbecile part of the people; was apprehended by two of his Majesty's messengers, and taken before the Privy Council; when, after a long interrogation, his case was referred to Drs. Munro and Symond, who declared him insane. 1794.

BROWNRIGG, (James,) a painter, residing in Fleur-de-Lis court, Fleet-street, was committed to Wood-street compter, charged with cruel usage to two female apprentices. His wife, who was supposed to be more culpable than her husband, escaped. A coroner's jury was summoned to investigate the cause of the death of Mary Clifford, late apprentice to James Brownrigg, when it appeared that Elizabeth Brownrigg, his wife, beat the deceased with a cane and horse-whip, stripping her naked, and tying her to a staple in the wall. The cruelties she inflicted on the child were shocking to humanity, and by mere accident the deceased was discovered in a most deplorable condition; she was removed to the workhouse, and shortly afterwards died of the wounds she had received. The inquest found a verdict of wilful murder against James Brownrigg, and Elizabeth, his wife, it appearing that the

husband had occasionally beat her. On the 11th of August following Elizabeth Brownrigg, who had been tried and convicted of the murder of her apprentice, Elizabeth Clifford, was executed at Tyburn, and her body sent to Surgeons' Hall for dissection. The excitement caused so great a crowd to see her executed, that several persons were severely hurt by the pressure: she appeared very penitent. September 14th, James and John Brownrigg, father and son, were tried at Guildhall, and found guilty of assaulting and whipping Mary Mitchel, another apprentice of James; they were both sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Newgate, and to find securities for their good behaviour for seven years; Oct. 19, 1767.

BRUCE, (James,) Esq., presented his long expected travels (to discover the source of the Nile) to the King and Queen; April 15, 1790.

BRUNSWICK, (His Serene Highness the Prince of,) was married Jan. 16th, to her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and on the 26th they set out for Helvoetsluys, 1764.

BRUNSWICK, (The young Prince of,) was baptized by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the name of Charles George Augustus; the sponsors being the Duke of York and the Princess Dowager of Wales; March 9, 1766.

BUCKINGHAM, (The Duke of,) and Bishop of Ely, with the Countess of Richmond, consulted in what manner they might dethrone Richard, who, suspecting the Duke of Buckingham's conduct, ordered him to court, which the Duke refused, and declared against the King. The Duke took up arms, and was joined by numbers in Wales; he designed to go to Cornwall, but could not pass the Severn, by reason of the inundation of that part of the country with water, which was never before so great there. His army was dispersed, and he was obliged to conceal himself in the House of Bannister, one of his domestics, who betrayed him for the reward that had been published by Richard, 1483; he was beleagued at Shrewsbury, Jan. 23, 1484.

BUCKINGHAM, (The Duke of,) made a speech, endeavouring to show that the Parliament was, in effect, dissolved, by the prorogation being made for above a year. He was seconded by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Salisbury, and Lord Wharton, whereupon they were all four sent to the Tower, for contempt of the King's authority, and being of the then present parliament, Buckingham, Salisbury, and Wharton were dismissed soon after, on their submission; but Shaftesbury remained prisoner above a year; Feb. 17, 1677.

BUILDING with stone brought into England by Bennett, a monk, 670; with brick, first introduced by the Romans into their provinces: first in England, about 886 introduced here generally by the Earl of Arundel, 1600, London being then almost built with wood, and had a very insignificant appearance. The increase of buildings in London, and within a mile, prohibited; 1607.

BUNKER'S HILL, (Battle of.) The Americans having thrown up some works for the defence of Boston, at a place called Bunker's Hill, were attacked by Major-General Howe, and Brigadier-General Pigott, with 2,000 troops, and after a severe and sanguinary contest, the works were carried, and the provincials driven out. The loss of the King's troops in killed and wounded amounted to 1,054, of whom 226 were killed; of the latter were 19 commissioned officers; and 70 officers were wounded during the contest. Charlestown was set on fire and totally consumed. The loss of the provincials, as stated by themselves, amounted only to 450 killed, wounded, and missing. June 17, 1775.

BUNYAN, (John,) author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," born 1628; died 1688.

BUONAPARTE, (Napoleon), one of the brightest heroes of history, born in Corsica, August 15, 1769; sent to Paris in quality of King's scholar, 1784; appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Artillery,



EDMUND BURKE.

1785; became Captain, 1791; was at the siege of Toulon, 1793; married Josephine Beauharnois, 1796; gained the battle of Lodi, 1797; signed the Treaty of Leoben, which left Belgium in the possession of France; and established a republic in Italy the same year. Passed the Great St. Bernard, 1800; crowned Emperor of France, Dec. 2, 1804; entered Vienna with his army, 1805; fought the battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2, same year; ratified the confederation of the Rhine, 1806; conquered at Jena same year; deprived the Pope of Rome of all sovereign authority, 1809; dissolved his marriage with Josephine for want of issue in the same year; married the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa, April 2, 1810; his son born, 1811 (see next article); arrived at Moscow, and found it deserted and in flames, September 1812; lost the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 18, 1813; left France for Elba, April 21, 1814; escaped from thence, Feb. 26, 1815; lost every chance of empire at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815; surrendered himself to Captain Maitland, on board the Bellerophon, July 15, 1815; exiled to St. Helena, Oct. 13, 1815; died on that island, May 5, 1821. We regret our limited space will not allow us to do justice to the life of this great man.

BUONAPARTE, (Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph,) Duke of Reichstadt, the only son of Napoleon, born March 20, 1811; died at Schoenbrunn, July 22, 1832.

BURKE, (The Right Honourable Edmund,) installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. His Lordship, after taking the oaths of office, addressed the audience in an elegant and appropriate speech, April 10, 1784. Exhibited nine articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor-General of Bengal; were ordered to be printed and taken into consideration on the 26th; the rest of the charges amounting to 22, he presented the following week, April 11th, 1786. Brought up to the House of Lords the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, which were ordered to be taken into consideration on a subsequent day, May 14, 1786.

BURY Theatre, in Lancashire, fell down during the performance, and buried 300 persons in the ruins; a great many persons were wounded, July 5, 1787.

CABRIOLETS first used in London, April, 1823. They were built to hold two persons, besides the driver, and the fares are one-third less than hackney coaches.

CADE, (Jack,) assumed the name of Mortimer, fermented the insurrection in Kent; the King assembled 15,000 men, and marched against the rebels, near Sevenoaks; Cade defeated the King's forces; whereupon the King retired to Warwick, and Cade entered London; he caused the Lord Saye, High Treasurer, to be taken and beheaded; they hanged his body up, and quartered it in Southwark; his soldiers committing great riots, were refused entrance into London; and a pardon being proclaimed by the King, he was abandoned by many of his followers; Cade was killed, and his followers dispersed. June 1450.

CADIZ, formerly Gades, built by the Phœnicians, 1,000 years before Christ; taken by Lord Howard and the Earl of Essex, 1596; the new bridge, during the time it was consecrating fell, and 200 persons were killed, February, 1779.

CADUCEUS (The), assumed as a symbol of peace, from an opinion among the Druids, that serpent's eggs gathered at certain times, insured the good graces of princes.

CADLIN. (Captain William,) was hanged, pursuant to his sentence, for feloniously sinking the Brig Adventure, Nov. 27, 1802.

CALEDONIANS, (The,) made an irruption into Britain; destroyed part of the Chain of Castles, and retreated with great booty, 88; they renewed their inroads, but were repulsed by Ulpius Marcellus. 162.

CALENDS, among the Romans, standing alone, was the first day of every month but if *pridie*, that

is, the day before, be added to it, it means the last day of the foregoing month. Thus *pridie Calend September* is August 31. If any number be placed with it, it means that day in the former month: thus, the tenth calends of October is the 20th day of September, for reckoning backwards from October, September 20 makes the 10th day before October. In March, May, July, and October; the calends begin at the 16th day, but in other months at the 14th, which calends, bear the name of the following month, being numbered backward from the first day of the said following months.

CALICO, first imported by the East India Company, 1631; none printed here till 1676.

CALCUTTA, (in the black hole at,) 123 persons perished, out of 146, who were confined in that dungeon by order of the Nabob; they were suffocated, May 19, 1793.

CAMBRIDGE, once a city called Granta; built by Carausius; University Chartered, 531; founded 915; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; its castle built, 1067; Chancellor's Court established by Queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a papist recommended by the King, Feb. 1687; Woodward's professorship established, 1728.

CAMDEN, the author of "Britannia," and other useful works, died, aged 71; 1623.

CAMDEN, (Earl of,) appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, March 11, 1795; arrived in Dublin, to succeed Lord Fitzwilliam; he was received by the local authorities, with the accustomed honours, March 31.

CAMERA OBSCURA, (effect of the first), observed by Baptist Porta, a Neapolitan, who died 1515.

CAMERON (Dr. Archibald,) hanged 1753, for taking part in the rebellion of 1745.

CAMOENS, the poet, died 1579.

CAMPION was executed for publishing a treatise, called the Ten Reasons, in favour of the Church of Rome.

CAMPBELL, (Mungo,) was tried and found guilty of the murder of Lord Eglinton; he afterwards put an end to his existence by hanging himself in the Tolbooth, Edinburgh; Feb. 26, 1770.

CAMPS, sometimes gave origin to cities, where, staying the winter, the soldiers were obliged to build; all the modern towns in England, whose names end in cester, or chester, were originally these, castra hyberna of the Romans.

CANADA discovered, 1499; settled by the French, 1534; Quebec built by Sam Chaplin, 1608; conquered by the English, 1759; and ceded to them, 1763.

CANAL, (the Welland,) connecting the Lakes, Erie, and Ontario, opened for the purposes of commerce, the first boat passing Nov. 30, 1829.

CANDIDATE is derived from Toga Candida, or white robe, worn among the Romans, who solicited a seat in the senate.

CANDLELIGHT, first introduced into churches, 274; from a custom of the first Christians assembling, during the times of persecution, at night, in the dark and obscure places.

CANDLES, (tallow), so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were burnt; 1298.

CANON law had its origin from the Roman canon law, in the time of Constantine the Great, and was compiled from the opinion of the fathers of the Latin Church, the decrees of great councils, and the decretals and Bulls of the see of Rome; the Gregorian codex published 290; canon law first introduced into England, 1147; so that the Roman idea of commanding the world while it lasts, may possibly be fulfilled, their civil law being received in all Christian states, methodized by Gratian, an Italian monk, 1151; Pope Gregory's decretals published about 1230; the Clementines Constitutions authenticated, 1317; the present canons promulgated, 1635.

CANNING, (the Right Honourable George,) appointed Chancellor and under Treasurer of the Exchequer, on the 24th of April, 1827; died at the villa of the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick,

on the 8th of August following, aged 57, after an acute inflammatory disease, which ended his mortal career in a few days; he was privately buried in Westminster Abbey, on the 16th August, 1827.

CANTERBURY, St. Martin's Church, built in the time of the Romans; it was here Bertha, Ethelbert's Queen used to attend; made a bishopric, 598; St. Augustine's Abbey built, 605; Archdeaconry erected, 798; governed by a prefect, 780; a portreeve, 956; provost, 1011; rebuilt and finished, 1038; Ethelbert's tower built, 1047; castle built, about 1066; cathedral burnt down by accident, 1067; rebuilt, 1080; burnt again, Sept. 5, 1174; re-built again, after ten years' labour, 1184; archbishop's great hall built about 1210; bishoprick made superior to York, 1073; deanery erected, 1542.

CANUTE, on the death of Edmund, was recognized as king of all England; crowned at London; and Edmund's two sons, Edward and Edmund were banished into Sweden, from whence they went into Hungary; he married Emma, the widow of Ethelred, and settled the succession on the issue of their marriage. All the great men swore fealty to him, and renounced the issue of Edmund; he divided England into four provinces; kept up a body of Danish troops, and exacted of the English in one year £100,000 to subsist them, 1017; he dispatched several opulent noblemen, whose power he dreaded, and whose fidelity he suspected, 1018; went over to Denmark, subdued Norway, and was instituted King of England, Denmark, and Norway, 1019.

CAPS first worn at the entry of Charles VII. of France into Rouen, 1449.

CARDS, (playing,) invented 1391

CARDINALS were originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used, 308; College of, founded by Pope Paschal I. 817; did not elect the Popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them, that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion), and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy occurred in the papal chair for two years, 1314; Cardinal Caraffa was hanged, by order of Pius IV. 1560, as was Cardinal Poli, under Leo X.; title of eminence first given them by Pope Urban VIII. about 1630; Cardinal Richlieu was generalissimo of the French forces; Cardinal de Vallete commanded the French army, and the Archbishop of Bourdeaux the French navy in 1638; this is mentioned to shew that ecclesiastics have been employed in secular services.

CARLISLE Castle, founded 1092, by William II. who rebuilt the city; bishopric founded out of York and Durham, and archdeaconry erected, 1133; priory founded (Augustine's) under William II., and Cathedral built by Henry I.; deanery founded 1542; Carlisle, the earldom of, created 1661; (name Howard).

CARLILE, (Richard,) was tried at the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, for a blasphemous libel, in republishing "Paine's Age of Reason;" the trial lasted three days, in consequence of the long and laboured defence of the accused; the jury found him guilty; he was afterwards tried for a libel in publishing Palmer's "Principles of Nature," and found guilty, October 12, 1819; he was brought up to the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment, upon the several libels of which he had been found guilty; for the publication of "Paine's Age of Reason," he was sentenced to pay a fine of £1,000. and to be imprisoned two years in Dorset jail; and for publishing Palmer's "Principles of Nature," he was sentenced to pay a fine of £500. and to be further imprisoned one year in the said jail, and to give security himself in a £1,000. and two sureties in £100. each; Nov. 16, 1819.

CARMELITES, Friars, pretend to great antiquity. The first certain account of them is at Mount Carmel, in Palestine, about 1238; they are said to have been there established by Elias, the Prophet; brought into England 1240; they had about

40 houses. Carmelites walk barefooted. This order began 1547; confirmed 1580.

CAROLINE, Princess of Brunswick, afterwards Queen of England, landed at Greenwich, and proceeded to St. James's, 7th of April, 1795. The ceremony of marriage with George, Prince of Wales, took place on the following day. Arrived at Dover from her continental tour, 5th of June, 1820. Bill of Pains and Penalties brought forward against her, on a charge of incontinence, during the same month. The bill was withdrawn, Nov. 10, 1820. Refused admission to Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation of her husband, George IV., July 19, 1821. Died at Hammersmith, Aug. 7th, 1821. Her remains were conveyed to Harwich, and embarked for Germany.

CARTER, a bill-sticker, was tried at the Sessions House, for publishing a scandalous and seditious libel, entitled, "An Address from the London Corresponding Society to the other Societies in Great Britain, united for the purpose of obtaining a Reform in Parliament." He was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to find security for one year, himself in £100., and two sureties in £50. each. Jan. 4, 1793.

CARTWRIGHT, (Major,) a veteran patriot, and great supporter of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, died Sept. 23, 1824, aged 84 years.

CASHMAN, (John,) the rioter, was executed opposite the house of Mr. Beckwith, in Skinner-street, Snow-hill. He met his fate with great firmness, but appeared incapable of receiving any religious impressions, or to have any sense of his awful situation. March 12, 1817.

CASTLEREAGH, (The Right Honourable Viscount,) appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 25th Feb., 1812. He moved an address in the House of Commons to the Prince Regent, expressing an entire approbation of the resistance opposed by his Royal Highness to the unjustifiable claims of America, and a full conviction of the justice of the war with that country; which address was carried without a division, 18th Feb., 1813. Obtained leave to bring in a bill for augmenting the disposable military force of the country, by volunteering from the militia. The bill, after going through the usual stages, was passed in both Houses, 11th Nov., 1813. Proposed to increase the allowance of the Princess of Wales to £50,000. a year; but, in a letter to the Speaker, the Princess refused to accept any further allowance than the £35,000. 4th July, 1814. Committed suicide, August 12, 1822.

CATHOLICS. The Romish Christians first called so, 38.

CATHOLIC King, (The Title of) first taken by Ferdinand of Arragon, 1492.

CATHOLIC Association voted their own dissolution 12th Feb., 1829. Catholic Relief Bill carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 213 to 109. April 10, 1829.

CAXTON, (William,) a mercer, first introduced printing into England; and the first printing press was set up in Islip's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, under the patronage of the Abbot, 1471; he died 1487.

CERDIC, a Saxon General, arrived in Britain, 495; from whom descended the Kings of England, in the male line, to Edward the Confessor; and in the female line, to George IV. He was defeated by Arthur, near Boston; and soon after, a second time, near Gainsford, 504. He was again defeated by Arthur at the battle of Baden-hill, Bath. He was compelled to retire to an inaccessible post, 511. After this defeat he received a fresh supply of troops, which landed at Casholt, in Hampshire, from Germany, to reinforce his army: he took the field again, and committed great devastation, 513. He defeated the Britons, 519, which made him despair of extinguishing the Saxons, 519. Founded the West Saxon kingdom, and was crowned at Winchester twenty-three years after his arrival in Britain. Arthur made a treaty with Cerdic, and assumed the title of Emperor, 528. He subdued the Isle of Wight,



CHARLES IST

and cruelly destroyed the inhabitants, 530. Invited over more Saxons, 532. Gave the Isle of Wight to his nephew, 533.

CEREMONIES, (Office of the Master of,) first appointed, for the more solemn reception of Ambassadors, 1603. Sir Luke Lewkenso was the first.

CESAR, (Julius,) first invaded Britain with the legions on the 20th of August, 55; he landed at Dover, and the first battle was fought at Deal. He had sent before him Conicus, King of the Atrebatians, to invite the Britons to enter into an alliance, but they imprisoned him, and refused any negotiation. The Britons being defeated, released Conicus, and sued for peace, which was accepted on their giving hostages for their fidelity; and Cesar re-embarked his troops on the 20th of September, 55 years before Christ. He made a second descent with a fleet of 600 vessels, and 28 galleys, in which he embarked five legions, and 2,000 horse; he landed without opposition, and advanced to Stone, near Canterbury, where he defeated the Britons, 20th of May. He passed the Thames at Cowey Stakes, and penetrated as far as Verulam (St. Albans). He imposed a tribute of £3,000. on the Britons, and Cassivelaunus, and the princes of South Britain, having submitted, and given hostages, the Romans returned to the Continent, 26th September, 54 years before Christ.

CESARIA built, after 12 years' labour, by Augustus Cæsar, seven years before Christ.

CHAIN, (The gold) worn by the Judges is a very ancient ornament; it was worn by the Judges in Egypt many years before Christ, probably to remind criminals of their danger.

CHAIRING members of parliament took its rise from a custom in Sweden in the first century of the Senators, rising their new-elected King on their shoulders to show him to the people. This custom is still kept up at Guildford, in Surrey.

CHAMPION of England, (The office of,) was first introduced at the Coronation of Richard II. 1377. It has continued in the Dymock family, as holding the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, ever since.

CHANCERY, (Court of,) established 605; the present one, by William I. The first person qualified for Chancellor, by education, was Sir Thomas More, 1530, the office being rather that of a Secretary of State, than the President of a court of justice. First reference to a Master in Chancery, owing to the ignorance of the Chancellor (Sir Christopher Hatton), about 1588.

CHANTING adopted by the Church of Rome about 620: brought into England by Austin, the Monk.

CHAPLAINS were first appointed by Louis IX. of France, 1270.

CHARING-CROSS, London, erected as it now stands, 1678.

CHARITY Schools instituted to prevent the seduction of the infant poor to Popish seminaries, March 25, 1688.

CHARLES I., second son and successor of James I., born 1600; arrived at Madrid to marry the Infanta, March 7, 1623; succeeded his father on the throne, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of Francis, about the same time; crowned Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, summer, 1633; went to Scotland August 16, 1641, and returned November 25th following; went to the House of Commons, and there demanded a surrender of five of their Members, (Hollis, Sir Arthur Hazelerig, Hampden, Pym, and Strode,) whom he accused of high treason, for opposing him, 1642; apprehensive of danger from the enraged multitude he retired to York immediately after; raised his standard first at Nottingham, August 25 following, and waged war with his Parliament; quitted his broken army at Oxford, travelled in disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scotch at Newark, May 5, 1646, who confined him, and sold him to the Parliament for £400,000. 8th of August following; the Parliament kept him in custody at Holmsby, from whence he was

carried off by force to the independant army at Newmarket, by one Joyce, a cornet, June 3, 1647; brought to Hampton Court soon after, from whence he escaped, and fled to the Isle of Wight, November following, where he was made a close prisoner at Carisbrook Castle, 29th July, 1648; soon after he was set at liberty at Newport; seized again, and confined in Hurst Castle, Dec. 23d; to St. James's house, Jan. 19, 1649; tried the next day, condemned on the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. An interregnum followed this reign, till the restoration, 1660.

CHARLES II., son of Charles I., born May 29, 1630; made a general, 1645; retired to Paris, 1646; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; on his father's death took the title of King at the Hague; proclaimed King by the Scots, 1649; treated with the Scotch Commissioners at Breda, March 1650; sailed for Scotland, 23d of June following; crowned at Scone, January 1, 1651; entered England with 18,000 men, 6th of August; gave Cromwell battle at Worcester, and was defeated, September 3d; escaped in a peasant's habit, travelled about in disguise, took ship at Shoreham, and arrived in Normandy, 22d of October following; had a pension of 6,000 livres a month settled on him by the King of Spain, 1657: applied to the English Parliament, April 14th, 1660, who agreed with his terms, and restored him; he was proclaimed King, 8th of May; arrived at Dover the 26th, and at Whitehall on his birth-day, the 29th, 1660; ten of the regicides were hanged, October the 10th following; crowned April 23, 1661; married Catharine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; buried his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Royal, the same year; got Sir John Coventry maimed, which gave rise to the Coventry Act, January, 1671; shut up the Exchequer for want of money the same year; received from France a pension of £100,000. a year, 1674; took away the Charter of the City, 1683; died Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of apoplexy (some say he was poisoned), and was succeeded by his brother James.

CHARLOTTE Augusta, daughter of George IV., born Jan. 7, 1795; eloped from Carlton Palace to her mother, in Connaught-place, but was brought back the same night by the Lord Chancellor, July 12th, 1814; married to Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, May 2, 1816; died in child-bed, Nov. 6, 1817, to the inexpressible grief of the whole nation; her remains were interred with great funeral pomp on the 18th, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The mourning for this amiable Princess was as sincere as it was universal.

CHARTERHOUSE built 1371. It was founded by Thomas Sutton, Esq., who died the 12th of December, 1611; he endowed it with £4,500. a year.

CHARTRES (Colonel) convicted of a rape on his servant maid, for which he was condemned to die, and all his goods and chattles forfeited; but he afterwards obtained a pardon, on his paying a large sum to the girl. 1730.

CHARTERS to towns first introduced into Italy about 1100. This practice became soon after general throughout Europe. The several towns in England delivered up their charters by order of Charles II., 1682.

CHARTS (Sea) are the invention of Henry, son of John, King of Portugal.

CHASTITY. (A remarkable instance of.) The Abbess of Coltingham cut off her nose and lip, and prevailed on the nuns to follow her example, to make their faces disagreeable. 836.

CHATHAM (The Right Hon. the Earl of), died May 11, 1778; his remains were honoured with a public funeral, and his debts were paid by the nation, and £4000. a year settled upon the Earldom of Chatham.

CHATHAM Dock was begun by Queen Elizabeth; Chest Establishment for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen, 1588.

CHATHAM, (Earldom of,) created 1766. (Name, Pitt.)

CHAUCER, (Geoffrey,) the poet, died, 1399.

CHEAPSIDE Cross demolished, May 2, 1643.

CHELMSFORD Church, the whole of the nave of, fell in with a tremendous crash, Jan. 17, 1800; but being ten o'clock at night, fortunately no person was passing at the time; it was built in 1424.

CHELSEA College, founded by King James; and the first provost and fellows appointed by him, 1609.

CHEMISTRY, as distilling, introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, 1150; they learned it of the Africans; practised it in the reign of Dioclesian. According to Moses, Tubal Cain should be the first inventor of Chemistry—profane authors say Vulcan; but these have been thought to be the same person.

CHESTER, once a Roman Colony; Cathedral founded, 660; St. John's Church founded 689; Castle built, or repaired, by William the First's Nephew; Water Tower built, 1322; Earldom of, annexed to the crown, 1237; erected into a principality, 1398; bishoprick and deanery founded, 1541; annexed to the province of York, 1542; act passed to enable the City and County, to send Members to Parliament, 1543; deprived of its privileges, Sept. 17, 1659; the custom of the Dutton family riding in procession with the fiddlers of the County, at Chester fair, took its rise in the reign of Richard I.

CHESTER (At) a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning took place; a ball of fire fell on the spire of Trinity Church, which did so much damage to the steeple that it became necessary to take it down and rebuild it, Sep. 15, 1770.

CHRISTIAN burial place, and the first Christian Monastery founded in Britain, 596.

CHRISTIANITY first introduced into Britain; it is said that the wife of Plautius and a British lady, Claudia Ruffina, were Christians, A.D., 48.

CHRISTMAS, first established about 680.

CHRISTMAS Day, ordered to be converted into a fast, 1644.

CHRISTMAS Boxes originated in the early days of Popery, from boxes fixed in certain places to receive and collect money for masses: thus was the mass so purchased called Christmas, and the box in which it was put Christmas Box; if a ship went to sea, such a box was fixed to the mast, for the mariners to put money in occasionally, though it was customary, long before this, to distribute provisions, money, &c. among the poor at the Christmas festival called Saturnalia.

CHRONOLOGY, the oldest extant is that of the Chinese, which, though they have some historical accounts of older date than 424 years before Christ, is not to be relied on farther back. Sir Isaac Newton has shown, notwithstanding the general opinion in some instances, that Europeans had no chronology before the Persian Empire, which began 536 before Christ. The Antiquities of the Greeks and Latins are full of fables; and as to the Sacred Chronology, the three biblical copies of note, viz. the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Septuagint, give very different accounts of the first ages, of which no attempt yet made to reconcile them, has been satisfactory; many dates even in this are uncertain, and are given only on general assertion.

CHRYSOSTOM (St.) died, 408.

CHURCHWARDENS and Overseers first appointed, 1127.

CHURCH YARDS first consecrated about the year 217.

CITIES, in the time of the Romans, were merely woods fenced with ditches; first incorporated, 1201.

CITY Road, (The,) from Islington to Old-street, was opened for all passengers and carriages, June, 1761.

CLAPPERTON (Captain) died at Sacatoo, April 13, 1827.

CLARENCE (The Duke of) resigned the office of Lord High Admiral, August 12, 1828.

CLARE Hall, Cambridge, founded by Elizabeth, Countess of Clare, but had its origin from Richard Pelew, 1326.

CLAUDIUS, the Roman Emperor, sent Plautius into Britain with an army, who attacked and defeated Caractacus in three successive battles; and the Emperor following him in person the next year, subdued the greater part of the Island, by which he acquired the title of Britannicus, A.D. 46.

CLAUDIUS Cæsar, with an army, landed in Britain, August, 43.

CLERKENWELL Monastery, (St. John, Benedictines,) built 1098; destroyed by fire, 1381.

CLERGY, styled clerks, the judges originally being clergymen; and their clerks and inferior officers of the same order, exempted from military service, 817; compelled to a vow of celibacy, by Gregory VII., about 1073; Bishop Newton says, in 105, celibacy was first imposed upon them in England by Henry I.; abridged of their power by the statutes of Clarendon, 1164; again 1275; ordered to take up arms, under an apprehension of invasion from France, 1368; gave up the right of taxing themselves, which lessened the consequence of convocations, 1605; and from that time they have not passed any synodical act.

CLERGY, (which in old French, signifies *science*,) benefit of; an institution to exempt ecclesiastics from secular punishment, took place, 1351; first statute that took it away, 4th Henry VII.; generally taken away by the 23d Henry VIII.

CLOCKS, called water clocks, or Clepsydræ, were used in the remotest ages of antiquity; this was a vessel filled with water that emptied itself in a day, as the sand runs from an hour glass in an hour; this invention was ascribed by the Egyptians to Mercury or Sloth; it was improved by Ctesibius of Alexandria, and introduced into Rome by Scipio Nassica, 158 before Christ; clocks introduced into Europe, in the middle of the eighth century, when Pope Paul I. sent one to Pepin, King of France, as a present, thought to be the only one in the world; made to strike by the Arabians, about 801; and by the Italians, about 1300; a striking clock at Westminster, 1288; but none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540; maker's name, N. O., now at Hampton Court Palace; clocks with pendulums, &c. invented by Huygens, a Dutchman, about 1662; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676; till about 1631 neither clocks nor watches were very general.

CLOTH (The Art of Weaving) was brought into England from Flanders by John Kemp, to whom the King granted his protection; and at the same time invited over fullers, dyers, &c., 1331.

COAL Heavers hanged for rioting, July, 1768.

COACHES, a French invention, of not much older date than 1515; introduced into England, 1580. In the hard winter of 1515, the nobility of France, as they could not ride on horseback, and coaches were unknown, were drawn about in casks. An act passed to prevent men from riding in coaches, as being effeminate, 43d Elizabeth, 1601; became general, 1605; began to ply in London streets, 1626; glass ones first brought from Brussels to Paris, 1660; act for licensing hackney coaches passed, 1693; 23,000 coaches kept in England, 1778, as appeared by the duty paid for them; rates of hackney coaches raised, 1785.

COAL Mines discovered in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, about 1300.

COALS first used in England, and at London, 1307, when the smoke was supposed to corrupt the air so much, that the use of them was forbidden by proclamation, 1373; first brought from Newcastle to London, 1381; the consumption in London was 600,000 chaldrons, 1773. In 1763, coals were 55s. per chaldron.

COBBETT, (William,) convicted of writing, printing, and publishing a gross libel on the German Legion; was brought up with several others to receive the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, when Cobbett was sentenced to pay a fine of

£1,000., to be imprisoned two years in Newgate, and afterwards to enter into recognizance to keep the peace; the rest, to two months' imprisonment each, 9th July, 1810.

COCHRANE (Lord), and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone were expelled the House of Commons, in consequence of their conviction in the Court of King's Bench for a conspiracy, 5th July, 1814; the arms, banners, &c. of Lord Cochrane were removed from Henry VII.'s Chapel, in consequence of his removal as a Knight from the Order of the Bath. This was the first occurrence of the kind since the establishment of the order.

COFFEE first introduced into Arabia Felix 1454; became known at Constantinople, and coffee-houses opened, 1554; brought to Marseilles, 1644; the art of roasting and making it introduced at London by a Greek servant, and the first coffee-house opened in George-yard, Lombard-street, 1652; a duty of 4d. per gallon was laid on all that was made and sold, 1660; its culture first encouraged in the plantations, 1732; coffee-houses ordered to be shut up by proclamation, as they were thought encouragers of sedition, November, 1675.

COIN first used in Britain, 25 years B.C.; of gold and silver, in Scotland, 211; the first sterling coined 1216; before this time rents were paid in kind, and there was little trade; money was found only in the coffers of the Barons; milling the coin introduced, 1662; copper coin first made current here, 1672; a re-coinage of all the light gold, and ordered to pass by weight, June 15, 1774.

COIN. The first coin made in Britain was in the reign of Cunobline, 23 years B.C.

COINAGE of Silver. A new issue, consisting of half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, 13th Feb., 1817.

COKE (Mr.) moved in the House of Commons, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to form an Administration entitled to the confidence of his people, and such as may tend to put an end to the important divisions of the country;" which motion, after a very warm and animated debate, was agreed to without a division, 24th March, 1783.

COKE, (Sir Edward,) who had been Lord Chief Justice of England, was compelled to serve as High Sheriff, 1624; died September 3, 1634.

COLCHESTER, once a Roman colony, built 125 years B.C.; castle built 921; Archdeaconry erected before 1132.

COLLEGE of Physicians, London, incorporated by Henry VIII.; ditto, at Edinburgh, 1682.

COLLIER, (Sir George,) in his Majesty's ship *Rainbow*, fell in with the American squadron, consisting of the *Hancock*, *Boston*, and *Fox* frigates, when, after a chase of 39 hours, he captured the *Hancock*, of 32 guns; Sir George, during the chase, was joined by the *Flora* frigate, which captured the *Fox*; the *Boston* escaped, 18th August, 1777.

COMPANIES, (The Twelve,) from which the Mayor is chosen, first formed in London in Richard the First's reign; Skinners incorporated, 1327; Goldsmiths, 1327; Mercers, 1393; Haberdashers, 1407; Grocers, 1429; Vintners, 1437; Drapers, 1439; Ironmongers, 1464; Merchant Tailors, 1466; Clothworkers, 1482; Fishmongers, 1536; Salters, 1558.

COMETS appeared in 1104, 1107, 1110, 1256, 1299, 1315, 1316, 1337, 1341, 1353, 1371, 1401; two in 1456, 1472; two, in 1505, 1531, 1532, 1556, 1557, 1580, 1590, 1596, 1607, 1618, 1647, 1652, 1661, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1672, 1677, 1678; two in 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1698, 1699, 1702, 1706, 1718, 1729, 1737, 1739; two 1742, 1744, 1747; two in 1748, 1757; three 1759, 1762, 1764; two 1766, 1769, 1770, 1774. The first that was discovered and described was by Niciphorus, 1337. The true orbits of comets demonstrated by Doetfel, 1680.

CONSTANTINE, afterwards the Great, born at York; he was grandson to Coil, a chief of the

Cumbrians, 270; he succeeded his father Constantius, as Emperor of Britain, 306; with the assistance of the British forces, he defeated Maxentius, who had assumed the purple at Rome; he embraced the Christian religion, and was unanimously saluted by the title of Constantine the Great; he divided Britain into four governments, viz. *Britannia Prima*; comprehending the country, between the river Thames and the sea; *Britannia Secunda*, consisting of all that lay west of the Severn to the Irish Sea; *Flavia Cæsariensis*, comprehending Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and part of Wilts and Gloucestershire; and the fourth division was named *Maxima Cæsariensis*, including the northern counties of England, with Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Lincolnshire, 310; Constantine died, May 22, 337; and was buried at Constantinople.

CONSTANTIUS arrived with a fleet, and landed on the Isle of Wight, and was received by the Britons as their deliverer, 293; repulsed the Scots, 294; he married Helena, daughter of Coilus, Duke of Colchester, by whom he had Constantine the Great; she first walled the City of London; he died at York, 306.

CONSTANTINUS succeeded to that division of the Empire which included Britain, 338; but by invading the territory of his brother Constans, he was slain, and the victor inherited Britain, and arrived here to repel the still turbulent Picts; the vices of Constans subjected him to the contempt of his subjects, and he was deprived of his crown and life by Magnentius, a Gaul, of British extraction, who assumed the regal dignity; but the friends of Constantius, the youngest son of Constantine the Great, prevailing against him, after a struggle of three years, the usurper put an end to his own life at Lyons, 344; and the whole province of Britain acknowledged the authority of the victor.

CONSPIRACIES. That of the Norman Barons to shake off the royal authority of William I., 1074, of Prince Robert and others against his father, William I. 1076; of the Norman Barons against William II., 1086; of Mortimer against Henry II., 1155; against Thomas à Becket, when Becket fell, 1170; of young Henry and his brothers, against their father, Henry II., in order to obtain his crown, 1173; of the Barons against the Ministry of Henry III., 1233; of the Barons against Gaveston, the King's favourite, whom they murdered, 1312; of the Barons against the Spencers, the King's favourites, whom they banished, 1321; of the Queen and others against Edward II., when he fell a sacrifice, 1325; of the Queen against the Earl of Kent, who fell, 1329; against the King of Castile, 1367; of the Barons against the Earl of Suffolk, 1386; of the Duke of Gloucester, &c. against the Ministers of Richard II., who were impeached and executed, 1388; of Gloucester against Richard II., 1397; of the Duke of Lancaster against Richard II., whom he deposed, 1399; of the Earl of Northumberland against Henry IV., in which Northumberland fell, 1403; in France, against the Duke of Burgundy, 1415; of the Duke of York against Henry VI. 1452; of the Earl of Warwick against Edward IV., when Warwick fell, 1466; of the Queen, &c. against the Duke of Clarence, who fell, 1477; of the Duke of Gloucester against Edward V. and his brother, who were murdered, 1483; against Richard III., 1483; of the Earl of Richmond against Richard III., 1485; of Simnel against Henry VII., 1487; in favour of Warbeck against Henry VII., 1493; of the Disciples of Wishart against Cardinal Beaton, in Scotland, whom they murdered, 1547; against the Duke of Somerset, who fell, 1549; of Lady Jane Grey against Queen Mary, 1553; of Queen Elizabeth, against Mary Queen of Scots, 1559; in France, against the Duke of Guise and Cardinal Lorraine, for which 1,200 suffered death, 1560; of Mary Queen of Scots, &c., against the Protestants, 1565; of Lord Darnley, &c., against

Rizzio, 1566; of Mary Queen of Scots, &c., against Lord Darnley, 1567; of the Scots against their Queen, 1567; of the Duke of Norfolk against Queen Elizabeth, 1569; Ditto, 1571; against the Huguenots in France, 1572; divers conspiracies against Queen Elizabeth, 1584; Parry's against Elizabeth, for which he suffered, 1584; Wooton's against James VI. of Scotland, when he attempted to put the young King into the hands of Elizabeth, 1586; Babington's against Queen Elizabeth, 1586, for which 14 were hanged; another against Queen Elizabeth, 1594, for which several suffered; Gunpowder, against James I., 1604; Roger Moore's in Ireland, 1641; Royalists against Cromwell, 1648; Duke of Monmouth's to assassinate Charles II., 1683; one in Ireland discovered, June 1, 1663; that of the Fanatics in the North, discovered, Jan. 5, 1664, for which about 21 were executed; of Sir George Berkeley, and others, to assassinate William III., 1696; Layer's against George I., 1722; trial of Major Cartwright and Messrs. Wooler, Lewis, Edmonds, and Maddox, came on at the Assizes for Warwick, on a charge of disaffection to government, and seditiously conspiring to elect Sir Charles Wolesley the legislative attorney and representative of Birmingham, when the jury pronounced a verdict of guilty against all of them, July 31, 1820, and sentence was pronounced on the 1st of June, 1821. Cartwright was fined £100., Edmunds imprisoned nine months, Maddox 18 months, and Wooler 15 months, in the jail of Warwick, and each party afterwards to give security for good behaviour; 20 conspirators convicted at Stirling, Aug. 4, 1820; Cato-street conspirators arrested, Feb. 23, 1820.

CONSTANTINOPLE, founded by the Argives, 658 B. C.; besieged and destroyed, 193; received its present name from Constantine the Great, who removed there the seat of the Eastern Empire, 324; the city was before called Byzantium, from Byzas the founder; suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and an earthquake that overturned its walls, and 17 towers, Sept. 27, 446; empire of the Franks ended, 1261; had first an Emperor, 1268, taken from the Greeks by Mahomet II., who slew the Emperor and 60,000 inhabitants; this put an end to the eastern empire, which began with the reign of Arcadius, 395, and continued 1055 years, 1453; conquered by the Venetians, 1194, who held it for some time. Mahomet III., who began to reign 1595, ordered 19 of his brothers to be strangled, and 10 of his father's concubines, who were supposed to be pregnant, to be thrown into the sea. The Emperor Osman killed by his slaves, 1622. The Emperors of Constantinople are the successors of Bajazet. A fire destroyed 12,000 houses, and 7,000 people, September 27, 1729; another, that burnt 7,000 houses, July 19, 1782; another, that destroyed 20,000 houses, August 22, 1782.

COOK (Captain) who had lately returned from a voyage of discovery in the South Seas, had the honour of presenting to his Majesty several maps and charts made during his voyage, August 9th, 1775.

COOTE (Sir Eyre) attacked the whole force of Hyder Ali at Porto Novo, near Cuddalore, in the East Indies; and after an obstinate battle, succeeded in giving him a complete overthrow. Hyder retreated to Arcot. July 1, 1781.

COPLEY (Sir John) created Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, in the County of Southampton, April 24, 1827.

CORNWALLIS (Lord) arrived at Calcutta as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, September 11, 1786; defeated Tippo Sultan, and drove him and his whole army under the walls of Seringapatam, May 15, 1791; his Lordship defeated the Sultan a second time near Seringapatam, but on account of the setting in of the monsoons he was obliged to retire to Bangalore, May 15, 1792.

CORN Bill (The) was passed in the House of Lords by a great majority of 128 to 21.

CORDER, (Trial of William,) at Bury, St. Edmunds, 6th of August, 1826, for the murder of Maria Marten, on the 18th of May, 1827, a young woman whom he had decoyed from her home to a barn, near Polsted, and there murdered her. The prisoner was found guilty, and afterwards confessed the crime; he was executed on the 11th. An extraordinary excitement throughout the kingdom was produced by this murder and trial, 1828.

COURTS of Justice. The four in England took their rise from a court established in the Palace of William the Conqueror. At this time the Ecclesiastical Courts were separate from the civil.

COUNTIES first sent Members to Parliament, 1258; before this the Knights met only in their own counties.

COUTTS (Mrs.), widow of Thomas Coutts, Esq., the banker, (formerly Miss Mellon, the actress,) was married to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, 16th June, 1826.

CORONATION. The first person crowned by the hands of a Bishop was Leo, Emperor of the East, 457; it being supposed that the Bishop thus expressed the suffrage of the Deity. Coronation oath first taken by Ethelred II., 979; that now used, 1377; altered, 1689: first coronation sermon, 1041; coronation chair removed from Scotland to Westminster Abbey, 1296; its seat is a stone called the Palladium of the Scottish Monarchy, and is said to have been Jacob's Pillar; it was first transported to Spain where it was used as a seat of justice, by Gethalus, contemporary with Moses; it afterwards found its way to Dunstaffnage, in Scotland; and continued there as the coronation chair till the reign of Kenneth II., who, to secure his empire, removed it to Scoone, and in which every Scottish Monarch was inaugurated, till Edward removed it to Westminster.

CORSNED (Trial by), a species of purgation; being a bit of bread, consecrated with a form of exorcism, which the supposed criminal was to eat, taking the sacrament at the same, and praying that it might destroy him if guilty. Godwin, Earl of Kent, abjuring the death of the King's mother, appealed to his corsned, which stuck in his throat and killed him, hence the vulgar phrase, "I'll take my sacrament upon it," "May this morsel be my last," and the like.

CORNWALLIS (Lord) besieged in York Town by the United American and French forces, and after a gallant resistance surrendered; the British forces consisted of between 5 and 6,000 men, and 1,500 sailors, Oct. 19, 1781. The Noble Lord, accompanied by General Arnold, arrived in London, January 23, 1782.

CORNWALLIS (Lord), Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, issued a proclamation, authorising his Majesty's Generals to give protection to such insurgents as (being simply guilty of rebellion) should surrender their arms, abjure all unlawful engagements, and take the oath of allegiance, June 29, 1798.

CROMWELL, (Oliver,) born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; made a Colonel, 1643; made Lord-Lieutenant, and went over to Ireland with his army, 1650; made General of the army, June 21 following; having taken near 7,000 prisoners at the battle of Worcester, he sold them for slaves to the Americans; made protector for life, December, 1653; died of gout in his stomach, September 3, 1658, in the 60th year of his age; his carcass was hung up at Tyburn, Jan. 30, 1661, and afterwards buried under the gallows.

CROSBY, (Brass,) Lord Mayor of London, attended by many Aldermen and Common Councilmen, proceeded to St. James's, to present the City Address, Petition, and Remonstrance, and were introduced to his Majesty, who returned an answer "That he saw no reason to alter the opinion he had expressed in answer to the former Address, and therefore could not comply with the prayer of the petition." Nov. 21, 1770. Crosby committed to the Tower by order of the House of Commons for a breach of the privileges of the House; the



OLIVER CROMWELL.

numbers were, for the committal, 202; against it, 39. The mob was very riotous, but no particular mischief occurred from the precautions taken to prevent it, Nov. 27, 1770. On the 22d of April, 1771, the Right Honourable Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor of London, was brought from the Tower to the Court of Common Pleas, and a solemn argument was held on the subject of his Lordship's commitment by the House of Commons, when the Court determined that no Court of Justice had any jurisdiction over the House of Commons, and that a power over their own members was vested in them by the very fundamentals of the constitution; and that his Lordship's act was not only a contempt of the House, but of the City of London, which was virtually represented in it; his Lordship was therefore remanded back to the Tower. The populace, on his Lordship retiring, took the horses from his carriage, and dragged it to the Mansion-house, amidst the loudest huzzas.

CRANE (James), a Romish priest, was committed to Guildford Jail; there were found in his pocket several commissions to enlist men for the Pretender's service, Feb. 17, 1746.

CRANMER (Archbishop), Guildford Dudley, and his wife, the Lady Jane Grey, were condemned for high treason, Nov. 3, 1553. On October 21, 1555, he recanted; but was afterwards burned at Oxford, March 21, 1556.

* **CRESSY** (The battle of), Aug. 24, 1346.

CROCKERY Ware, invented 1309.

CROSS (the Sign of) first used by Christians, as a mark of distinction, about 110; that of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, 326; the punishment of, abolished, 315.

CROWNS in the remotest antiquity were given only to Gods. The first Roman that wore one was Tarquin I., 616; the first high priest that wore one was Aristobulus, 104 before Christ; first used in England, 872; the triple one, or tiara, first worn by Pope Urban V., 1364; before the popes wore only one with two circles; Hormisdas was the first pope that put a crown to it at all, about 553; Boniface VIII. added the second, 1303.

CROYLAND Abbey, in Lincolnshire, rebuilt, and in it were set up the first tuneable bells in England, 945.

COVENT GARDEN (Theatre Royal) was discovered to be on fire, about four o'clock, on the morning of Sept. 20, 1808; and in less than three hours the whole of the interior was destroyed, and nearly all the scenery, library, &c. The fire raged with great violence in Bow-street, where seven houses were destroyed, and two others greatly damaged; a party of firemen, by the falling of the burning roof of the theatre, were buried in the ruins, by which dreadful accident nineteen persons lost their lives, and three others were severely injured. The first stone of the new building was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with grand masonic ceremony, on the 31st of December following; Mr. Robert Smirke was the architect; it was opened on the 17th September, 1809, when a riot commenced in consequence of an alteration in the prices of admission, commonly called the O.P. row.

CRY (the Irish), which alarmed all England, 1688; took its rise from the following circumstance: some Irish soldiers having broken into a countryman's house, a neighbour ran off for London, crying as he went, that the Irish had risen, and were firing of houses, and destroying men, women, and children; this, at a time when a revolution was taking place, occasioned such an alarm, that it soon spread over the whole kingdom, and every one took up arms, dreading an invasion of the Irish.

CUMBERLAND (Duke of). An extraordinary attempt was made to assassinate H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland while he was asleep in bed; Sellis, a Piedmontese valet, who was supposed to have made the attempt, was found in his own room with his throat cut, May 31, 1810; an inquest was held the following day upon his body, when the jury found a verdict of *felo-de-se*.

CURFEW Bell (the), established, 1068; which, to prevent fires, obliged people to put out their fires and candles at eight o'clock in the evening, when the bell was rung; abolished 1100.

CURLS (artificial), called heart-breakers, first used in England, by the ladies, in the reign of Charles II.

CUSTOM-HOUSE (London), first built, 1559; a new one, 1718; the present magnificent building erected 1814, on a most extensive scale, by David Laing, architect to the board of customs; but the foundation having given way in 1825, the front next the Thames has since been re-built from the designs of Mr. Smirke.

CUIRASSE, a piece of armour, though known to the ancients, in a different form, was not brought into use till about 1300.

CURRENTS, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, Sept. 1532; brought from the Isle of Zante, belonging to Venice; the musk rose and several sorts of plumbs from Italy, were brought and planted by Lord Cromwell, about the same time.

CRUCIFIXES, first introduced into the Romish Church, 461.

CYCLE (the solar), commenced nine years before the vulgar Christian era; lunar, invented by Meton the Athenian, and hence called the Metonic, July 15th, 432 B.C.

CYCLOPS (Fable of the), supposed to allude to a tribe of people settled in Greece, famous for building light-houses; hence they were represented with one eye in the centre of their foreheads.

DACRE Castle, Cumberland, built before 925.

DACRES (Lord), hanged for murder, 1541.

DAMASKEENING, or ornamenting of iron, (the art of) first taught at Damascus, but brought to perfection by Cursinet, a Frenchman, about 1600.

DANCER (Daniel), a notorious miser, who, though possessed of great riches, lived in the very extreme of misery, and died at Pinner, in Middlesex, on the 12th of September, 1794.

DANCING (the art of), said to be first taught by Castor and Pollux to the Lacedemonians; others attribute the invention to Minerva; dancing to time, &c. invented by the Curetes, who danced in their armour, 1534 B.C.

DANEGELT, a land-tax; first established by Ethelred II. 1002; it was part of the standing re-

* Edward III. encamped at Cressy, and the same afternoon, at four o'clock, this battle began. The French army consisted of above 100,000 men. The King of Bohemia, who, though blind, was present at the battle, having caused his horse's bridle to be fastened to those of two brave knights, was slain, and his standard, on which was embroidered in gold, three ostrich feathers, with these words, *Ich Dien*, that is, I serve, was taken and brought to the Prince of Wales, who, in memory of that day, bore three ostrich feathers in his coronet with the same motto, which is still continued by all Princes of Wales. The English in this battle gained a complete victory, and Edward the Black Prince immortal honour. In this battle the English used cannon or great guns for the first time. France lost in this battle the King of Bohemia, the Earl of Alençon, the Duke of Lorraine, the Earl of Flanders, the Earl of Blois, eleven princes, eight bannerets, 1200 knights, upwards of eighty standards, and above 30,000 common soldiers. The king published orders in his camp that the prisoners should not be insulted in their misfortunes, but that his troops should thank God for their victory. Edward, the day after the battle of Cressy defeated a body of militia that was coming to Philip's assistance, when he slew 7000 on the spot. Aug. 24, 1346.

- venue under Henry I., and paid in the 21st of Henry II., but soon after it was lost.
- DANES**, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck. They landed on Sheppey Island, 832; again in Cornwall, and were defeated by Egbert, 836; again at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, from 35 ships, and stood their ground, 837; defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 vessels, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf at Okely, in Surrey, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated Ethelred, and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprised Warham castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 120 of their ships wrecked at Swanwich, Dorsetshire, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, Earl of Devon, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Apuldore, by Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesey, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991, and were bribed to quit the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; fresh invasions by them near Bristol, and in Kent, and had £24,000. given them to depart, 998; numbers of them massacred, by order of Ethelred II., Nov. 13, 1002; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3,000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but bribed by William I., quitted it, 1074.
- DANIEL** sent captive to Babylon, 606; advanced at court, 603; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream, 603; his vision of the four monarchies, 555; cast into the den of lions, 538; from a vision, predicted the Persian empire under Alexander, 534; died 534 before Christ, aged 90; the beginning of his 70 weeks, 457; ditto, according to Scaliger, 421 before Christ.
- DANTZICK** taken by the Swedes in 1734; by the Prussians, 1773; abridged of its privileges, 1775.
- DARKNESS** (Seventeen days of unusual), 797.
- DARNLEY** (Lord), great grandson of Henry VII., born 1547; married Mary, Queen of Scots, 1565, and took the title of King Henry; headed the assassins of David Rizzio, 1566; murdered, by being blown up, Feb. 10, 1567.
- DARTMOUTH** burnt by the French, 1355.
- DAUPHIN** of France, Lewis, poisoned, December 24, 1415; John, his brother, that succeeded him, poisoned, April 16, 1416.
- DAUPHINY**, ceded by the Dauphin of Viennois, 1343; annexed to the crown of France, on condition the king's eldest son should be styled Dauphin, 1349.
- DAVENANT** and Denham, two famous poets, died, 1668.
- DAVID** succeeded Saul on the throne of Israel, 1055; took Jerusalem, 1042; defeated the Philistines, 1041; subdued the Syrians, &c., 1040; removed the ark to Mount Sion, 1039; committed adultery with Bathsheba, 1035; reproved by Nathan, 1034; married Bathsheba, 1033; died 1015 before Christ, aged 70.
- DAVIS'S** Straits discovered, 1585.
- DAY** began at sun-rise by the Chaldeans, Syrians, Persians, and Indians; at sun-set by the Athenians, Arabs, ancient Greeks, and other European nations; the Ausonians, who were the most ancient inhabitants of Italy, computed the day from midnight; the Mahometans reckon from twilight as the intermediate point between light and darkness. Hence it is, that noon varies with the season. Modern astronomers count the day from noon.
- DEARTH**, 1094; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for almost 20s. which was followed by a pestilential fever, that carried off multitudes of people, 1193, 1194, 1195, another, 1222; another with a murrain, 1251; another, when wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, 1315; wheat sold for £3. a bushel, and the poor forced to eat horseflesh and dogs, 1316; another great one, owing to the great rains, with a murrain, 1335; two others, 1348 and 1353; again, when bread was made in many places of fern roots and ivy berries, 1438.
- DEATH** (Sudden) considered in France as a mark of infamy and proof of damnation. 1280.
- DEBENHAM**, Suffolk, burnt (38 houses), March, 1744.
- DEBENTURE** (Government) first given, 1649, as a bond from the commonwealth to secure the soldiers' arrears.
- DEBTS** in France were recoverable by an ordinance issued 1134, which authorised the creditor to seize the effects of a debtor, without any warrant, and pay himself; but this was corrected by a law, 1351.
- DE COURCY** (The privilege of) standing covered before the Kings of England, at their first audience, granted to that family by John, for John de Courcy's consenting to combat with the champion of France, 1203.
- DEDICATIONS** to Books, contrived to get money, about 1600; nine or ten dedications were then customary to one book.
- DEFENDER** of the Faith, a title conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. for writing a book against Luther, 1521; this title was taken from him again on his dissolving the monasteries, but confirmed to him by parliament, 1543; Chamberlayne says, the title belonged to the kings of England before the pope conferred it.
- DEGREES** (Academical) first introduced in the University of Paris, from whence other European Universities borrowed their custom before 1215.
- DELUGE** (General), threatened in the year of the world, 1536; began Sunday, December the 7th, in the year of the world, 1656, *i.e.* 2348 before Christ, Noah being then about 600 years old. The ark rested upon Mount Arrarat, Wednesday, May 6, 2347 before Christ. The tops of the mountains appeared, Sunday, July 19. Noah removed the covering of the ark, Oct. 23; left it, Friday, Dec. 18, having been in it 377 days.
- DELUGE** of Ogyges, from which Attica and Achaia lay waste above 200 years, till the coming of Cecrops out of Egypt, 1796 before Christ, this was in the reign of Ogyges. Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly, about 1494 before Christ, an inundation only, so called from its happening in the reign of Deucalion, King of Lyconia. These floods seem only confused accounts of the general deluge.
- DEMERRARA**, a Dutch settlement in Guinea; on a river of the name, contiguous to Essequibo, 2 miles wide at its mouth, defended by a fort on the east bank, and navigable upwards of 200 miles. The country produces coffee, sugar-canes, and the finest kinds of wood. Taken by the English in 1766; restored in 1802; taken again in 1803; and again restored in 1814. This settlement, and that of Essequibo, form one government, Capital, Starbrock.
- DENARIUS** (The Roman) was worth about $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. English.
- DENBIGH** Castle built, 1280; abbey built, 1330.
- DENMAN** (Sir Thomas), Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; created a peer, by the title of Baron Denman, of Dovedale, Derbyshire, March 22, 1834.
- DENMARK**, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, its first king reigned, 714; Harold dethroned for being a Christian, 82~; embraced Christianity, 940, and bishops first appointed; united with the crowns of Norway and Sweden, by the union of Calmar, 1394; the house of Oldenburgh began to reign, 1448, from whom the present royal family is descended; Christian II., in order to establish despotism, massacred all the nobility, except Gustavus Vasa (who escaped in the disguise of a peasant), Nov. 8, 1520, when it was united with Sweden; separated from Sweden, 1523. Lutheranism made a rapid progress, 1526, and was established, 1544; crown of, made hereditary and

- absolute, 1660; revolution of, Jan 17, 1772; Elephant, order of, instituted about 1478. See Norway, Copenhagen, Cimbric, Christianity, Sweden, Calmar.
- DENMARK** (Christian, King of), visited England, 1523; a succeeding king ditto, 1605; the same again, 1614; Christian VII. ditto, August, 1768.
- DENMARK** (Matilda, Queen of), sister to George III. of England, died at Zell, May 10, 1765, aged 23.
- DENMARK** (Prince George of), husband to Queen Anne, visited England, 1669; died of an asthma and dropsy, October 28, 1708, aged 55.
- DERBY** (James, Earl of), beheaded at Bolton, for opposing Cromwell, October 15, 1651.
- DERBY**, chartered by Charles I.
- DERWENTER** (Earl of), and Lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb 24, 1716, for taking part in the rebellion of 1715.
- DESMOND** (Thomas, Earl of), beheaded in Ireland, 1468.
- DEUTERONOMY**, or the fifth book of Moses, closes the history of 2552½ years, from the creation to the death of Moses.
- DIAMOND** (The first), cut by de Berguen, of Bruges, 1489; the brilliant is an improvement of the table diamond, introduced within the last century.
- DIAMONDS** (Nine of), called the Curse of Scotland, from a Scotch member of parliament (part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds) voting for the introduction of the malt-tax into Scotland.
- DIANA** (Temple of), at Ephesus, burnt by the Amazons, about 1141; rebuilt by the Grecian colonies before the reign of Cyrus; burnt again, by Erostratus, in order to perpetuate his name, 356 before Christ; again by the Goths, in their third naval invasion, about 256.
- DIBDIN** (Charles), a dramatic author, celebrated song-writer, and musical composer; died July 25, 1814. On his tomb, in the burial ground of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, are the following lines from his own song of Tom Bowling:—
 "His form was of the manliest beauty,
 His heart was kind and soft,
 Faithful below he did his duty—
 But now he's gone aloft."
- DICE**, invented by Palamedes about the time of the Trojan war. This was the game of Tali and Tesseræ among the Romans.
- DICTATOR** (The first at Rome), 497 before Christ.
- DIEPPE**, laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.
- DIET** of Worms, for the peace of the empire, 1495; of ditto, April 17, 1521, of Spire, against the Reformers, March 15, 1529; of Ausburg, June 25, 1530.
- DIGBY** (Sir Everard), born 1581; hanged with other conspirators in the powder-plot, Jan. 30, 1606.
- DILKES** (Rear-Admiral), sailed from Spithead for the coast of Normandy, July 22, 1703; where he took, burnt, and sunk forty sail of the enemy's ships, three of which were equipped as men of war. Queen Anne had a medal struck upon the occasion, and delivered to the Admiral and all his officers.
- DIONYSIUS**, St. Priory, Hants, built by Henry I. about 1124. It was a priory of black canons.
- DISPENSATIONS**, first granted by the pope, 1200.
- DISSENTING** power of the crown exerted by James II., 1686; re-assumed to lay an embargo on corn, 1767.
- DISSENTERS**, first separated from the Church of England, 1571.
- DISTAFF**, the art of spinning with it at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Bonavisa, an Italian, 1505.
- DIVORCE**. There was no such thing in the republic of Rome for 250 years; the first was 229 before Christ, at which time the women were so debauched, that 3,000 prosecutions were on the roll for adultery. A bill was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords, to make divorces and separations more easy, 1539, but was dropped.
- DOCTOR** (The degree of) first created, about 1150; not given in England till 1207; in music, first given in our universities, 1463.
- DODD** (Rev. Dr. William) hanged at Tyburn for forgery, June 27, 1777.
- DODD** (J. W.), an eminent actor in the comic line, died Dec. 17, 1796.
- DODDINGTON** Indianman wrecked 250 leagues east of the Cape, July 17, 1755—247 perished.
- DODSLEY** (Robert), the celebrated bookseller, poet, and miscellaneous writer, died Sept. 26, 1764.
- DOMINGO** (St.) discovered by Columbus, 1492. Insurrection, Aug. 1792.
- DOMINICA**, discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1494, taken by the French, but restored to the English at the peace, 1783.
- DOMINICAN** Friars, founded by St. Dominick, a Spaniard, who was born 1170; their order confirmed, 1216; came into England, 1221. They had forty-two houses, the first of which was at Oxford. Blackfriars, London, belonged to them.
- DON** (The title of) first taken by the kings of Spain in the middle of the 8th century.
- DONATISTS**, who admitted of no church but the African, arose under Donatus in Africa, 311; afterwards united themselves with the Arians, and continued above 300 years.
- DONELLAN** (Captain), hanged at Warwick, for poisoning Sir Theodosius Boughton, April, 2, 1781.
- DOOMSDAY-BOOK**, which contained a survey the kingdom, began 1080; finished 1086.
- DORIC** Order, in architecture, is the most ancient of the whole, and was invented by the Dorians.
- DORISLAUS** (Dr.), agent for the parliament at the Hague, murdered by twelve English cavaliers, royalists, May 3, 1649.
- DORSET** (Archdeaconry of) separated from Sarum, 1542.
- DORSET** (Dukedom of) created 1720.
- DORT** (Sea broke in at), drowned 100,000 people, April 17, 1446.
- DOUGLAS** (Earl), stabbed by James II. of Scotland, Feb. 22, 1452.
- DOVER CASTLE** built by Julius Cæsar; the tower of, built 47; old church dedicated, 156; town chartered by Edward the Confessor; priory built, 1130; *Domus Dei* house built, 1240; pier built, 1539.
- DOWER**, or the wife's thirds, a Danish custom, given by Suenon, the father of our Canute the Great, out of gratitude to the Danish ladies, who sold their jewels, to ransom him when taken prisoner by the Vandals.
- DRAGONS** first raised in England, 1681.
- DRAKE** (Sir Francis) set sail for his voyage round the world, 1577; died Jan. 28, 1595, aged 50.
- DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS**, under the titles of mysteries and interludes were first represented at Chester and Coventry, 1061. The first on record is the miracle play of St. Catherine, performed by the scholars of the Abbot of St. Albans. Regular dramatic entertainments began to be performed about Nov. 1528; Gammer Gurton's Needle is supposed to be the first comedy; but several plays by Parker, Heywood, and others, both of a tragic and comic cast were represented; commissioners were appointed to review the works of dramatic writers, with power to reject those having an improper tendency in 1589.
- DRESDEN** taken by the Prussians, 1756; by the Imperialists, 1759; by the Prussians again, 1760.
- DRESS**. Parti-coloured coats were worn here in Henry the First's reign; cloths of gold and silver worn, 1376; none permitted to wear silk or furs in Scotland but persons of rank, 1429.
- DRILL-BORE** (The) and engraver's wheel were invented in the time of the Greeks, by Theodore of Lamos; at which time, engraving of gems were discovered and practised; this was near 1200 years before Christ.
- DROWNING** was anciently a kind of punishment. In France, during the reign of Louis XI. they frequently drowned their criminals.
- DRUIDS**, an order of men among the Britons, so

called for their veneration for the Oak Dryis. Their religion sprung from that of the Antediluvians, without either altar or sacrifice, and continued for a space of 2000 years. They acted as priests and magistrates. One of them was occasionally invested with the supreme authority. They were cruelly burnt and destroyed in the Isle of Anglesey, in defence of their country's right, by Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor, by order of Nero, 60.

DRUM (The), an oriental invention, and brought by the Arabians or Moors into Spain.

DRUM-CAPSTANS, for weighing heavy anchors, invented by Sir Samuel Morland, about 1685.

DRUNKENNESS punished with 5s. fine, or the stocks, 1605.

DRURY-LANE Theatre. The first, built in 1617, was destroyed by a mob the same year; and on the 24th of February, 1809, the magnificent struc-

ture was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid were the flames, that in a short space of time the whole was in one entire blaze; the sublimity of its appearance, and the awful glare it threw over the metropolis, was indescribable; happily no lives were lost; but the next day a man was killed by the falling of a part of the wall, and another wounded.

* **DRYDEN** (John); the poet, born 1631; died May 1, 1701.

DUBLIN city wall built about 838; stormed by Dermot, 1171; its first charter granted, 1173; castle built, 1220; mayor of, first made from a provost, 1407; mayor honoured with the title of lord, 1665; parliament house begun, 1729; finished, 1739; cost £40,000.

DUCAT, a piece of money so called; took its name from the Dukes in Spain, having a power to coin in the 6th century.

* John Dryden, one of the most eminent of the English poets, was born, according to the most probable accounts, on the 9th of August, 1631, in the parish of Aldwinkle-All-Saints, in Northamptonshire. His father, who possessed a small estate, and acted as a justice of the peace during the Protectorate, was the third son of Sir Erasmus Dryden, bart., of the same county. The subject of this article, his eldest son, received his early education in the country, and was then removed to Westminster school, whence he was elected to a scholarship in Trinity college, Cambridge, and took his degree of bachelor of arts. His father dying in 1654, he succeeded to the possession of his estate, subject however to considerable deductions for the widow and younger children. He immediately removed to London, under the auspices of his relation, Sir Gilbert Pickering, one of Cromwell's council and House of Lords. Dryden is said to have been his secretary; and certainly at this time he discovered no symptoms of disagreement with the political tendency of his family. On the death of Oliver he wrote his celebrated "Heroic Stanzas" on that event; one of the first of his poems that evinced the loftiness of expression and imagery which characterize his maturer efforts. This production necessarily subjected him to much obloquy in after times, especially as it is suspected that in the passage where Cromwell is praised for staunching the blood "by breathing of the vein," the poet intended to vindicate the execution of Charles I. Be this as it may, at the Restoration he made all possible haste to efface his past stains, by greeting the king's return in a poem, entitled "Astræa Redux," which was quickly followed by a "Panegyric on the Coronation." In 1661 he produced his first play, "The Duke of Guise;" and in the next year "The Wild Gallant." In 1662 also appeared his poem, addressed to the Chancellor Hyde, and his "Satire on the Dutch." Setting aside the drama, to which his attention was unremitting, his next publication of consequence was the "Annus Mirabilis," published in 1667. His reputation, both as a poet and a royalist, was by this time so well established, that on the death of Sir William Davenant, he was appointed poet laureat and historiographer, with a salary of £200. per annum. He soon after published his "Essay on Dramatic Poesy," which he had written in 1665, in his retirement during the plague; previously to which public calamity he had married Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter to the Earl of Berkshire, an alliance which seems to have done little towards the advancement of his worldly prosperity. He now became professionally a writer for the stage, by entering into a contract with the patentees of the King's Theatre, to supply three plays a-year. The earlier dramatic productions of Dryden were written in rhyme, a circumstance which favoured the rant that disfigured them in common with most of the tragedies of the day. To correct this fault, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in conjunction with other wits, composed "The Rehearsal," in which celebrated burlesque Dryden was openly ridiculed in the character of Bayes. The town enjoyed the laugh, but the sterling character of the poet was very little affected. In 1679 he joined Lord Mulgrave in an "Essay on Satire;" and in 1681, at the express desire of Charles II., he composed his famous political poem, entitled "Absalom and Achitophel," in which the incidents attendant on the rebellion of Absalom against David, are admirably applied to Charles II., the Duke of Monmouth, and the intriguing Earl of Shaftesbury. The severity and excellent poetry of this production raised him innumerable enemies; whom he still farther enraged by his "Medal, a Satire on Sedition;" written on the occasion of a medal struck by the Whig party, when an indictment against Shaftesbury for high treason was declared *ignoramus*. The rancour of the last production is not easily to be paralleled. Having succeeded so well in political, he next essayed literary satire, by attacking Shadwell in his "Mac Flecknoe," the prototype of the Dunciad. Soon after appeared his "Religio Laici," the object of which is to give a compendious view of the arguments in favour of revelation. With all this ability and industry, Dryden acutely suffered the anxiety attendant on straitened circumstances; and an affecting letter addressed by him to Hyde, Earl of Rochester, representing his pecuniary embarrassments, shows the unhappiness of this not extravagant, and certainly most industrious, champion of loyalty under Charles II. He next published some classical translations, and two volumes of "Miscellany Poems;" and on the death of the king, composed his "Threnodia Augustalis, a funeral poem," which, as might be expected on such a

DUCKING was practised as a punishment among the Celtæ and Franks.

DUDLEY (Edmund and Empson), ministers to Henry VII., fell a sacrifice to popular resentment in the reign of Henry VIII., and were beheaded, Aug. 28, 1510.

DUDLEY (Lord Guildford), son of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, married Lady Jane Grey, granddaughter of Henry VII., by her mother's side, 1553; condemned and beheaded with her, after Queen Mary's accession, for espousing his wife's claim to the throne, Feb. 12, 1554.

DUELLING and Knight-errantry took their rise from judicial combats; forbidden in France in civil matters, 1305; appointed in France, in order to have the judgment of God in particular cases, as whether one gentleman had been familiar with the other's wife, 1454; punished in France, 1663; with small swords, introduced into England, 1588; checked in the army, 1792.

DUKE (Title of) first given in England to Edward, Son of Edward III., March 17, 1336; quite extinct, 1572.

subject, is not one of his happiest productions. On the accessions of James II. he conformed to the religion of the new sovereign; which complaisance, for it was probably little more, gained him an addition to his pension of £100. per annum. One of the fruits of this conversion, and of the profits attached to it, was his elaborate controversial poem of "The Hind and the Panther," the very absurdity of which plan, overcome as it is by the force and beauty of the versification and execution, is highly honourable to the poetic talents of Dryden. The birth of a prince in June, 1688, called forth his "Britannia Rediviva," in which all kind of prosperity to church and state is anticipated from the auspicious event, with much more of poetic, than of prophetic inspiration, as the unfortunate poet found out in a few months afterwards, by the loss of his places and pensions in consequence of the revolution. He had now nothing to trust to but his literary industry, and during the ten concluding years of his life, when he wrote actually for bread, and at so much per line, he produced some of the pieces which have most contributed to his well-established fame. Passing over his translations of Juvenal and Persius, and various minor works, it may be observed, that he commenced his celebrated translation of Virgil in 1694, and it was sent to the press in 1697. He is supposed to have received £1,300. for this hasty but able translation. Soon after the appearance of Virgil, he was solicited to write a second ode for St. Cecilia's day, which request produced his admirable "Alexander's Feast," probably the most popular lyric poem in the English language. It appears that about this time he meditated a translation of Homer, but the design was given up for that of modernizing Chaucer's Tales, in which undertaking he contracted with a bookseller to furnish 10,000 lines for £300.; and so rich and ductile was the versifying faculty of Dryden, this unpoetical bargain produced the collection called his "Fables," some of the most truly poetical pieces he ever composed. This was the last of his great works, for he soon after declined in health, although the immediate cause of his death was an inflammation in one of his toes, which, terminating in a mortification, put an end to his life on the 1st of May, 1700. A romantic account of his interment was given by the celebrated Mrs. Thomas, which had no other foundation than the interference of some noblemen and others, to change a private into a public funeral. The latter accordingly took place, with a very honourable attendance; and the body of this great poet was interred in Westminster Abbey, next to that of Chaucer. The place was for some time undistinguished by a monument, until a plain one with his bust, was erected by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. The foregoing sketch, brief as it is, will preclude the necessity of much observation on the moral and political character of Dryden. It possibly forms one of the strongest instances recorded in English history, of the debasing nature of the high monarchical and passive obedient theory on commanding talent. According to Congreve, although reserved and saturnine, Dryden was friendly and humane, domestic in habits, and affectionate towards his family. That the pen of such a man should be so freely prostituted to party rancour and venal panegyric, appears surprising; and it is equally so, that although regular in his own manner, few went before him in the dramatic licentiousness of the age. For a portion of this subserviency, his narrow circumstances may plead in mitigation, but it would be futile to say, that it can altogether excuse it; and Dryden will always remain a conspicuous instance of the union of high talent with extreme mental prostitution. On his literary merits it would be idle to dwell here; the character of none of our writers having been more amply investigated. As a dramatic poet he has wit, force, and majesty, but very little of nature or propriety. His comedy, with the exception of "The Spanish Friar," is altogether inferior; and of all his tragedies, "Don Sebastian," and "All for Love," alone are spoken of at present. As a general poet he stands unrivalled in point of versification, it being generally acknowledged, that for fulness and variety of harmony, and a fine flowing and resistless current of numbers, he has never been surpassed. There is scarcely any walk of poetry in which he has not excelled; but, as might be expected in so able a satirist, the pathetic seemed least suited to his powers. His style in prose also deserves great praise; he chiefly exercised it in the critical essays prefixed to his works, which form excellent specimens of genuine English composition. The reputation of Dryden has lost nothing by age; many of his productions are doubtless very little read, but enough remains to render him one of the most lasting of the English poets, of which there are but two or three of greater celebrity. Of recent editions of his works, we may refer to the prose works, by Malone, 1800, 4 vols. 8vo.; his poetical works, edited by Todd, with notes by Warton, 1812, 4 vols. 8vo.; and the whole of his works, by Sir Walter Scott, 1818, 18 vols. 8vo. Dryden left behind him three sons, of whom Charles, the eldest, was the author of some Latin poems and translations. In 1692, he went to Italy, and was appointed by pope Innocent XII. chamberlain to his household. While at Rome he wrote a poem in English, "On the Happiness of a Retired Life." He was unfortunately drowned in attempting to swim across the Thames at Datchet in 1704.

* DULWICH College, founded by Alleyn the player, 1622.
DUMFERLINE Abbey, Scotland, completed by

Alexander I.; burnt by Edward I., 1303.
† DUMOURIEZ (Charles François Duperier), born 1739, died, 1823.

* Edward Alleyn a celebrated actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James; still better known as the founder of Dulwich College. He was born A D. 1566, in London, in the parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate. His predilection for the stage, for which he was eminently qualified by person and deportment, led him to embrace the theatrical profession very early. According to the testimony of Ben Johnson and the other dramatists of the age, he was the first actor of the day, and of course played leading characters in the plays of Shakspeare and Johnson; although, in consequence of the names not being set against the parts in the old editions of those authors, his particular share in them is not ascertained. The celebrity of Alleyn was such, that he drew crowds of spectators after him wherever he performed, so that, possessing some private patrimony, with a careful and provident disposition, he soon became master of an establishment of his own, called the Fortune playhouse, in Whitecross-street. He was likewise appointed keeper of the royal menagerie and bear garden, which offices are said to have produced, for that age, the considerable income of £500. per annum. He was thrice married, and received portions with his two first wives, who produced him no issue to inherit it. Growing rich from these various sources he was led to distinguish himself by the foundation of Dulwich College, or hospital of God's gift, for the maintenance of one master, one warden, and four unmarried fellows of the name of Allen, three whereof were to be clergymen, and the fourth, a skilful organist; also six poor men, and as many women; and twelve poor boys, to be educated until the age of fourteen or sixteen, and then put out to some trade or calling. The credulous gossip Aubrey tells a ridiculous story of the origin of this donation in a fright endured by Alleyn, who saw a real devil on the stage, while himself performing a fictitious one in a drama by Shakspeare. After the college was built, he met with some difficulty in obtaining a charter for a settlement of the lands in mortmain, owing to the opposition of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, who doubted the utility of the institution, in comparison with others for which a similar favour had been refused. The very rational letter of this great man to the Marquis of Buckingham on this subject is extant; and the interest of Alleyn must have been great to get the better of such an opponent. He was the first master of his own college; and dying in 1626, was buried in the new chapel belonging to it. The lands forming the endowment of this singular institution having now become of great value, with no extension of the charity, a fellowship in it has become a very desirable object. Within these few years it has been brought into great additional notice by the admirable collection of pictures of the best masters, bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois, for which a handsome gallery has been erected and with due precaution, the public are freely admitted all the year round. A diary kept by Alleyn himself is in existence.

† Charles François Duperier Dumouriez, a French general of great military talent, born January 25, 1739, of a noble, though not affluent family in Provence. His father, the translator of the "Ricciardetto," bestowed great pains on his education till the age of eighteen, when he entered the army, and made his first campaign against the same Duke of Brunswick whom, subsequently in 1792, he drove out of the French territories. On this occasion he so much distinguished himself by his bravery, that when at length wounded in nineteen places, and taken prisoner, the duke sent him back with a flattering letter addressed to his general, Marshal de Broglie. In his twenty-second year he obtained three more wounds, a captaincy, and the cross of St. Louis. During the peace of 1763 he travelled through Italy and Portugal, on the subject of which latter country he published an "Essay." On his return to Paris in 1767, when he was named aide-maréchal-general of the army destined for the invasion of Corsica, and having served with reputation in the campaigns of 1768 and 1769, obtained a regiment. In 1770, he was appointed by the Duke de Choiseul, minister to the confederates of Poland, and two years afterwards was employed by the Marquis of Monteynard, minister of war, to revise the military code. In the latter end of 1772, being entrusted by this minister with the management of a secret negociation with Sweden, at the instance of Louis XV., but unknown to his secretary for foreign affairs, the duc d'Aiguillon, he was arrested at Hamburg by the order of that minister, and placed in the Bastille, the king not daring to interfere and save him. He continued six months in confinement, and was then banished to the Castle of Caen for three more. On the succession of Louis XVI. to the throne, Dumouriez obtained a revision of his trial, and a declaration from the government that he had been unjustly sentenced. He continued employed in the various duties of his profession, till the breaking out of the Revolution, when siding with the moderate party, he obtained in 1791 the command of the district from Nantes to Bourdeaux; the year following, being recalled to Paris, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed minister of foreign affairs, but resigned his situation in three days, perceiving the vacillation and insincerity of the court. On the entrance of the foreign troops into France, Dumourier having succeeded Lafayette in the command of the army of the north, dispersed with a very inferior force of the Prussian army, 100,000 strong, through the superiority of his tactics; and the battle of Jemappe shortly after consolidated his triumph by revolutionizing Belgium, and placing it under the influence of France. At his return to Paris, he found the trial of the king, whose life he vainly endeavoured to save, already in progress; and becoming suspected in consequence, by the more violent of the terrorists, retired from the capital and placed himself once more at the head of his army. In

* **DUNCAN** (Adam), Admiral, born 1731, died, 1804.

DUNE of Donnadilla, a town so called from an imaginary prince, who reigned 260 before Christ. The greatest antiquity in Scotland.

DUNKIRK taken by the English, June 24, 1658; sold to the French for £219,000., Oct. 17, 1661; delivered up to England, to be demolished, July 7, 1712; the basin, &c. destroyed under the inspection of English engineers, 1763 and 1764.

DUNSTAFFNAGE Castle, Scotland, fabled to have been founded by Ewin a Pictish monarch, coeval with Julius Cæsar. It was certainly the first seat of the Pictish and Scottish princes.

DUNSTAN, Abbot of Glastonbury, gained high credit with King Edrid, who submitted even to receive discipline from his hands; 951; Edrid rebuilt Glastonbury Abbey, on which he laid out vast sums. He permitted Dunstan to introduce the monks into the benefices, and they proclaimed Dunstan's sanctity; he died Archbishop of Canterbury, 989.

DURHAM Bishopric first founded, 635; removed from Lindisarne to Durham, 1000; castle built, 1069; monastery built, 1073; first cathedral founded, and archdeaconry erected, 995; present cathedral began building, 1093; finished, 1242; deanery founded, 1541; made a county palatine, 1652; town incorporated, 1576; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to parliament, 1672.

DUSIUS, a kind of libidinous dæmon among the Gauls. Hence "The deuce take you."

DYING is said to be the invention of the Tyrians, and purple was the first colour dyed. Till the time of Alexander, there were no colours in use but scarlet and purple. Introduced into England from the low countries, 1667.

EARL (The dignity of) first given in England to Alfred, afterwards King of England; called by the sovereign, Cousin, so early as the reign of Henry IV. none having this title formerly, but those of the blood royal.

EARL Marshal (The first), 1383, in the person of Thomas, Lord Mowbray, created Duke of Norfolk in 1397; given to the Howards, 1483.

EARTH, proved to be flatted towards the poles, 1737.

EARTHEN vessels, the art of making them invented by Epimetheus, 1715 before Christ; earthen ware invented in Italy, 1310.

EARTHQUAKE, one in Asia that overturned twelve cities, 17. One in China, 114. One at Antioch, 115. One that swallowed up Nicomedia and several neighbouring cities, 120. One that destroyed Cesarea and Nicopolis, 128. Several in Europe, Asia, and Africa, with three days' darkness, 262. One in Macedonia, that swallowed up 150 cities, in Asia and Greece, 357. Terrible one, with an inundation round the Mediterranean; 50,000 persons were drowned at Alexandria, July 1, 365. One from September to November, which swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394. One swallowed up several villages in the neighbourhood of Cybyra, 417. One swallowed up several cities in Palestine, 419. One at Constan-

this situation, the convention neither daring to dismiss him nor to accept his resignation, which he repeatedly tendered, endeavoured to destroy his popularity with the troops, and by rendering his commissariat inefficient, caused the failure of the campaign. A feeling of mutual distrust now took place between the French directory and Dumouriez, and the latter hastened to conclude a treaty with the Prince of Saxe Coburg for the evacuation of Belgium, while he himself determined to lead his troops to Paris, and re-establish the constitution of 1791; in order to effect which, Coburg promised, if necessary, to furnish a contingent. The design was frustrated by some of the subordinate generals, who conveyed intelligence to the convention of what was in agitation. The latter, alarmed, immediately summoned Dumouriez to their bar, and sent accredited commissioners to arrest him; when, finding his intentions betrayed, he took the decisive step of instantly arresting the commissioners and handing them over to the custody of the German leader, as hostages for the safety of the royal family. A degree of insubordination now showed itself among the troops under his command, and the general finding all lost, quitted them and repaired for refuge to the head-quarters of his quondam enemy, who offered him a command, but he declined it, and retired to Switzerland, where he published a volume of his own memoirs. The cantons were however too near to France to render that country a safe asylum, especially as the sum of 500,000 francs was offered for his head. He therefore again retreated to Hamburg, where he subsisted on a pension of 400 louis, granted him by the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. On the threatened invasion of this country by Napoleon, Dumouriez removed to England, where he spent the remainder of his life, surviving several years the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, in which however he took no part. In 1821 he published two memoirs addressed to the Greeks, whose cause he had much at heart, and at length died in his eighty fifth year, at Turville-park, near Henley-upon-Thames, March 14, 1823.—*Ann. Biog.*

* Viscount Adam Duncan, a naval officer of distinguished skill and courage. He was born in Scotland, and was the son of Alexander Duncan, Esq. of Lundie, in the county of Angus. Going to sea when young, he obtained a lieutenancy in 1755, was made master and commander in 1759, and was post-captain in 1761. In that station he served in the following year at the taking of Havannah; and in 1779 he shared in the victory of Admiral Rodney over the Spaniards. In 1789 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and by regular gradation, in 1794, he became vice-admiral of the white squadron. The following year he was appointed commander of the North Sea fleet; when, after a tedious and harassing service of two years, occupied in watching the motions of the Dutch in the harbour of the Texel, Admiral Duncan found himself obliged to leave his station, and sail to Yarmouth roads, in consequence of the mutinous disposition of his sailors. This unpleasant occurrence was the prelude to a glorious victory. The Dutch fleet put to sea, which was no sooner made known to Admiral Duncan's men, than they returned to their duty, and he immediately sailed in pursuit of the enemy. He came up with them off the coast of Holland, between Camperdown and Egmont, and after a severe engagement defeated them, and captured the commander, Admiral de Winter, and eight of his ships. The conqueror was rewarded with the title of Viscount Duncan, and a pension of £2,000. a year.

tinople, attended with fire, pestilence, and famine, that overthrew its walls, and seventeen towers, Sept. 17, 446. One that almost destroyed the city of Antioch, Sept. 14, 458. One at Constantinople, that lasted forty days, and overturned several edifices, 480. One at Antioch, that destroyed that and several other cities, 526. Another at Antioch that swallowed up 4,800 inhabitants, 528. One over the whole world, Sept. 6, 543. One at Constantinople, 552. One at Rome and Constantinople, that overthrew many houses, 557. One that destroyed Antioch, 580. One that destroyed many cities in Syria, 749. One that shook France, Germany, and Italy, and threw down St. Paul's at Rome, April, 801. One throughout all England, followed by a great scarcity of fruit and a late harvest, 1090. One in Shropshire, 1110. One in December, 1116. One in Sept. 1120. One just as King Henry was about to embark for Normandy, when flames of fire burst out of certain rifts of the earth with great violence, Aug. 2, 1134. One that swallowed up the city of Catania, and more than 15,000 souls, 1137. One that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185. A dreadful one, Feb. 14, 1248. One in Somersetshire, 1249. One at St. Alban's, 1250. General one, that threw down St. Michael's on the Hill, without Glastonbury, 1274. The greatest ever known in England, November 14, 1328. One at Lisbon, when a vast number of persons perished by the fall of buildings, 1344. Several churches thrown down by one, May 21, 1382. A very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, Sept. 28, 1426. One in Spain, that did a great deal of mischief in Andalusia, April 5, 1504. Another dreadful one at Lisbon, which continued eight days, overthrew several churches, and more than 1,500 houses, under which 30,000 persons were buried; several of the neighbouring towns were swallowed up with their inhabitants, and the Tagus overflowed and destroyed half Portugal, Feb. 1531. A whole province of the mountainous part of China was in a moment absorbed into the earth, all the towns and the inhabitants buried, and an immense lake of water took its place, which remains now, 1556. One in Naples and Sicily, that swallowed up several towns, and above 30,000 persons, March 27, 1638. One in Chili, when several whole mountains of the Andes sunk into the earth, one after another, 1646. One, 1661. One at Oxford, 1665. The city of Catania destroyed by one, and an irruption of *Ætna*, with the loss of 60,000 inhabitants, 1682. In many parts of England, 1683. One in Jamaica and Lima, 1687. One in 1692. One felt in England, France, and Germany; 60,000 perished by it in Sicily, out of 254,000 persons, and the chief town in Jamaica was destroyed, Sept. 1693, where the earth opened and swallowed up nine-tenths of the houses and 2,000 people. Messina destroyed by one, 1694. One at China, when near 400,000 persons were lost, 1699. One at Rome, &c., and England, 1703; the city of Aquila in the kingdom of Naples was destroyed, and 7,000 persons. One at China, 1718. One at Chili, that destroyed the kingdom, 1730. One at China, that destroyed the provinces, July 29, 1731. One at Naples, March 20, 1732, when 2000 persons were destroyed. One in Ireland, that destroyed 100 houses and five churches, August, 1734. One that destroyed Lima and Callao, in Peru, Oct. 28, 1746; out of 3,000 inhabitants at Lima, one single person only escaped. Two in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750. One that destroyed 4,000 persons at Philippoli, in Romania, Feb. 1750. One at Adrianople that destroyed 200 mosques, and a great part of the city, August, 1752. One in the Morea, which swallowed up many villages, and several persons, July 15, 1754. One at Constantinople and Cairo, &c., which destroyed two-thirds of the buildings, and 40,000 inhabitants, Sept. 2, 1754. One at Peru, that destroyed the city of Quito, April 24, 1755. One at Lisbon, Dec. 26, 1764. One that destroyed 2,000 houses, &c., in the island Metylene in the Archipelago,

May 27, 1755. One that destroyed Lisbon and 70,000 people, Nov. 1, 1755. One in the Azores, July 18, 1757. One that destroyed Tripoli, Dec. 5, 1759. A terrible one in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760. One at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766. One at Martinico, August, 1767, where 1,600 persons lost their lives. One at St. Domingo, 1770. One at Altdorf, Switzerland, Sept. 10, 1774. At Gualtimala, one that buried the city and 8,000 families, July 6, 1774. One at Smyrna, when numbers lost their lives, July 3, 1771. One at Tauris, Persia, when near 15,000 houses were overthrown, and numbers perished, March, 1780. One in Calabria, Italy, that destroyed near 4,000 villages, upwards of 40,000 persons, and overthrew the city of Messina, in Sicily, Feb. 6, 1783. One that overthrew Thessalonica, 1783. At Borgo San Sepulchro, Italy, Sept. 30, 1789, when several churches were thrown down, and 1,000 persons perished; the earth swallowed up 30 houses and many people in the neighbourhood. At Oran, Africa, when the town was overthrown, Oct. 1790.

EASTBY Abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1152.

EAST-INDIA house erected, 1726.

EAST Loo, Cornwall, incorporated, 1587.

EAST Retford, Nottinghamshire, chartered anew by James I.

EASTER established about 68; controversy determined 667; the cycle or time of keeping Easter first calculated for 532 years, by Victorius, 463.

EASTER Island, South Sea, discovered, 1722.

EASTERLINGS, in history, were the Danes and Normans, so called when they invaded Ireland, 795 and 798.

EASTLAND Company, who trade to Norway, &c. erected, 1585.

EBION, the head of the Ebonites, appeared, 79. He denied the divinity of Christ, and the virginity of his mother.

ECLIPSE, the custom of the Chinese and Tartars beating of drums and making other noise during an eclipse, arose from an idea that it was occasioned by magic, they thus strove to drown the voices of the magicians, that their charms might not reach. The Greeks did the same. The first of the moon upon record, forty minutes after eight in the evening, March 19, 720 before Christ. The first observer of their revolutions was Calippus of Athens, who flourished 336 before Christ.

EDDA (The) was the religious code of Icelandic Runic mythology, compiled by Sigfusson of Iceland, about 1080.

EDELS (New-Holland, Land of), discovered by the Dutch, 1619.

EDGAR Atheling, son of Edward, the only son of Edmund II., nephew to Edward the Confessor, and after him, only heir to the crown of England, but deprived of it by the usurper, Harold II. On the death of Harold, he resigned the crown to William I. He married a princess of Scotland, and died after 1120, aged 70. From this Edgar is lineally descended George III.

EDGAR, brother and successor of Edwy, began his reign, 959; obliged by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, not to wear his crown for seven years, for carrying off Editha, a nun, and ravishing her; stabbed Athelwold, and married his wife, Elfrida; destroyed the wolves, with which the country was over-run, by demanding of the Welch a yearly tribute of wolves' heads, 971; obliged eight of his tributary princes in Wales to row him a barge on the river, Dec. 973; crowned at Axminster, 973; he was a bigot to monkery, built forty-seven monasteries, and left two sons and a daughter; died 975, aged 32; buried at Glastonbury, and was succeeded by his son, Edward the Martvr.

EDINBURGH Castle, supposed to be built by Edwin, King of Northumberland, in the 9th century; city taken by the English, 1296; city built, 1544; university founded, 1580.

EDMUND I. brother and successor of Athelstan, began to reign, 941; aged eighteen; killed by a

ruffian, whom he struck at an entertainment, 948; buried at Glastonbury, and succeeded by his brother Edred, his own children being too young.

EDMUND II., styled Ironside, on account of his strength, son of Ethelred II., married the widow of Sigefert, a Danish nobleman, who was put to death in 1015; succeeded his father on the throne, 1016, aged 27, but was opposed by Canute, who was crowned by the other party. After many battles, it was agreed to divide the kingdom between them; but Edmund was soon after murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, 1017, and Canute, King of Denmark, succeeded Edmund's sons being then abroad.

EAST Grinstead Church fell down, Nov. 12, 1785.

EAST India Docks (The foundation stone of the) was laid by Captain Huddart, and John Woolmore, Esq., on the 4th of March, 1805, in the presence of the directors and a great concourse of people, and on the 4th of August, 1806, they were publicly opened.

* **ENFIELD** (Dr. William), an eminent writer and philologist, died at Norwich, on the 3d of November, 1797.

EDGE-HILL (Battle of) began about two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, 1642, near Kineton, Warwickshire, where the king's horse beat the rebel cavalry out of the field. The Earl of Essex, commander of the parliamentary army, established his quarters at Kineton before the battle, and there awaited the approach of the king from Shrewsbury. On Sunday the day of the battle the royal forces appeared on the summit of Edge-hill, at ten o'clock in the morning. Immediately, Essex caused his men to advance in line, and they were met at the foot of the hill by their adversaries. The forces of each party were nearly equal, but raw, and rather impetuous than firm. On the approach of the king, Sir Faithful Fortescue, who came to serve against his majesty, changed sides; and Prince Rupert attacking the enemy's left wing of cavalry, with his usual impetuosity, whilst the other wing was also routed; upon which the king's *corps-de-reserve* rashly supposing the victory complete, joined in the pursuit. Sir William Balfour, commander of the enemy's reserve, seizing his opportunity, fell upon the king's infantry thus abandoned, and turned the fate of the day. The Earl of Lindsay was mortally wounded, his son taken prisoner, and Sir Edmund Verney killed. Thus the prince at his return found affairs wearing the aspect of defeat, and the king was advised to quit the field. Both parties remained under arms during the night, and both claimed the victory. The list of slain on both sides amounted to 1,300, about 500 of whom were thrown into a neighbouring pit, where a few fir trees wave over their remains.

Essex first withdrew from the field, and retired to Warwick, whilst the king resumed his former quarters.

EDRED succeeded his brother, Edmund I. on the throne, 948; died of a quinsy, 955; buried at Winton, and was succeeded by his nephew, Edwy, son to Edmund I.

EDWARD the Elder, second son of Alfred, succeeded his father on the throne, 900; he encouraged learning, founded the University of Cambridge, and enlarged his dominions in Wales and Scotland by conquest; died at Farringdon, 925; buried in Winton, and was succeeded by his natural son Athelstan. He left 15 children, sons and daughters; one daughter married Charles, King of France; another Otho, Emperor of Germany; another Louis, King of Provence, another Gormon III., King of Denmark.

EDWARD the Martyr, eldest son of Edgar, by a first marriage, succeeded to his father's crown, 975, aged 15; stabbed by order of his step-mother, Elfrida, who opposed his succession in favour of her own son Ethelred, 979; buried at Shaftesbury, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Ethelred II., Elfrida's son,

EDWARD the Confessor, youngest and seventh son of Ethelred II., by his second wife Emma, succeeded his half-brother Hardicanute on the throne, 1041; married Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin, 1043; supported Malcolm, heir to the crown of Scotland, against Macbeth the usurper, 1054. He caused the Saxon laws to be revised and amended, and introduced the French language and customs into England; verbally nominated William I. to be his successor; died January 5, 1066, aged 65; buried in Westminster Abbey, and succeeded by Harold II., son of Godwin.

EDWARD I., eldest son of Henry III., born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1255; taken prisoner by the rebel army, 1264; released on ignominious terms, 1265; obtained a complete victory over the barons at Eversham, August 4, following; wounded in the holy land by an assassin, 1271; succeeded to his father's crown, November 16, 1272; landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19, following; went and did homage to the King of France, for the Duchy of Guienne, and relinquished his right to Normandy, 1279; subdued Wales, 1283; went to France, summer, 1286; returned, August, 1289; buried his queen, 1291; subdued Scotland, and sent King Balliol to the Tower, 1296; married Margaret, sister to the King of France, Sept. 12, 1299; died of a flux at Burgh, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his fourth son, Edward II.

EDWARD II., fourth son of Edward I., born at

* William Enfield, LL.D., a dissenting divine, of great learning and amiable character, was born at Sudbury, in 1741. He was educated for the dissenting ministry at Daventry, and in 1763 was chosen pastor to a congregation at Liverpool, where he obtained much notice as a pleasing preacher and amiable man. During his residence in Liverpool, he published two volumes of "Sermons," in 12mo., as also a collection of "Hymns" and "Family Prayers," all of which were well received. In 1770, he accepted an invitation to become resident tutor and lecturer on belles-lettres, at the academy at Warrington, where he remained for several years. During this year he published his well-known "Speaker," and subsequently the sequel to it, entitled "Exercises on Elocution;" "The Preacher's Dictionary;" "The English Preacher;" "Sermons on the principal Characters in the Old and New Testament," &c. He also engaged in the controversy on literary property, and drew up "Institutes of Natural Philosophy, theoretical and experimental." On the dissolution of the academy, in 1783, he remained two years at Warrington, engaged in the education of private pupils, during which time he received the title of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. In 1785 he accepted an invitation to preside over a congregation at Norwich, to which he united private tuition, which however he finally resigned for literary occupation exclusively. In 1791, he published his "Abridgment of Brucker's History of Philosophy," 2 vols. 4to., a clear and able performance; and subsequently joined with Dr. Aikin and others in the "General Biography," 10 vols. 4to. He died, in the enjoyment of the highest esteem and respect for his qualities, both of head and heart, November 3, 1797, in his 57th year. After his death his "Sermons" were published in 3 vols. 8vo., the subscribers to which were exceedingly respectable and numerous.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

Caernarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the first Prince of Wales; succeeded his father, July 7, 1307; went to France, and married Isabella, the king's daughter, 1308; by mal-administration he brought on a civil war, owing to his favourites, the Spensers; obliged by the barons to vest the government of the kingdom in twelve persons, March 16, 1308; went to Bulloign on a pilgrimage, Dec. 13, 1313; resigned the dominion of Guienne to his son, then aged thirteen, 1325; dethroned by his queen, Jan. 13, 1327; and was succeeded by his son, Edward III.; murdered at Berkeley castle, at the instance of Mortimer, the queen's paramour, by running a red hot poker up his fundament, Sep. 21, following, and buried in St. Peter's, Gloucester.

EDWARD III., eldest son of Edward II., born at Windsor, Nov. 12, 1312; succeeded his father, Jan. 15, 1327; crowned Feb. 1, following; being a minor, the Queen Dowager and Mortimer governed until 1330; and by their intrigues the Earl of Kent was falsely accused and condemned; but the king afterwards confined his mother, and put Mortimer to death; he next reduced Scotland, and took the king prisoner; married Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328; did homage for Guienne to the King of France at Amiens, 1337; took the title of King of France; was acknowledged so by the Flemings, and the old French historians allow his title to be good; quartered the arms of France, *fleurs de lys*, and added the motto, "*I serve*;" challenged the French king to single combat, 1340; chosen Emperor of Germany, which he refused, Aug. 1348; fought in single combat with a Frenchman at Calais, and conquered, Jan. 1, 1349; instituted the Order of the Garter the same year; defeated the French at Poitiers, and took the king and his son prisoners, 1356; buried his mother, Isabella, 1358; imprisoned the King of France in Hereford castle, 1359; Edward embarked with 100,000 men for Calais, Oct. 28, following; raised the siege of Paris, April 1360, when a storm near Chartres destroyed near 1,000 men and 6,000 horses; the kings of France, England, and Cyprus, entertained by Sir Henry Picard, Lord Mayor of London, at his own house, Jan. 4, 1365; Edward died of a cingle, at Richmond, June 21, 1377; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son to Edward the Black Prince.

EDWARD the Black Prince (so called from his black hair) eldest son of Edward III., born June 15, 1330; married his cousin, Joanna, Countess Dowager of Holland, daughter of the Earl of Kent, who was beheaded, 1361; made Prince of Aquitaine, 1362; brought the King of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, 1356, who was ransomed for 3,000,000 of crowns; but as his son, one of his hostages, would not continue in England, the king returned a prisoner, and died in London; made an excursion into Castile, 1367; died 1376.

EDWARD IV., a descendant by the mother's side, of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Edward the Third's second son, and fifth cousin of Henry VI., who was descended from the Duke of Lancaster, Edward the Third's third son, born September 1442; elected king when Henry VI. was deposed, March 5, 1461; crowned June 29th following; privately married Lady Elizabeth Gray, widow of Sir John Gray, of Grafton, Bucks, 1464; the valour of this prince was, unfortunately for the times, turned against his own subjects; he was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, March, 1470, but escaped soon after; fled beyond sea, but landed soon after at Holderness; expelled the kingdom, 1470, and Henry VI. restored to his

crown, after six years' imprisonment; Edward returned, as Duke of York, March 25, 1471; beat the Earl of Warwick at Barnet; was restored, and King Henry VI. sent to the Tower; died April 9, 1483, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his son, Edward V. This king understood and loved trade so well, that he carried it on to his own private use; he used also to preside in the Court of King's Bench, and has done so three days together.

EDWARD, son of Henry VI., murdered by Clarence and Gloucester, in presence of Edward IV., May 21, 1471, aged 18.

EDWARD V., son of Edward IV., born 1470; succeeded his father, April 9, 1483, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, protector; conveyed to the Tower, May 1483; deposed, June 20, following, and with his brother, the Duke of York, smothered (as is supposed) in the Tower soon after, by order of his uncle, Richard III., who succeeded him.

EDWARD VI., son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, his third queen, born Oct. 12, 1537; succeeded his father, Jan. 28, 1547, his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, protector; crowned Sunday, Feb. 20, following; settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey, May 1553; died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, following, and was succeeded by his sister, Mary.

EDWIN, King of Northumberland, the first Christian king, succeeded Redwald as eighth monarch of Britain, 624; killed in battle, 633, aged 46; buried at Whitby, Yorkshire, and was succeeded by Oswald, his nephew, King of Northumberland.

EDWY, son to Edmund I., succeeded his uncle, Edred, 955, aged 17; resigned part of his kingdom, Northumberland and Mercia, to his brother Edgar; died of grief, 959; buried at Winton, and was succeeded by Edgar.

EDYSTONE Light-house, built in 1699; blown down, 1703; rebuilt, 1705; burnt, 1759; rebuilt, 1760; burnt again, 1770; rebuilt, 1774.

EGBERT, son of Woden, the father of the English monarchy, began his reign as King of Wessex, 800; conquered Mercia, 819; and every other of the seven kingdoms, and became sovereign of all England, south of the Humber, and called it England, 827; drove the Danes out of Britain, 836; died 883, and was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf.

EGFRID, succeeded his father Offa, as 17th King of Britain, 798; died the same year, after reigning six months; buried at St. Albans, and was succeeded by Renewolfe, 13th King of Mercia.

EGLINGTON, Scots Earldom of, created 1503.

EGLINTOUN (Lord), attempting to take away a man's gun for poaching in his manor, was shot by him and killed, 1769.

EGMONT and Hoorn (Counts), beheaded at Brussels, 1568, which so enraged the Netherlanders that nothing could appease them, till they had shaken off the Spanish yoke.

EGREMONT Castle, Cumberland, built 1070.

EGYPT (The Kingdom of) is supposed to have begun under Misraim, the son of Ham, the second son of Noah, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1663 years. Subdued by Nebuchadnezzar, 570; by Cambyses, 525. In times of heathenism their kings were all priests. The princes of the line of the Pharaohs governed it till it became tributary to Persia, 525, and annexed to that kingdom, 359 before Christ; became a province of the Roman empire, 31; Omar Caliph, of the Saracens, subdued it, 641; and his posterity secured the conquest, till Saladin, in 1174, established the empire in Africa. From this time the sovereigns were styled Sultans; subdued by the Mamelukes, about 1258; conquered by the Turks, 1517.

* **ELBA** (The Island of) taken by the British, Aug. 9, 1796.

* Elba is an island in the Mediterranean, between Italy and Corsica, separated from Tuscany by the channel of Piombino. It has acquired historical celebrity as the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte, from May 1814, to Feb. 26, 1815, when he sailed on his expedition to France. By the treaty of Vienna, of June 9, 1815, all that part of the island which belonged to the Prince of Piombino is placed under the dominion of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

ELDON, Norfolk, burnt (50 houses), June 4, 1752.
 ELEANOR, the divorced wife of Louis, King of France, married Henry II., 1152; died 1204.
 ELEANOR, queen of Edward I., died on her journey to Scotland, at Herby, Lincolnshire, 1290, and was buried at Westminster. Wherever the corps stopped in its way to London, crosses were erected to her memory: there was one at Northampton, and another one at Charing-cross.
 ELEANOR, queen of Henry III., died in a monastery at Ambresbury, about 1292.
 ELECTRICITY, little known till Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester's discoveries, 1606; from two globes of the brimstone, discovered by Ottoguericke, 1647; electric shock discovered at Leyden by Cuneus, 1746; that it would fire spirits first known, 1756.
 ELEGIAC verse, supposed to be invented by Callinus of Ephesus, who flourished about 776 before Christ: but this is not rightly known.
 ELEUSINIAN mysteries, in honour of Ceres, first introduced at Athens, by Eumolpus, 1356 before Christ; extinguished soon after, 364.
 ELGIN Cathedral, Scotland, founded 1224.
 ELI, the eleventh judge of Israel, on hearing the ark was taken, fell down and broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 years B.C., aged 98.
 ELIJAH prophesied, 911, in the 13th year of Ahab's reign; supported by the widow of Sarepta, whose son he raised from the dead, 910; brought rain from heaven, 908; taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire, 806 B.C.
 ELIOT, of Port Eliot (Barony of), erected 1784.

* ELIOTT (George), died at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1790.
 ELIZABETH, queen of Henry VII., died in childhood, 1503.
 † ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII., by his second queen, Ann Boleyn, born September 7, 1533, and created Princess of Wales soon after; declared illegitimate, 1536; restored by parliament to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside on Lady Jane Grey, 1553; imprisoned in the Tower by Queen Mary, 1554; ditto at Woodstock, 1554; released at the intercession of King Philip, April 9, 1555; succeeded her half-sister, Mary, on the throne, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, January 15, 1559; succoured the Protestants in France, 1568; invited them to England, which gave birth to sundry manufactures, 1569; excommunicated by the Pope for her zeal in the Protestant cause, which caused a rising of the papists, who were soon suppressed; agreed to marry the Duke of Anjou, brother to Charles IX., of France, but receded, 1581; a conspiracy formed to assassinate her, by one Ballard, &c., which failed, 1586; died melancholy at Richmond, March 24, 1603; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her third cousin, James VI.
 ELLENBOROUGH (Lord), late the Right Hon. Edward Law, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, died December 13, 1818.
 ELISHA died 838 years B.C., having prophesied 60 years.
 EMERY (Mr. John), a distinguished comic actor late of Covent Garden Theatre, died July 25, 1822.

* George Augustus Eliott, Lord Heathfield, was the son of Sir Gilbert Eliott, of Stobbs, in Roxburghshire, and was born about 1718. He was educated at Leyden, and served as a volunteer in the Prussian army. Returning to Scotland, he entered as a volunteer into the 23d regiment of foot, and in 1736 went into the corps of engineers, and made great progress in that study until his uncle, Colonel Eliott, introduced him as adjutant of the 2d troop of horse grenadiers. He rose through the gradations of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, and was soon after appointed aid-de-camp to King George II. In 1759, he quitted the grenadier-guards, being chosen to form and discipline the 1st regiment of light-horse, called after him Eliott's, which he commanded in Germany. In 1775 he was appointed governor of Gibraltar. At the siege of that place by the combined forces of France and Spain, he defended it in the most able manner. On his return, after the peace, he received the Order of the Bath, and was raised to the peerage in 1787, by the title of Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar. He was intending to return to his government, when he was prevented by a paralytic stroke, which carried him off at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1790. He left a son and daughter.—*British Peerage*.

† Elizabeth, Queen of England, was one of the most celebrated of its sovereigns. She was educated in the principles of the reformation, and also in those classical studies into which it had then become customary to initiate females of distinction in England. In her father's testament she was placed the third in the order of succession, but the Duke of Northumberland induced her brother, Edward VI., to set her aside, as well as her sister Mary, to make room for Jane Grey. In the reign of Mary she was placed under circumstances of great difficulty, from her known attachment to Protestantism; and notwithstanding her great prudence, but for the politic interference of her brother-in-law, Philip of Spain, she might have been in great personal danger. On the death of Mary, in 1558, she was immediately proclaimed queen, and received in the metropolis with the loudest acclamations. She consigned to oblivion all the affronts she had received during the late reign, and prudently assumed the gracious demeanour of the common sovereign of all her subjects. Philip of Spain soon made her proposals of marriage, but she knew the aversion borne him by the nation too well to think of accepting them. She proceeded with considerable prudence and moderation to the arduous task of settling religion, which was in a great degree effected by the first parliament she summoned, and from that time England assumed the station in Protestant Europe, which it has ever since maintained. It was not long before Elizabeth began that interference in the affairs of Scotland, which produced some of the most singular events of her reign. Mary, the young Queen of Scots, was not only the next heir in blood to the English crown, but was regarded by the Romanists, who deemed Elizabeth illegitimate, as the true sovereign of England. By the marriage of that princess with the dauphin, and her relationship to the Guises, Scotland was also drawn into a closer union with France than ever. Thus great political causes of enmity abounded, in addition to the female rivalry, which was the most conspicuous foible of Elizabeth. The first step she took in Scottish affairs was to send a fleet and an army to aid the party which supported the reformation; and this interference in 1560 effected a treaty, by which the French were obliged to quit Scotland. On the return of Mary from France, after the death of her husband, attempts were made to procure Elizabeth's recognition of her title as presumptive

successor to the crown of England; but although unattended to, and very disagreeable to the latter, the two queens lived for some time in apparent amity. In the meantime Elizabeth acquired great reputation by her vigorous conduct and political sagacity, and had many suitors among the princes of Europe, whom, consistent with her early resolution to live single, she constantly refused. Being regarded as the head of the Protestant party in Europe, she made a treaty of alliance with the French Hugonots in that capacity, and gave them aids in men and money. Her government at home also gradually grew more rigorous against the Catholics; one of the mischievous consequences of the incessant intrigue of the popish party, both at home and abroad, to overthrow her government. She did all in her power to thwart the attempts to unite Mary in a second marriage, and besides a weak jealousy of the personal charms of the queen of Scotland, she discovered another sexual weakness in a propensity to adopt court favourites, with a view to exterior accomplishments, rather than to sterling merit, as in the well-known instance of Dudley, Earl of Leicester. While it is but too certain that the political dissensions in Scotland, which gave Mary so much disquiet, were fomented by Elizabeth and her ministers, it was her own misconduct alone that produced the terrible crisis which threw her into the hands of her formidable rival. The manner in which Elizabeth detained the unhappy queen in captivity, the secret negociations of the latter with the Duke of Norfolk, the rebellions in the north, and the treasonable engagements made by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland with the Duke of Orleans in the low countries, are affairs rather of history than biography. In the midst of these events the puritanical party began to give much uneasiness to the queen, who was warmly attached to the ceremonials of religion, and to the hierarchy of which she had become the head. Inheriting too, all the exalted maxims of royal authority maintained by her father, the spirit of civil liberty, by which the puritans became early distinguished, was also very offensive to her. Elizabeth, however, understood the art of making practical concessions, while she maintained her dignity in language; and such was the general prudence and frugality of her administration, that she retained the warm affection even of those whom she governed with a vigorous hand. The almost only cause of complaint in regard to pecuniary matters in this celebrated reign, arose from the injurious grant of monopolies, which formed a frequent subject of parliamentary complaint, and were often in consequence revoked. The politic assistance given by Elizabeth to the Protestants of the low countries, induced Spain in 1572 to promote a conspiracy, which was chiefly conducted by a Florentine merchant and the Bishop of Ross, the Scottish resident in England. The Duke of Norfolk allowing himself to be drawn into a participation of this plot, on its discovery was tried and executed; and the English indignation was so great against Mary, (who in reality formed the soul of all these conspiracies,) that she might have been proceeded against to any extremity, with the entire national concurrence. Elizabeth, however, aware of the plea formed by her unjust detention, was at present satisfied with an increase of vigilant superintendence, and the ruin of her party in Scotland by the succession of the Earl of Morton to the regency. The massacre of St. Bartholomew in the same year, was well calculated to excite the alarm of all Protestant rulers, and especially of Elizabeth, who put herself and court into mourning on the occasion, and received in silent solemnity the French ambassador sent over to apologize for that execrable deed. She, however, maintained external amity with the French court, and even suffered negociations to be commenced for her marriage with the Duke of Alençon, the king's brother, which brought that prince to England. An expectation that the union would take place now became general; but whether the great dislike displayed by the ministers and people to the prince proposed, or that she had only indulged the coquetry of her disposition to an extreme, she suddenly broke off the affair, and sent back the enraged lover to his government in the Netherlands. In 1575 she received the honourable offer of the possession and sovereignty of the revolted Dutch provinces, but from prudential reasons she declined to accept them, and it was not until 1578 that she signed with them a treaty of alliance. An extraordinary instance of attachment to her person was shown in 1584, when her subjects of all ranks entered into an association to defend her from all attacks. This burst of loyalty originated in the apprehension of new conspiracies in behalf of the Queen of Scots, who about this time was committed to still more rigorous custody. In 1585, Elizabeth ventured openly to defy the hostility of Spain, by entering into a treaty with the revolted provinces, by which she bound herself to assist them with a considerable force, the command of which she entrusted to Leicester, who did little honour to her choice. She also sent an armament under Drake against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, and made a league of mutual defence with James, King of Scotland, whose friendship she courted while she detained his mother in prison. In 1586 that conspiracy took place, the object of which was her assassination by Anthony Babington. The particulars of this plot it is unnecessary to detail here, or the manner in which it led to the trial and condemnation of the unfortunate Mary. As Elizabeth's principal counsellors, as well as the nation at large, were of opinion that the safety of the state demanded the life of that unhappy queen, whatever may be thought of the injustice of her treatment, it was clearly the result of strong political circumstances. Elizabeth, however, conscious of the invidious light in which the execution of a queen and relation would appear to Europe at large, practised all the arts of dissimulation to remove as much of the odium from herself as possible. She even wished Mary to be taken off privately, and it was only on the refusal of Sir Amias Paulet and Sir Drue Drury, her keepers, to be concerned in so odious an affair, that the curious transaction of furthering the warrant by secretary Davison took place, which produced the execution of Mary on February 8, 1587. The dissembled grief of

EMBER weeks, or circular fasts, established by Pope Urban I. about 222.

EMBROIDERY (The invention of) attributed to the Phrygians.

EMBDEN East India Company established, 1750.

EMMANUEL college, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, 1584. (14 fellows.)

ENAMELLING taught in England by a Greek in Edward 1st's reign; King John gave an enamelled cup to the corporation of Lynn in Norfolk, which

Elizabeth, when informed of this catastrophe, deceived no one; although the imputed mistake of Davison, and the sacrifice of him to her assumed resentment, afforded the King of Scotland a pretext for gradually laying aside his anger, and resuming an amicable correspondence with the English court. The year 1588 was rendered memorable by the defeat of the Spanish armada, on which meditated invasion Elizabeth displayed all the confidence and energy of her character; and her subjects, even including the Catholics, showed the utmost zeal in her service. Soon after this event, one of the most important in English history, Elizabeth became the ally of Henry IV. of France, in order to vindicate his title to that throne; and for some years English auxiliaries served in France, and naval expeditions were undertaken, in which none more distinguished themselves than the celebrated Earl of Essex, who, on the death of Leicester, succeeded to his place in the queen's favour. In 1601, she held a conference with the Marquis de Rosni, afterwards the celebrated Sully, who came over on the part of Henry IV. to concert, in concurrence with England, a new balance of European power, to control the preponderance of the house of Austria. Elizabeth readily gave in to the project, and the minister quitted England in admiration of the solidity and enlargement of her political views. Having suppressed an insurrection in Ireland, and obliged all the Spanish troops sent to aid in it, to quit the island, she turned her thoughts towards relieving the burdens of her subjects, and gained much additional popularity by suppressing a great number of unpopular monopolies. The execution of the Earl of Essex, however, gave a fatal blow to her happiness; and on learning from the dying countess of Nottingham, that he had really transmitted the ring, which implied his request of pardon, she became furious with rage, and when her anger subsided, fell into an incurable melancholy. At length nature began to sink, and as her end manifestly approached, she was urged by her council to declare her successor. She answered "who but her kinsman, the King of Scots?" and soon after sinking into a lethargy, she expired, without farther struggle or convulsion, on March 24th, 1602, in the seventieth year of her age, and forty-fifth year of her reign. Estimating the character and conduct of Elizabeth from the events of her reign, she will justly rank high among sovereigns. Under her auspices, the Protestant religion, as opposed to popery, was firmly established. Factions were restrained, government strengthened, the vast power of Spain nobly opposed, oppressed neighbours supported, a navy created, commerce rendered flourishing, and the national character aggrandized. Nor, as in the case of Anne, did she merely lend a name to a conspicuous period of history; her own prudence, judgment, fortitude, firmness, vigour, and industry, materially contributed to the prosperity of her administration. It is not however by any abstract idea of a constitutional ruler that Elizabeth must be judged, as no sovereign was ever more jealous of power and prerogative; but at the same time she saw what the Stuarts never could be made to see, that in a mixed government, popularity was the only efficient support of lasting authority and influence; and therefore always timely sought to gain the affections of her people by dignified concession and cautious demeanour. She was frugal to the borders of avarice; but being as economical of the people's money as of her own, her prudent attention to national expenditure contributed materially to the public good. The severity of Elizabeth to Catholic emissaries, jesuits, and others, whether native or foreign, has latterly been deemed scarcely defensible, nor on a religious ground was it so; but it is never to be forgotten, that most of those who suffered, really sought the overthrow of the state, and in addition, acted under the direction of a foreign influence of the most baleful description. The treatment of the Queen of Scots can never be wholly defended, but will always remain one of those cases which neither policy nor even personal danger can sufficiently justify. It may be questioned, however, if the dissimulation of Elizabeth has not injured her memory in respect to this strong featured transaction, more than the deed itself, which was certainly deemed necessary both by her ministers and a vast majority of the people. Of the more personal qualities and acquirements of this queen, the principal, in the way of defect, were her violence and haughtiness of temper, impatience of contradiction, and insatiable fondness for admiration and flattery. It is to be remarked, however, that capricious as she was in her affections, and petty in her feminine jealousies, she always made even her favourites feel that she was their sovereign when they were disposed to forget it. Although fond of literature and substantially learned, she was no very munificent patroness, and made very poor returns for the excess of incense so lavishly bestowed upon her. She was skilled in the Greek, and spoke the Latin language with considerable fluency. She translated from the former into Latin, a dialogue of Xenophon, two orations of Isocrates, and a play of Euripides, and also wrote a commentary on Plato. From the Latin she translated Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy; Sallust's Jugurthine War; and a part of Horace's Art of Poetry. In the Royal and Noble Authors of Lord Orford, may also be found a catalogue of translations from the French, prayers, meditations, speeches in parliament, letters, &c.; which, however, flattery may have exaggerated her literary abilities, testify sufficiently to the learning and general capacity of Elizabeth. To conclude--this celebrated queen was rather great as a politician, than either estimable as a moralist, or amiable as a woman; but taken altogether, the page of history has seldom to record a reign more honourable to the intellect and capacity of the person presiding over it, than that of Elizabeth.

is still preserved there; painting in enamel is derived from the ancient mode of painting in potter's ware in the reign of Porsenna, king of Etruria, 506 before Christ.

ENEAS, the Trojan general, died about 1179 B.C.
ENGELL (J. J.), a German philosopher, died in the year 1799.

ENGLAND, originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls or Celtæ; the western part, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Belgæ; the northern, by the Brigantes; South Wales by the Silures; and Norfolk and Suffolk, by the Iceni. Invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 years before Christ; subdued by Claudius, 44, and completely so by Agricola, in 85. The Romans kept possession till 410. Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448. Conquered by the Saxons, 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and who divided it into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy. Erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 827. Conquered by the Danes, 877; recovered by Alfred, 880. Divided into counties and hundreds, 886. Invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921. Invaded by the Welch, 983; by Sweyn, King of Denmark, 1004; again by Sweyn, and almost subdued by him, 1013. Invaded and defeated by the Irish, 1069; Irish landed and were defeated, 1070. Invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again, 1091; again, 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick. Put under an interdict by pope Alexander III. 1169. Invaded by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1101; by David of Scotland, 1136; again by the Welch, with success, 1136; by the Scots, 1183. Put under an interdict by the pope, for John's opposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1306; interdict taken off, on John's submission, 1214. All in arms, 1215. Underwent a reformation in government, 1258. Invaded by the French, 1416. Invaded by Henry, Duke of Richmond, August 7th, 1485. Put under an interdict, on Henry VIII's shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535.

ENGLAND (Bank of), first incorporated, 1593.

ENGLISH monarchy, began in 449.

ENGLISH fleet defeated by Van Tromp, 1652.

ENGLISH Liturgy first read in the French church in the Savoy, 14th July, 1661.

ENGRAVING of Gems, is supposed to be of high antiquity; a cornelian engraved was found in the ruins of Herculaneum; supposed to have been cut in the time of the Trojan war; the invention is still more ancient, it was common in Egypt before the departure of the Israelites, some of whom were lapidaries and engravers of stones, as appears from Exodus. On copper, invented by Maso, of Florence, 1460, though not brought to perfection till about 1490; the first book with copper-plates was published 1540; rolling presses invented about 1545; engraving with the hammer invented 1592; in mezzotinto by Siegen, and perfected by Prince Rupert, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Barabbè, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris, by Bonnet, 1769.

NEOCH, the father of Methuselah, translated to heaven, 987 of the world, aged 365; *i. e.* 3017 before Christ.

ENTAILING estates introduced by statute, 1307
ENTERTAINMENT (Places of), in and about London, first licensed, 1752.

EPICTEtus the stoic philosopher, died about 161.

EPPOIS established at Lacedæmon, 760 before Christ.

EPICUREANS arrived about 310 before Christ.

EPIPHANY (Feast of), introduced 813.

EPIRUS (Kingdom of), first known in history by the great warlike achievements of Pyrrhus, about 950 before Christ; a second Pyrrhus was renowned for his wars against the Romans, 280 before Christ. Epirus became a republic, 240, but was subdued by the Romans 167 before Christ. It was finally conquered by Mahomet II. 1466, and is now part of the Ottoman empire.

EPISCOPACY, introduced before 100; Presbyterian church government established in Scotland, by act of parliament, 1592; Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1606; ditto in England, 1643; restored in England, 1660; ditto in Scotland, 1661; which continued till the revolution. Scotland during the episcopacy, had two archbishoprics, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow; and twelve bishoprics, Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Brechin, Dumblain, Ross, Caithness, Orkney, Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles.

EPOCH (The first), began with the creation, 4004; the second with the deluge, 2348; the third, with the call of Abraham, 1921; the fourth, with the deliverance of the Jews, 1596; the fifth, with the foundation of Solomon's temple, 1012; the sixth, with the end of the Jewish captivity, 536 before Christ.

EPSOM mineral spring, the first of the purging kind in England, discovered about 1630.

EQUESTRIAN Statue. The fine one at Charing-cross was erected in consequence of the Commons having voted the sum of £70,000. for solemnizing the funeral of King Charles I., and erecting a monument to his memory, January 20th, 1768.

EQUINOX (Autumnal), observed by Ptolemy, September 25, P. M. 2 h. 132.

ERA, or fixed period, from whence certain people or nations counted their years; that of Nabonassar, 747; Syracusan, 343; Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312; Astronomical of Dionysius, June 26th, 283. Spanish, 38 before Christ; Christian, 4; of Dioclesian, or Era of martyrs, 284; of Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, 622; Persian, or of Yezdegird, 632; era of Christ began to be introduced into history, 784.

ERCOMBERT, youngest son of Eadbald, by Emma, began his reign in Kent, 640; died 665.

ERDBURY Priory, Warwickshire, built in the reign of Henry II.

ESHER Place, Surrey, built 1414.

ESKDALE Chapel (Penance at), performed on ascension eve annually, in commemoration of the murder of the monk, 1150. Here was an order of Grandmontine monks.

ESQUIRE, or Gentleman (The addition of), to a man's name was rare before 1413; one Kingston was made a gentleman by Richard II.

ESSEK, Hungary, abandoned by the Turks, in the year 1687.

ESSEX (Archdeaconry of), erected before 1142.

ESSEX (Devereux, Earl of), struck by Queen Elizabeth for his insolent behaviour in council, 1598; sent to Ireland, 1599, to subdue O'Neal's rebellion, but returning without the queen's leave, he was confined and degraded, 1600; and beheaded for stirring up the people to arms, February 25, 1601.

ESOP, the Phrygian fabulist, put to death 556 B.C.

EVELYN (John), a learned writer, ingenious cultivator of philosophy, and the liberal and useful arts in England, in the seventeenth century was born at Wotton, in Surrey, 31st October, 1620. His long and useful rather than splendid career was closed by death, February 27th, 1705-6.

EXPLOSIONS. One in the laboratory of Woolwich, by which four workmen lost their lives, 20th June, 1814. A dreadful one, of gunpowder, at Dresden, in which 1000 houses were destroyed, or damaged, and many persons killed, 27th June, 1814. On the 14th June, 1815, some gunpowder exploded in the house of a maker of fire-works in Spitalfields, and many persons were killed. August 19th, in the same year, a barrel of gunpowder in the Stowmarket waggon blew up and scattered the whole lading about, with considerable damage. An explosion of a mine near Durham, took place on July 5th, 1817, by which about forty perished. An explosion of gunpowder at Nottingham on the 30th August, 1816, blew up a warehouse at the wharf, and killed several persons.

ESSEX (Thomas Cromwell), created earl, 1540; condemned for high treason, without a trial, and beheaded, July 28, the same year.

ESSEX (Earl of), and Lord Russel, committed to the Tower, for engaging in Monmouth's conspiracy, where the Lord Essex cut his own throat, June 21st. 1683.

ESTATES; act passed for entailing them, 1307.

ETCHING invented by Carpi, an Italian, 1496; with aquafortis found out, 1535.

ETHELBALD I. King of Mercia, succeeded Ceolred as 15th king of Britain, 716; killed by his subjects near Tamworth, and buried at Repton, Derbyshire, 757; and was succeeded by his nephew, Offa.

ETHELBALD II. son and successor of Ethelwolf, married his mother-in-law, the Princess of France; began to reign in Wessex, 857; reigned two years and a half, and died, 860; buried at Sarum, and was succeeded by his brother, Ethelbert II.

ETHELBERT II. succeeded his father Ethelwolf in Kent, 857, and his brother in Wessex, 860; died, 866; and was succeeded, in the whole kingdom, by his brother Ethelred.

ETHELBERT, fifth king of Kent, succeeded Ceaulin as sixth king of Britain, 592; married Berta, daughter of Chilperic, King of France, 594; by whom he was prevailed on to turn Christian, and permit St. Augustine to settle at Canterbury; he had a second wife, who married his son after his death; died, 616; and was succeeded by Redwald, King of the East Angles.

ETHELRED succeeded his brother, Wulfer, as twelfth king of Britain, 674; his queen, Ostrid, murdered by some Mercian nobles, 697; resigned his crown, 704; turned monk, and died abbot of Bradney, 716; and was succeeded by his nephew Kenred.

ETHELRED I. succeeded his brothers, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 866; died of a wound received in battle against the Danes, 872; left two sons and a daughter, and was succeeded by his brother Alfred.

ETHELRED II. succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, and was anointed king by Dunstan, at Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 12, 979; married Emma, sister to Richard II. Duke of Normandy, 1001; (hence the connection with the Norman family, that afterwards seated William the Conqueror on this throne); fled from Suenon, King of Denmark, who invaded England, into Normandy, 1013, when Suenon was proclaimed king; and soon after dying, his son Canute was proclaimed, March, 1014; but was soon after obliged to fly to Denmark; on this Ethelred, being invited back, returned; Canute also returned, and obliged him to retire to the north, 1015; died April 23, 1016; was buried in St. Paul's, and succeeded by his son Edmond Ironside.

ETHELWOLF, bishop of Winton, succeeded his father, Egbert, as king, 838; died 857, and left his kingdom divided between his two eldest sons, Ethelbald and Ethelbert II. This prince established the annual tribute to the Pope, called Peter-pence, for the support of the English college at Rome.

ETON College, founded by Henry VI. 1441; rebuilt, 1569, under the title of "The Kynges College of our Lady at Etone, by side Windsor."

EUCHITES, a sect that appeared about the end of the fourth century, and prayed without ceasing; though their doctrine subsisted in the east before Christ. They taught that men had two souls, one good, one bad, &c.

EUDOXIANS, a sect of heretics in the fourth century, so called from their leader Eudoxus, patriarch of Antioch. They adhered to the errors of the Arians, and maintained that the Son was created out of nothing, and had a will distinct from the Father, &c.

EUNUCHS are mentioned, Deut. xxiii. 1., and are of high antiquity both in Asia and Egypt. The first was made by order of Semiramis.

EUSTATIA (St. Island of), taken from the Dutch, February, 1781; retaken by the French from the English, Nov. 27th following.

EUTYCHIANS, heretics arose 447, under Eutyches of Constantinople. They denied that Christ's body was truly human.

EVESHAM Abbey (Benedictines), Worcestershire, built, 701; Abbots Tower built, about 1520; town chartered by James I.

EWELM PALACE, Oxfordshire, built, 1424.

EXCHANGE (Royal) finished by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1569; called Royal by Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571; rebuilt and opened Sept. 28, 1669; statue of King Charles II. erected in the centre thereof, 1684; destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838; first stone of the new, laid by Prince Albert, Jan. 17th, 1842.

EXCHEQUER Chamber (Court of), erected by Edward III. 1359; improved by Elizabeth, 1584.

EXCHEQUER (Court of), instituted on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer in Normandy, 1074; Exchequer stopped payment from Jan. 2, 1673, to May following; Exchequer bills first established to supply the want of cash, during a recoinage, 1696.

EXCISE scheme defeated, April 11, 1733; Excise-office formed, 1643; the revenue in 1746 was 3,847,000/.

EXECUTIONS (Public), in London, first removed from Tyburn to Newgate, Dec. 1783; till then Tyburn had been the place of execution for upwards of 650 years.

EXETER (Duke of), degraded from his title and put to death for conspiring against Henry IV. 1400.

EXETER (Marquis of), Lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded for conspiring against Henry VIII. Dec. 21, 1538.

EXETER Castle built, about 680; city taken by Sweyn, King of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; bishopric composed of those of Devonshire and Cornwall, 1046; Cathedral built, 1060; city rebelled, 1067, and was by William the Conqueror subdued; incorporated by John; precentorship created, about 1080; archdeaconry before 1083; treasurership, about 1133; deanery and chancellorship, 1225; cathedral began, 1150; finished, 1485.

EXHIBITION at the Royal Academy in Pall Mall was opened for the first time on the 26th of April, 1769, and owing to the patronage of his majesty, exhibited a display of genius highly creditable to the artists.

EXETER College, Oxford, founded by the Bishop of Exeter, 1316.

EXPEDITION (Grand secret), designed to make a descent on the coast of France; but after it had sailed, so much time was wasted in councils of war, that France got intelligence of it, and it returned without executing its purpose, Sept. 1757.

EYE (Suffolk), incorporated by King John.

EYNHAM Abbey (Benedictines), Oxfordshire, built, 1005.

EYRE (Justices in), the office instituted by Henry II. 1184; the last instance of their holding a court in any of the forests, &c., is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II.

EZEKIEL, The 40 years of, (chap. iv. 6.) began, 627; 390 years (chap. iv. 5.) completed 589 before Christ.

FABII, 300 Romans of that name killed by the Veintres, 477 before Christ.

FAIRFAX of Emley, (Title of), Irish viscount, created 1628.

FAIRFAX of Cameron, Scots barony, created 1627.

FAIRS and markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886. The first fairs took their rise from wakes, when the number of people then assembled brought together a variety of traders annually on those days. They were anciently kept on Sundays, and in church-yards. From these holidays, they were called *feriæ*, or fairs.

FAIRY-FLAG of Dun Vegan, was a kind of Danish magical standard, supposed to ensure victory.

FALCONRY, the amusement of the great in the eleventh century.

FALKLAND (Title of) Scots viscount, created 1620.

FALKLAND'S Isles first discovered by Vespucci, 1502, again 1689; settled by the French, at the expence of Bougainville, Feb. 1764.

FALMOUTH (Title of Viscount) created 1720.

FAMINE, the beginning of that which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; an extraordinary one at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 before Christ; so dreadful a one in Italy, that parents were reduced to the cruel necessity of eating their own children, 540; one in 976; another 1005; another 1087; another 1193; another 1251; another 1315; another 1318; in Scotland, 1310, 1338; another in England, 1335; another 1348; another 1389; another 1438; in the kingdom of Naples, Jan. 1764, was followed by a sickness till the plague carried off between 3 and 400,000 people; at Naples alone died 50,000.

FANS, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572; fans were in use in the time of Terence.

FARLEY Castle, Somersetshire, built before 1342.

FARMER (Richard), D.D., a learned and elegant scholar, born at Leicester, 1735, died 1797.

FARNHAM, Irish earldom, created 1785.

FARNHAM Castle, Surrey, built by Henry, King Stephen's brother.

FASTS established, 138. Fasting has been practised by most nations, from the remotest antiquity.

FAUCONBERG (Earldom of), created 1756.

FAUNTLEROY (Henry), a banker, was tried at the Old Bailey sessions for forgery, and found guilty, Oct. 30, 1824, and was executed opposite the debtors' door, Newgate, pursuant to his sentence, on the 30th of November following. The demeanour of the unhappy man was perfectly composed, and when he closed his eyes he appeared deeply absorbed in the contemplation of his awful situation.

FAUSTUS, or Faust John, one of the earliest printers, having first brought to France printed Bibles about 1465, imitating manuscripts, and the French not conceiving how he could multiply copies, threatened to prosecute him for sorcery. Hence "The Devil and Dr. Faustus." He died at Mentz.

FAUX (Guy), &c., executed for a plot, called gunpowder plot, intended to blow up king, lords, and commons, while sitting in the parliament-house, Jan. 31, 1606.

FENCING Schools in London prohibited, as introductory to duels, 1285.

FENNING (Elizabeth), who had been tried and convicted of poisoning the family of Mr. Turner, with whom she lived as servant, was executed pursuant to her sentence on the 26th of July, 1815; at the scaffold she solemnly declared her innocence. The trial and execution of this person caused an extraordinary sensation in the public mind, from a belief that she was innocent of the crime for which she suffered; the mob broke the windows, and committed other outrages against the prosecutor; and her funeral, which took place at St. George the Martyr's burial ground, upwards of 10,000 persons attended.

FENWICK (Sir John) beheaded early in 1697, for conspiring against the life of William III.

FERGUSON (Robert), the Scotch poet, died insane, 16th October, 1774, aged 24.

FERME-ORNEE, the first completed by Phil. Southcote, Esq., at Weybridge, about 1750.

FERRAR, Bishop of St. David's, burnt at Caermarthen for his religion, 1555.

FERRERS (Earldom of), created 1711.

FERRERS (Earl of), hanged at Tyburn for shooting his servant, 1760.

FEUDAL system took its rise in Italy, and was thence transferred to France and Germany; hereditary fiefs were frequent in France, 814; it was an old Gothic system, as appears from Tacitus. Feudal law introduced, 1070; this was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money and a stated number of soldiers, thus adopting the maxim, that all lands are holden of the crown. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI. about 1470; restored and limited by

Henry VII. 1495; abolished by statute 12 Car. II. 1662. A remnant of this law continued in the Highlands of Scotland so late as 1748.

FEVERSHAM of some note, 811; abbey (Cluniacs) built, 1147; Davington nunnery founded, 1153; town first chartered by Henry III.; *Maison Dieux*, founded by Henry III. school erected, 1582; Mr. Arden murdered, 1550; running at old wives Lees, established, 1628.

FEZ (Kingdom of), anciently Mauritania, conquered by the Saracens, 696.

FIELDING (Sir John), acting magistrate of Bow Street, died, September, 1780.

FIFE (Duncan, Earl of), murdered by the Abernethies, 1288.

FIFE, (Irish earldom of), created, 1759.

FIGURES, in Arithmetic, introduced into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia, 991; till then letters were used; the letters numeral were unknown among the earliest people. They were introduced in the times of barbarism and ignorance.

FINES originated from the mercenary disposition of the courts; all punishments anciently, before the use of money, being corporal.

FINLAND converted to Christianity, 1150.

FINLATER (Scots earldom of), created, 1637.

FIRE-ENGINES to draw water, invented 1663; those to extinguish fire invented by Heyden, a Dutch-man, 1699.

FIRE-SHIPS first introduced in the English navy, 1588.

FIRES (Great), in London.—The fire of London broke out where the Monument now stands, which destroyed, in the space of four days, eighty-nine churches, among which was the cathedral of St. Paul's, the City gates, the Exchange, Custom-house, Guildhall, Sion College, and many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, and 13,200 dwelling-houses; in all, 400 streets, &c. The ruins of the City were 436 acres, extending from the Tower along the Thames side to the Temple church, and from the north-east gate, along the City wall, to Holborn-bridge, or Fleet ditch. During the continuance of the fire, the king and the Duke of York, and many of the nobility and great ministers, used their utmost endeavours to prevent the spreading of it. They made the round of the fire usually twice a day; and for many hours together, on horseback and on foot, gave orders for pursuing the work, by commands, threatenings, desires, example, and good store of money, which the king himself distributed to the workmen; Sept. 2, 1666; it was supposed to be set on fire by the papists. At Battle-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749. In St. Katharine's, 1673, 1681, and 1734. In Cornhill, 1748, 1759, and 1765. In Gray's Inn, Feb. 7, 1680. In Inner Temple, 1717. At Limehouse, Dec. 1716. In Lincoln's Inn Square, June 27, 1752. Pantheon, Jan. 13, 1792. At Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765. In Southwark, 600 houses, 1676. In the Temple, Jan. 26, 1679. In Thames-street, Jan. 24, 1715. In Threadneedle-street, May, 1772. At Wapping, 1682. Opera-house burnt, June 17, 1789. The House of Lords and Commons destroyed by fire on the 16th of October, 1834; and on the 18th, the ruins were inspected by their majesties.

FIRE-WORKS (The invention of) is attributed to the Florentines and people of Sienna.

FIRST-FRUITS in early ages were offered by husbandmen, as grateful acknowledgments to the gods for plentiful crops. The tenths of many things are, by a very ancient and universal prescription, claimed by the gods. It was also customary for kings to receive a tenth portion of the property of their subjects, (Gen. 14, 18, 20.) First-fruits and tenths, a tax paid by the clergy, estimated by the rate made, 1253, but enlarged, as at present, 1292; it was a papal usurpation, introduced in the reigns of John and Henry III., and added to the crown revenue, 1534; granted by the queen for the augmentation of small livings, Feb. 7, 1704; this is called Queen Ann's bounty. Office established, 1503.

FISH first brought to London by land carriage, 1761.
FISHER, Bishop of Rochester, born 1458; beheaded (for denying the king's supremacy), June 22, 1535.

FISHERY (Herring), incorporated Oct. 11, 1750.

FITZGERALD (George Robert), Esq, hanged with others at Castlebar, Ireland, for murder, June 12th, 1716.

FITZGIBBON (Irish barony), erected 1789.

FITZHARRIS, hanged 1681, for a libel against the king.

FITZWILLIAM (Irish earldom of), created 1716.

FITZWILLIAM (Title of Viscount), created 1629.

FITZWILLIAM (Richard Viscount), of the kingdom of Ireland, died on the 4th February, 1816. His lordship had at his house at Richmond one of the most valuable collections of pictures in Europe; more than 10,000 proof prints by the first artists; a very extensive library, and a scarce and curious collection of the best ancient music, among which were the original virginal book of Queen Elizabeth, and many of the works of Handel, in the handwriting of that great master; he left his pictures to the University of Cambridge, and £100,000. stock to build a gallery to exhibit them.

FITZWILLIAM (Barony of), created 1746.

FIVE-MILE ACT passed, October 31st, 1665.

This act obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached, since the act of oblivion, unless they were travelling, under the penalty of £50.

FLAG. The present fashion was begun by the Saracens, on their seizing of Spain; before, they were square and stretched on cross pieces of wood like church banners.

FLAGELLANTS, who taught whipping necessary to salvation, arose 1260.

FLAMMOC, a Cornish lawyer, headed an insurrection, because they would not pay a tax; marched to London, was defeated in a battle at Blackheath, and executed, 1497.

FLAVA CÆSARIES, or the yellow locks of the Romans, was changed from dark brown hair, by washing it often with lye of wood-ashes; the women of the southern parts of Italy continue the custom now.

FLEET-MARKET opened, September, 1737.

FLEETS (East and West India), taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, August 9th, 1780.

FLETCHER (The Rev. Mr.), was suspended by the synod of the secession church of Scotland, from his functions as a minister, in consequence of his behaviour to Miss Dick, to whom he was under a contract of marriage, which he refused to perform, September 9th, 1824.

FLEURS DE LYS were anciently bundles of spears, designed to express the confederation of divers warlike people, who wished to free themselves from the yoke their neighbours were subject to; there were afterwards the Franks, the word *lys* or *ly* in Celtic, signifying *Franc*, a fee; so that the arms of France are properly the arms of the Franks.

FLINT CASTLE built, and the town chartered by Edward I. 1275.

FLORENCE, the order of St. Stephen, instituted, 1561.

FLORIDA, East and West, ceded to Spain, January 20th, 1783.

FLORIDA discovered, 1512; ceded to the British crown, 1763.

FLOWERS, art of preserving them in sand, discovered by Boeler, of Strasburg, 1633.

FLUTE (The), invented by Hyagnis of Phrygia, 1506 before Christ.

FLUXIONS, or differential method of, invented by Sir Isaac Newton, 1669; first published by Leibnitz, who is supposed to have invented them also, 1684.

FOLEY of Kidderminster (Barony of), created 1776.

Fontevrault Nuns (Order of), instituted at Fontevrault, Picardy, by Arbrisset, where he built an abbey soon after 1110; brought into England and settled at Non-Eaton, before 1161. These had but three houses.

FONTAINE LA, the French poet, died December, 1695.

FONTS instituted, 167, for baptism.

FOOD (Animal), permitted by God, 2357 before Christ.

FOOLS (Festival of), held in the cathedral at Paris, January 1st, and continued for 240 years, when all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed by the ecclesiastics, during the celebration of the mass, 1198; it originated at Constantinople, in the Greek church, about 990.

FOOTBALL was a manly diversion of the Romans.

FORBES, Scots barony, created before 1421.

FORBISHER'S Straits discovered, 1578.

FORD ABBEY, Devonshire, built 1142.

FOREST (New), made 1081, by William I. for his diversion, who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, and depopulated the country 30 miles round. At this time the forest laws took place, which were imported from the continent.

FORFEITURE of estates for treason took place among the Saxons.

FORGERY made capital, 1734.

FORMOSA, in China (The island of), taken from the Dutch by the Chinese, and the Dutch expelled about 1661; the Dutch had taken it from the Portuguese; overflowed by the sea and almost destroyed, May 22d, 1782.

Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, formerly the seat of William Beckford, Esq.; a residence, which for magnificence and variety is unrivalled in the west of England, perhaps not exceeded in the island; was purchased by Mr. Farquhar for £330,000. on the 20th November, 1822. On Dec. 21st, 1825, the tower of the abbey fell down, destroying in its descent the great hall, the whole of the octagon, and a great part of the galleries; no personal accident occurred, as Mr. Farquhar and his family resided in the east wing of the building.

FORRESS-STONE in Murray, Scotland, is supposed to have been erected in commemoration of the final expulsion of the Danes from that country, by Malcolm III. about 1060.

FORREST (John), burnt in Smithfield, for denying the supremacy, May 22d, 1538; aged 42.

FORT ST. DAVID, India, bought by the East India Company, 1686.

* **FOTHERGILL** (John), died 1780.

* John Fothergill, an eminent physician, was born at Carr-end in Yorkshire, in 1712, where his father, who was a quaker, resided upon a family estate. About 1728 he was put apprentice to an apothecary at Bradford, and thence proceeded to the University of Edinburgh. He took his degree of M.D. in 1736, and then came to London and entered as a pupil in St. Thomas's hospital. In 1740, he made a tour to the continent, and on his return devoted himself to his profession. In 1748, he greatly distinguished himself, by a publication entitled "An Account of the Sore Throat attended with Ulcers," which passed through several editions, and was translated into the French. He also supplied a monthly account of the weather, and diseases of London, to the Gentleman's Magazine, which is considered the parent of all statements of the kind. In 1754, he was nominated an honorary member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and in 1763 was admitted into the Royal Society of London. In 1762, he purchased an estate at Upton in Essex, and formed an excellent botanic garden, with hot-houses and green-houses to the extent of 260 feet. He acquired a

FOOTE (Miss), an actress, brought an action against Joseph Hayne, Esq. for breach of promise of marriage, when the jury returned a verdict of £3000 damages in favour of the plaintiff, Dec. 22d, 1824.

FORTESCUE, of Castle Hill (Earldom of), created, 1789.

FORTESCUE, of Credan, Irish barony, created 1746.

FORTIFICATION (The modern practice of), took place about 1500, though some authors trace it back almost to the beginning of the world; first treatise on, published by Albert Durer, 1527.

FORTROSE, Irish Viscount (Title of), created 1766.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE, Northamptonshire, built 1408.

FOUNDRY, the art of casting statues in brass is very ancient; it was practised in all its perfection among the Greeks; with us it was but little known before the 17th century; casting of guns took

place in 1338, and casting of bells before that of cannon.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL (The) was opened for the reception of all children under two months old, when 117 children were taken in, June 2d, 1756.

FOUNTAIN'S ABBEY (Cistercians), Yorkshire, founded 1132.

FOWEY, Cornwall, made a borough, 13 of Eliz.

FOX (George), founder of the Society of Friends, commonly called quakers, in consequence of their trembling mode of delivery; born at Drayton in Leicestershire in 1624, died 1690.

FOX (John), a learned English divine, better known as the compiler of "Fox's Book of Martyrs," was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1517; died in 1587, in his 70th year, much esteemed and lamented.

* **FOX** (Charles James), born January 13th, 1748; died September 15th, 1806.

large fortune, of which he made a most liberal use. On his own society he conferred great benefits, projecting and carrying into effect the institution of a large public school at Ackworth in Yorkshire. He was also the associate of Mr. Howard, in his attempt to alleviate the condition of poor prisoners. Dr. Fothergill was likewise zealous for the political interests of the country, and interfered to prevent that fatal breach with the American colonies which produced their final separation from the parent country. He died in 1780, in the 69th year of his age. His moral character is thus summed up by his friend Dr. Franklin, in a letter to Dr. Lettsom: "If we may estimate the goodness of a man by his disposition to do good, and his constant endeavours and success in doing it, I can hardly conceive that a better man has ever existed." His works, consisting of medical pieces and pamphlets, of two elegant pieces of biographical eulogy on Dr. Alexander Russel, and Peter Collinson, and of some political and miscellaneous essays and letters, were published, with memoirs of his life by Dr. Lettsom, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1784.—*Thompson's Mem. of Dr. Fothergill. Lettsom's Account of his Life.*

* **Charles James Fox**. This eminent statesman was the second son of Henry, first Lord Holland, so long the rival and opponent of Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, and whose political life and conduct as Paymaster-general of the Forces was at one time the subject of much animadversion. His son, Charles James, was born January 13th, 1748, and early became a peculiar favourite with his father; who perceiving indications of great capacity, mingled exceeding indulgence with the most careful attention to his education. He was sent in the first instance to Eton, whence he removed to Hertford College, Oxford, and his classical acquirements, according to the testimony of Dr. Warton, and as shown by his correspondence with Gilbert Wakefield, were very considerable. As his father intended him to rise in the political world, he procured him a seat for the borough of Midhurst in 1768, before he was of legal age, and in 1770, the same interest procured him the office of one of the lords of the Admiralty, which situation he resigned the next year, and was appointed a commissioner of the Treasury. Acting at this period under the influence of his father, who might be deemed a Tory, the parliamentary conduct of Mr. Fox led to little anticipation of his future career. He spoke and voted against Wilkes, and otherwise yielded to the fetters of party, but not so far as to preclude the natural ingenuousness of his disposition from displaying itself. Thus he warmly supported Sir William Meredith's bill, to give relief from subscription to the thirty-nine articles, and in several other respects asserted his independence. Whether this conduct rankled in the mind of Lord North, or that, as alleged, a coldness between them was simply produced by a difference of opinion in regard to the committal of Woodfall, the printer, for breach of privilege, it may now be difficult to determine; but after being a supporter of administration for six years, Mr. Fox was ejected in so cavalier a manner, that he was very naturally thrown into the foremost ranks of opposition. Happily for his consistency the adoption of the disastrous measures which terminated in the independence of the American colonies, enabled him to take this part without opposing any of the proceedings or policy which he had previously supported. During the whole of this eventful contest he spoke and voted in direct opposition to the ministerial system, and in conjunction with Burke, Barré, Dunning, and other eminent leaders, displayed the highest talents both as a statesman and orator. At the general election in 1780, he became a candidate for the representation of the city of Westminster, and succeeded, although opposed by the whole influence of the crown, a circumstance that necessarily much increased his political importance. On the final defeat of the weak and calamitous administration of Lord North, and the accession of that of the Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Fox obtained the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the nation was led to hope that a strong and effective cabinet was at length formed. The measures adopted in the first instance were of a nature to justify these expectations; contractors were excluded from seats in the House of Commons; custom and excise-officers were disqualified from voting at elections; the unconstitutional proceedings in relation to the Middlesex election were rescinded; a reform bill abolished a number of useless places; and a more liberal policy was adopted in regard to Ireland. The death of the Marquis of Rockingham in the midst of these promising appearances, suddenly divided the party, and on the Earl of Shelburne becoming First Lord of the Treasury, in preference to the Duke of Portland, Mr.



CHARLES JAMES FOX.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, Suffolk, erected in the time of the Saxons.

FRANCE, the country of the ancient Gauls; a colony of the Belgæ, from Germany, were permitted to settle in it, 200 before Christ. Conquered by the Romans, 25 before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi divided it amongst them, from 400 to 486. The Franks, from whom the French are derived, occupied part of Brabant, 130 years before the reign of Clovis. This is the only state in Europe that can boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the western empire. Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian king, 481. It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls. First origin of fiefs in this country, 584. The *Maires du Palais* introduced, 613. Charles Martel governed with absolute power, 721. Kings of France first consecrated, 752. Scots guards embodied 1270, they continued about the king till Henry II. The Gabel or duty on salt, commenced 1286. The assemblies called the States-General, first met 1302, and continued to 1614. Floral games instituted 1324. The English crown lost all its possessions in France, between 1341 and 1359. The king was taken prisoner by the English, 1356, in the reign of Edward the Black Prince. Two kings, two queens, two regents, two parliaments, and two universities of Paris, 1426.

The taillon tax established 1549. Francis I., taken prisoner by the imperialists, and carried into Spain, August, 1525; killed at a tilting match, 1559. The Duke of Guise and his party killed 60 Protestants, and wounded 200 in a quarrel at Vassy, Mar. 1st, 1562. This was the first blood spilt in the civil war. The Protestant religion tolerated; a civil war ensued, 1576. The French began to date from the birth of Christ, 1618; before, they reckoned from the creation. Navarre united to France, 1620. Queen Mother visited England, 1638. Frondeurs, a party name, took place in the minority of Louis XIV. 1648. Gens d'armes established about 1665. Law's banking scheme, something like the South-Sea bubble in England, took place, 1716; destroyed, 1720. Revolution, tithes abolished, privileges surrendered, and national assembly restored, and title of restorer of French liberty given to the king, July 14th, 1789. King fled and brought back, June, 1791; new constitution established, Sep. 1791. Declared war against the emperor, April 1792. Orders; the star, instituted by King John, 1352; St. Michael, by Louis XI. 1469; Holy Ghost by Henry III. 1579; Mount Carmel by Henry IV. 1607; St. Louis, by Louis XIV. 1693.

FRANCISCANS, an order of friars, founded by St. Francis, an Italian, 1182. They came into England, as supposed, in 1224, and settled at Coventry, 1234. They had 55 houses at the dissolution.

Fox retired in disgust, and soon after a union took place between his friends and those of Lord North, which, under the name of "The Coalition," was very justly deemed odious by the great mass of the people. Although this erroneous measure appears to have originated rather with Mr. Burke than Mr. Fox, the formal defence of it by the latter was not less earnest and ingenious. The spontaneous feelings of mankind are not however to be blunted by factitious theories and abstract arguments. That "measures and not men" are to be opposed, is very true as a maxim, but when ministers have been denounced as unfit for government for years together, and have actually proved themselves so, it is not for those who have been the foremost to drive them out of office to accompany them in again. The temporary success of this ill-judged party movement served only to render popular disgust the more general; and when on occasion of the famous India bill the dissatisfaction of the sovereign became apparent, the dismissal of the Coalition from office excited very general satisfaction. Indeed, the tide of popularity set at this time so strongly against Mr. Fox, that at the ensuing election nearly seventy of his friends lost their seats, and he had himself to enter into a strong and expensive contest for the representation of Westminster. Still, although in the new parliament Mr. Pitt had a decided majority, Mr. Fox headed a very strong opposition; and political questions were for some years contested with a display of talent on both sides, which the House of Commons had seldom previously exhibited. In 1788, Mr. Fox repaired to the continent, and was proceeding to Italy, when he was recalled by the king's illness, and the necessity of constituting a regency. The contest for the unrestricted right of the heir-apparent, which he warmly espoused, was marked by a great display of oratorical and logical talent on the part of the opposition, but both in and out of parliament the majority on this occasion was with Mr. Pitt. In 1790 and 1791, Mr. Fox regained a share of popularity by his opposition to wars with Spain and Russia, and also by his libel bill, regulating the rights of juries in criminal cases, and rendering them judges both of the law and the fact. On the breaking out of the French revolution, he, like many other friends to liberty, was disposed to regard it as likely to prove extremely beneficial. The contrary views of Mr. Burke, and other of his friends, and the extraordinary manner in which that warm and intolerant politician on that account publicly renounced his friendship, is one of the most striking incidents in parliamentary history. Possibly in regard to that great event they were both right and both wrong. It would be difficult to maintain at this time of day that the French nation has not been benefited by the revolution, and equally so to dispute the magnitude of its temporary sufferings and sacrifices. Mr. Burke was right as to immediate consequences, and Mr. Fox as to remote. The policy of the war that followed belongs to history; suffice it to say, that Mr. Fox firmly opposed the principle on which it commenced, and strenuously argued for peace on every occasion; and at the treaty of Amiens, in 1801, gave Mr. Addington, who concluded it, his support. When hostilities were renewed he also doubted of their necessity; but on becoming Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with the Grenville party, he acquiesced in its propriety. Coalitions were uniformly the wreck of this great man's popularity; and certain arrangements which it rendered necessary on the present occasion, and more especially that of making Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough a cabinet minister, were very unpalatable to the public. His political career was now however drawing towards the close; his health began rapidly to decline; symptoms of dropsy appeared; and in a few months after the death of Mr. Pitt, his great rival was laid in an almost contiguous grave. Mr. Fox died September 15, 1806, without pain, and almost without a struggle, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

FRANKING of letters first claimed, 1660; commenced, 1734. Before the year 1764, when the act passed to alter the mode of franking, the franked letters amounted annually to £170,700. The privilege abridged, 1784.

FRANKS (The), arose from a confederacy of the inhabitants of the lower Rhine and Weser, about 240; settled in Gaul, 277.

* **FRANKLIN** (Benjamin), born 1706; died 17th April, 1790.

* Benjamin Franklin, an American philosopher and statesman of great celebrity, was born at Boston in New England, in 1706. His family was originally from Ecton, in Northamptonshire, where his ancestors had for several years possessed a small freehold. His father removed to New England to avoid the persecution against non-conformists under Charles II., and followed the occupation of soap-boiler and tallow-chandler at Boston. The mother of Benjamin, a second wife, was a descendant of one of the first colonists of the province. The early indications which he gave of a love of literature and reading, induced his father, in the first instance, to destine him for the church; but rendered unable, by the burden of a large family, to supply sufficient funds, he was early taken from school and employed in the servile offices of the family trade. By this change he was severely mortified, and wished to go to sea, which his father opposed. Although in humble life, the latter possessed considerable information, with great solidity of understanding; and took great pains to form the minds of his children on the principles of good sense and moral rectitude. He also possessed books, although his library was scanty; and Franklin read many accounts of voyages and travels, and early went through a course of polemical divinity, which seems to have done any thing but settle his faith. He attributes, however, to a careful perusal of Defoe's Essay upon Projects, the bias which influenced the complexion of his future career. While thus unconsciously forming the outline of future character, an elder brother having set up a printing-office at Boston, he was articled to him as an apprentice; and he could not have been placed to a business better suited to his aptitude and disposition. He quickly rendered himself a proficient in the mechanical part of the profession, and eagerly seizing every opportunity to get at new books, was soon inspired with the ambition of authorship. He began by writing ballads and printing them; but a little wholesome ridicule on the part of his father, soon convinced him that his talent was not poetry. With characteristic assiduity he then studied the composition of prose, and to the success of his efforts in this direction he attributes much of his subsequent elevation to stations of importance. In the mean time he became a very dogmatical polemic, from which, by the perusal of a translation of Xenophon's Memorabilia, he was softened into a Socratic; and finally he argued himself into the scepticism which he seems to have retained, more or less, all the rest of his life. He, however, early obtained that dominion over his appetites which is so important a step in moral discipline, and to this power of self-denial much of his future prosperity may be attributed. His brother at length set up a newspaper, to which he ventured to send some pieces anonymously for insertion, which being accepted and much admired, he began to feel his abilities, and to become impatient under treatment which exhibited more of the master than relation. The result of these disagreements was a determination to clandestinely quit Boston, and seek his fortune in New York or Philadelphia. This event accordingly took place in his seventeenth year, and arriving in the latter place with scarcely a shilling in his pocket, and a penny roll in his hand, he obtained employment from a printer named Keimer, whose deranged affairs he soon put into better order. In Philadelphia he obtained the notice of Sir William Keith, the governor of the province, who urged him to set up for himself, and after an ineffectual application to his parents to assist him, the governor himself offered to supply the means, and proposed to him to make a voyage to England to acquire proper materials. Franklin gladly embraced this proposal, and arrived in England with his intimate friend, Ralph, subsequently a political writer of some eminence. Upon his reaching London he found himself entirely deceived in his promised letters of credit and recommendation from Governor Keith, and was therefore obliged to engage himself at a printing-house of eminence in Bartholomew Close. The conduct of Franklin in England seems to have been marked with his usual prudent economy; but both he and Ralph appear to have acted with some licence in other respects, the one forgetting a wife and child whom he had left in America, and the other his engagement to a Miss Read, whom he was to marry on his return. Franklin remained in England eighteen months, during which time he wrote a "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain," in answer to Wollaston's Religion of Nature. This work attracted some notice, and introduced him to Dr. Mandeville, author of the celebrated fable of the Bees. In 1726, he returned to Philadelphia in the capacity of clerk to Mr. Denham, a liberal-minded merchant, by whose death the connexion was dissolved in less than a year, and he became superintendent in the printing-office of his old employer, Keimer. In this situation he acquired general esteem, and was enabled to set up for himself, in partnership with one Meredith, a young man whose friends could advance a little money. Their success was immediate, although gradual, and was much ensured by a new paper, which the talents of Franklin, both as writer and printer, rendered immediately successful. In process of time Meredith, who disliked business, voluntarily withdrew, and Franklin was enabled by his friends to go on by himself, and unite the trade of a stationer. The remainder of his career as a tradesman was thriving and prosperous in a high degree; and in 1730, he ventured to marry Miss Read, then however a widow, or rather the nominal wife of a man from whom she had separated on discovering that he was previously the husband of another living wife. The subsequent history of Franklin relates no longer to the humble tradesman, but to the influential

FRANKFORT (Riot at), on the 3d April, 1833.

It was headed by the students, in the course of which, the guard-house was taken, and several persons, confined for political offences, liberated. In the conflict which took place between the military and the people, much blood was shed, and several lives lost; five soldiers were killed and twenty wounded; the loss of the students was greater, but not exactly ascertained.

FREEHOLDERS under the feudal policy, were obliged to serve the state, and this duty was considered so sacred, that they could not take holy orders, without leave of the sovereign.

FREEMASONS (Society of), took its rise from a set of foreigners, who called themselves Freemasons, from none being acquainted with the secrets of their order, but such as they admitted free among them. Their principal secret was construct-

politician and natural philosopher. Becoming in point of circumstances one of the leading persons in Philadelphia, the vigour of his capacity soon displayed itself in schemes for the advancement of the community of which he formed a part. The establishment of a public library was one of these useful projects; and in 1732 he published his "Poor Richard's Almanack," which became remarkable for a number of concise, pointed, prudential maxims, that were admirably calculated for the meridian in which it circulated. His political career commenced in 1736, when he was appointed clerk to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; and the next year he obtained the valuable office of postmaster-general of Philadelphia. In the French war in 1744, when it became necessary to secure the province against the enemy, Franklin proposed a plan of volunteer association, which was immediately signed by 1200 persons, and being circulated through the provinces, obtained 10,000 subscriptions, a circumstance meriting notice, as it first served to unfold to America the secret of her own strength. It was also about this time that he commenced those electrical experiments which have rendered his name so celebrated. His discoveries were communicated in three publications, entitled "New Experiments and Observations in Electricity, made at Philadelphia in America." They are conveyed in the form of letters to Mr. Collinson, the dates of which are from 1747 to 1757. A full account of his discoveries in reference to negative and positive electricity; his manner of charging the Leyden phial; and, above all, his brilliant demonstration of the identity of electric fire with that of lightning, will be found detailed at length in the "History of Electricity," by Dr. Priestley. As practical utility was, in the mind of Franklin, the ultimate object of all philosophical investigation, he immediately applied his discovery, by the invention of iron conductors, to the protection of buildings from lightning; and such was the reliance on his sagacity, they were immediately adopted by his countrymen generally. In 1747, he was elected representative for Philadelphia, to the general assembly of the province, and distinguished himself on the popular side, against the claims of the proprietary to an exemption from taxation. In 1750, his plan of an academy in Philadelphia was adopted, and he was also greatly instrumental in the formation of an hospital. In 1753, he was appointed to the important office of deputy postmaster-general of the British colonies; and in 1757, he sailed for London as agent for Pennsylvania, the assembly of which was engaged in warm disputes with the proprietary. Having carried his point against the latter, his success and reputation produced him similar appointments from other American provinces, and a forcible pamphlet written by him is thought to have led to the determination of acquiring Canada. In 1762 he returned to America, and received the thanks of the assembly of Pennsylvania for his services, and a handsome pecuniary recompense. In 1764, being defeated in his re-election by the influence of the proprietary, he again visited England as agent for Pennsylvania; and this being the period when the stamp-act produced so much commotion in America, he was heard at the bar of the House of Commons in respect to the disposition of his countrymen in regard to it. In 1766 and 1767 he visited Holland, Germany, and France, and met with a distinguished reception. The interception by Dr. Franklin of some letters from the governor and others of Massachusetts bay, to the British ministers, containing most unfavourable accounts of the conduct and intentions of the colonists, and recommending coercion, being published by the legislature of that state, produced a great sensation. On his attending the privy-council to present a petition for a change of governors, he was treated with so much virulence in relation to these letters by the then solicitor-general, Wedderburne, since chancellor and Earl of Rosslyn, that he appears never to have forgotten it; nor was the loss of his place of deputy postmaster-general of a nature to allay his resentment. Soon after the commencement of hostilities, in 1775, he returned to America, and when the question of a declaration of independence was started, was decidedly in its favour. He afterwards sat as president of the convention for settling a new government for Pennsylvania; and was soon after deputed to the court of France, where he brought about the treaty of alliance defensive and offensive in 1778, which produced an immediate war between France and England. He was also one of the commissioners who, on the part of the United States, signed the provisional treaty of peace in 1782, and the definitive treaty in 1783. In 1785, he was re-called from the high station which he had so well filled, and was chosen president of the supreme executive council. The high regard in which he was held by his fellow-citizens appeared in his being from time to time chosen president of various philanthropic societies; among which, one for the abolition of slavery, and another for the improvement of prisons, claimed much of his attention. In 1788 his increasing infirmities induced him to withdraw from public business altogether; and on the 17th of April, 1790, he closed his eventful life in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

ing of roofs, like that of King's College chapel, Cambridge, which they built. They are said to have introduced the art of building with stone in England, about 670; others say the institution is as early as the building of Solomon's Temple; excommunicated by the pope, September 23, 1738; their hall in London built, 1775.

FRESCO-PAINTING was known in China long before the Christian æra.

FRIENDLY ISLES discovered by Tasman, 1643; visited by Captain Cook, 1773.

FRITHESTOKE PRIORY, Devon, built 1222.

FROST, so great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; Mediterranean so frozen, that carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; again, 1234; one of 15 weeks, 1407; the Baltic was frozen over, 1426; again 1459, so that people travelled on the ice from Denmark to Lubec, Wismar, Rostock, and Stralsund; great one in England, from November 24th, to February 10th, 1434; one at Christmas, 1683; again, 1709; again, 1739 for nine weeks.

FRYTH (John Rev.) burnt for heresy in Smithfield, July 4th, 1533.

FULHAM BRIDGE built, 1727.

FULLING (The art of), invented by Nicias, a governor in Greece, in the time of the Romans.

FUNDS, a Florentine institution, 1344; first settled and adopted at the Revolution, 1689.

FUNERAL orations or sermons were customary among the Romans, and in use among the Greeks. Solon is supposed to be the first author of one. The custom of a led horse at state funerals took place, 1268; tax laid on funerals, 1783.

FURNESS ABBEY, Lancashire, founded, 1127.

FURNITURE was very heavy, and could not be readily moved, 1216.

FUSELI (Henry), R. A., a painter of the first eminence in his profession, and keeper of the Royal Academy, died on the 16th April, 1825, in the 86th year of his age.

GAGE (Barony of), created 1790.

GAIANITES, a sect that sprung from the Eutychians, took their name from Gaian, a bishop of Alexandria, in the 6th century, though they were of older standing. They denied that Christ after the hypostatic union was subject to human infirmities.

GAINSBOROUGH (Earldom of), created 1682.

GALLIES first used with three rowers to each car, 786 before Christ. They came from Corinth.

GALLILEO the astronomer died, January 1642.

GALLIPAGO ISLES discovered by Capt. Cowley, 1684.

GALLOWAY (Scots Earldom of), created 1623.

GALWAY COLLEGE, Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.

GALWAY (Title of), Irish Viscount, created in the year 1727.

GAMBIER (Admiral Lord), died on the 19th April, 1834.

GAME, first act for preserving it passed, 1496; present one, 1753. The game laws are peculiar to the northern part of Europe; they were never thought of by the Greeks or Romans. They were first occasioned by falconry, and therefore the heron is deemed game, it being the noblest bird the falcon could fly at; our present game law is a bastard slip from the forest laws. In the time of Charles I., no person shot flying; it was reckoned unfair: what is now called poaching was the gentleman's recreation. Licences for shooting established, 1784.

GAMING (Excessive), introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often a slave to the winner, and sold like other merchandize. The Turks never play for money.

GAMUT invented by Gui L'Arete, 1025, and the six notes, *ut, re, &c.* fixed by one Meurs, of Paris, from the first syllables of the several lines of a Latin hymn to St. John, 1133. *Ut releve miserum fatum, solitosque labores.* The Germans have drank to the six notes of music, since their establishment, for the reason assigned in the above-mentioned Latin line.

GARDENING (The æra of), in Queen Elizabeth's time; of modern English gardening, about 1700.

* **GARDNER** (Alan, Lord), born 1742, died 1810.

† **GARNERIN**, the French aéronaut, died, August 1823.

GARNET (Thomas), a jesuit, hanged at Tyburn for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, June 25th, 1608.

‡ **GARRICK** (David), an eminent actor, born 1706, died 20th January, 1779.

* Alan, Lord Gardner, a naval officer, was born at Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, April 12th, 1742, and at the age of thirteen became a midshipman. After passing through various promotions, in 1766 he was made post-captain in the *Preston*, of fifty guns, which he commanded on the Jamaica station. In 1782 he had the *Duke*, of ninety-eight guns, in which ship he first broke the French line on the 12th of April. In 1793 he was made rear-admiral, and appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Island station. After making an ineffectual attempt on Martinico, he returned home, and was then employed as rear-admiral of the white with Lord Howe, and so distinguished himself upon the 1st of June, that he was made a baronet and major-general of the marines. A dangerous mutiny breaking out in the fleet at Portsmouth, Admiral Gardner attempted to quell it, but using harsh means, the crew became so enraged against him, that it was with difficulty he escaped with life. In 1800 he was created an Irish peer, and in 1807 succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the command of the channel fleet, which his health obliged him soon to relinquish. He sat in three successive parliaments, and was finally made a British peer with the title of Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter. He died at Bath in 1809.—*Naval Chronicle*.

† Garnerin (——) a celebrated aéronaut, who, if not the most scientific, was at least one of the most daring and adventurous of the profession. He was the first man who made the experiment of descending in a parachute; a feat which he accomplished on the 21st of September, 1802, ascending from an inclosure in North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square. At the computed height of 4154 French feet, this intrepid "voyager through the fields of air," cut the rope which attached the car to the balloon, and descended safely in the fields near Kentish Town, the balloon falling next day near Farnham in Surry. M. Garnerin's death was occasioned by apoplexy in the Theatre du Jardin Beaujolin at Paris, August, 1823. Having the rope which sustained the curtain in his hand, by a sudden relaxation of his grasp, he allowed it to fall, when one of the weights struck him on the head, and he never recovered from the effects of the blow.—*Ann. Biog.*

‡ David Garrick, the most eminent actor ever produced by the English stage, was born at Hereford in 1706. His grandfather was a French refugee on account of the edict of Nantz; and his father, a captain in the army on half-pay, usually resided at Litchfield, where he married the daughter of one of the vicars of

GARTER (Order of), instituted April 23, 1340; altered 1552. Some say it owes its origin to Richard I.; its splendour to Edward III. The Duke of Richmond was the first knight that wore the riband over his shoulder, the Dutchess of Portsmouth, his mother, having thus put it on, and introduced him to his father, Charles II., who was so pleased with the conceit, that he commanded the knights to wear it so in future, April, 1681; before was worn round the neck, as old pictures shew. The number of knights increased, 1786.

GARTER King at Arms, created by Henry V.

GARTH (Sir Samuel), physician and poet, died June, 1718.

GASCONS established themselves in Gascony, about 593.

GAS-LIGHTS first introduced in Golden-lane, 14th August, 1807. The use of gas in streets and houses was brought into general practice in Pall Mall, London, in 1809. St. James's Park first lighted with gas, Feb. 23, 1821.

GATESHEAD Monastery, Durham, founded before 653.

GAUGING contrived, 1570; Anderson says about 1350.

GAUL (Ancient), comprehended all modern France, Alsace, and Lorraine, Savoy, Switzerland, the four Electorates of the Rhine, Liege, Luxembourg, Hainault, Flanders, and Brabant; successfully invaded by the Barbarians, 407.

GAUNT (John of), Duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III., married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, and after his death took the title of king, 1371. His children by his third wife Catherine Swineford, before marriage, were made legitimate by act of parliament. From him by this last wife descended King Henry VII. of England.

GAUNTLETS were not introduced until about the 13th century.

GAUZE, a manufacture known to, and of great value among the Romans, 14.

the cathedral. He was educated at the grammar-school of Litchfield, but was more distinguished for his sprightliness than attachment to literature; and he gave an early proof of his dramatic tendency by inducing his school-fellows to act the Recruiting Officer, in which he himself took the part of Serjeant Kite, being then only twelve years of age. As the circumstances of his father were narrow, he was sent to Lisbon upon the invitation of his uncle, a considerable wine-merchant in that capital. His stay at Lisbon was very short, and returning to Litchfield, he was placed under the celebrated Samuel Johnson, who had then undertaken to instruct a few youths in the belles-lettres. A love for the stage had however become firmly rooted in the mind of Garrick, and singular to say, his grave tutor was induced to accompany him in a speculative journey to the metropolis. This remarkable event took place in the years 1736-7, and at the recommendation of Mr. Gilbert Walmsley, Garrick was placed under the care of an eminent mathematician at Rochester, with a view of cultivating his general powers previously to his admission at the Temple. The death of his father however disturbed this arrangement, and having been left a legacy of £1000 by his uncle, he joined his brother, Peter Garrick, in the wine trade. This connexion was however soon dissolved, and in the summer of 1741 he gave entire sway to his long-repressed inclination, by joining Giffard's company at Ipswich, where, under the assumed name of Lyddal, he played a great variety of parts with uniform success. At this time the stages of the metropolis were but indifferently supplied with leading performers, so that when Giffard, who was manager of a theatre in Goodman's-fields, introduced his accomplished recruit there on the 19th of October, 1741, the effect was immediate and decisive. He judiciously chose the part of Richard III., which required not that dignity of person which he did not possess, while it gave him a scope for all the strong marking of character and changes of passion, in which his principal excellence consisted. He at the same time adopted a natural mode of recitation, which was a daring innovation on the part of a new performer, before audiences accustomed to the artificial declamation of the school which preceded him; but so favourably did this return to nature aid his facility of expression, that the effect was irresistible. The part of Richard was repeated for many successive nights, and the established theatres were deserted, and strings of carriages from the west end of the town thronged the streets of the city. The proprietors of the old theatres, alarmed at his success, threatened Giffard with a prosecution, as an infringer upon their patents, and Fleetwood drew Garrick over to Drury-lane. After finishing the winter season of 1742 at this theatre, he visited Dublin, where his reception was equally flattering. On his return he varied his characters by parts in genteel comedy, and even descended to the representation of almost absolute stupidity in that of Abel Drugger. Stage quarrels and a second visit to Dublin engrossed the interval until he became a manager in his own right; an event which took place in the spring of 1747. By acting at Covent-garden, he had reduced Drury-lane to such a state of inferiority that Lacy, the patentee, was glad to admit him a partner upon equal terms, Lacy assuming the care of the property and general economy, and Garrick the management of the stage. Under these auspices Drury-lane opened in 1747; on which occasion his old and constant friend Samuel Johnson, furnished the new manager with a celebrated prologue, one of the few which merit lasting preservation. This period formed an æra in the English stage, from which may be dated a comparative revival of Shakspeare, and a reform both in the conduct and licence of the drama, which is very honourable to the genius of the actor who effected it. In 1749, Garrick married Mademoiselle Violette, and the remainder of his theatrical career was a long and uninterrupted series of success and prosperity until its close. Although parsimonious, and occasionally too hasty in his intercourse with authors, he managed to keep on terms with the majority of the most respectable, and received from many of them an excess of incense which was but too acceptable. In 1763 he visited the continent, and on his return, after an absence of a year and a half, was received with excessive applause. He had written while an actor, his farces of "The Lying Valet," "Lethe," and "Miss in her Teens," and in 1766, he composed, jointly with Colman, the excellent comedy of "The Clandestine Marriage." The year 1769 was

GAY (John),* an eminent poet, died December, 1732, aged 45.
GAVESTON, the favourite of Edward II., put to death by the barons, July 1, 1312.
GAZETTES, so called from a small Italian piece of money, *Gazetta*, given to read them; introduced

in Venice, 1600; in France, 1631; in Leipsic, 1715; in Amsterdam, 1732; at the Hague, 1735; at Cologne, 1756; Courier of the Lower Rhine, 1764; the English Gazette first published at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665.

signalized by the famous Stratford Jubilee, a striking proof of his enthusiasm for Shakspeare. It occupied three days at Stratford, and its representation at the theatre lasted for ninety-two nights. After the death of Lacy in 1773 the sole management of the theatre devolved upon Garrick, who continued to fulfil the duties of that office until 1776, when he determined upon his final retreat, and sold his moiety of the theatre for £37,000. The last part which he performed was Don Felix in "The Wonder," for the benefit of the theatrical fund, an institution for the relief of decayed actors, the plan of which he perfected. At the conclusion of the play he addressed a brief farewell to the audience. The general feeling with which this was delivered and received, rendered it truly impressive, and few persons ever quitted the stage with plaudits so loud and unanimous. He did not long enjoy his opulent and well-earned repose, dying under a suppression of urine, the effects of which produced a stupor, on the 20th January, 1779. His remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, his funeral being attended by a numerous assemblage of rank and talent. His large fortune, after an ample provision for his widow, leaving no children, was divided among his relations. As an actor David Garrick seems never to have been surpassed for truth, nature, and variety and facility of expression, for which his countenance appears to have been admirably adapted. Expression, indeed, and the language of passion, formed his great strength, being equalled by many of his contemporaries in the enunciation of calm, sentimental, and poetical declamation. As a man his predominant fault was vanity, and a spirit of economy bordering on parsimony, a censure which Dr. Johnson would however occasionally dispute. His excessive love of praise necessarily made him unwilling to share it, and he is charged with endeavouring to keep down rising talents on this account. In his commerce with the great he was exceedingly happy, preserving sufficient freedom to make him a pleasing companion, without encroachment on either side; and his attention to decorum secured him the society of the most grave and dignified characters. His literary talents were respectable, but not superior: besides the pieces already mentioned, he is the author of some smart epigrams and jeux d'esprit; a great number of pleasant prologues and epilogues; a few dramatic interludes; and many judicious alterations of old plays.—*Davies's Life of Garrick. Ann. Reg.*

* John Gay, an eminent English poet, was born at or near Barnstaple, in 1688. He was descended from an ancient but reduced family, who after an education at the free-school at Barnstaple, apprenticed him to a silk-mercator in London. He showed, however, such a dislike to trade, that after a few years of negligent attendance, his indentures were cancelled by agreement, and he devoted himself henceforward to literature. In 1711, he published his "Rural Sports," which he dedicated to Pope, then a young poet like himself; which compliment introduced them to each other, and proved the foundation of a friendship which lasted for life. In 1712, the easy, improvident disposition of Gay being unfavourable to his pecuniary circumstances, he accepted the office of secretary to Anne, Dutchess of Monmouth, which probably being little more than nominal as to employment, left him at leisure to pay his court to the muses; and his pleasant mock-heroic poem, entitled "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London," was published in the same year. He also soon after engaged in dramatic writing. "The Mohocks," a tragi-comical farce, being attributed to his pen; which piece was followed by an unsuccessful comedy, entitled, "The Wife of Bath." In 1714, his able caricature of Ambrose Philips's system of pastoral was published, under the title of "The Shepherd's Week." This performance, which attracted considerable attention, was dedicated to Lord Bolingbroke, who, with the Tory party then in power, much befriended the poet. By their interest he was at length appointed secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, in his embassy to the Court of Hanover; but the death of the queen once more threw a cloud upon his rising prospects. In 1715 appeared his burlesque drama of "What d'ye Call it?" which was followed by a farce, in conjunction with Pope and Arbuthnot, called "Three Weeks after Marriage," which altogether failed. In 1720 he was encouraged by the countenance of the numerous friends whom his kind and amiable disposition had ensured (many of them possessing rank and fortune), to publish his poems by subscription; by which expedient he secured a thousand pounds, and a present of South-sea stock from secretary Craggs, and might have made his fortune, had he sold in time. This he could not be persuaded to do, and his consequent disappointment seriously affected his health. In 1723 he produced his tragedy of "The Captives;" and some instances of court favour encouraged him to employ himself in his well-known "Fables," written professedly for the instruction of the Duke of Cumberland, and published with a dedication to that prince in 1726. For this performance, which, while it falls short of La Fontaine, exhibits great ease in the mode of narration, and much lively and natural painting, he naturally expected a handsome reward, but was offered nothing better than the office of gentleman usher to the young Princess Louisa, which he declined as an indignity; and all the subsequent solicitations in his behalf were unattended to. Under this sense of disappointment, he composed his famous "Beggar's Opera," the notion which seems to have been afforded by Swift. It was first acted in 1727, at Lincoln's Inn Fields, having

GEE (Mr.) An extraordinary conspiracy to confine this gentleman having been entered into, John Heath, alias William Heath, alias Thomas Edwards, Peter Laccassiene, and Jeremiah Weedon were examined on the 20th May, 1834, and committed to Newgate to take their trial, for having by menaces and by force demanded from Mr. Gee the sum of £1,100, or £1,200 with intent to steal the same. The parties were accused of confining Mr. Gee in a house at which Edwards had requested him to call, where Mr. Gee was tied to prevent his escape, the place being so constructed as to prevent him from being heard if he called out for assistance; but from which, notwithstanding, he did effect his escape, and had the parties taken into custody. On the 7th July, the above persons were tried on two indictments for their conduct, and were acquitted at the Old Bailey, as the indictments could not be sustained; but they were held to bail for the assault; and on the 1st of August following, John Edwards and Jeremiah Weedon were found guilty at the Middlessex sessions of a conspiracy to imprison Mr. Gee, a solicitor; and Peter Laccassiene for an assault upon the same gentleman. Edwards was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate; and Weedon to one year's imprisonment in the house of correction. Maria Canning, who had also taken some part in their proceedings, was acquitted.

GELDING Cattle not used in Scotland, till after 1378.

GENERALISSIMO, a word invented in favour of John of Austria, brother and chief general to Philip II. of Spain, 1571.

GENESIS (The book of), contains a period of 2369 years, ending with the death of Joseph.

GENEVA, its republic founded, 1535; taken possession of by France and Sardinia, June 29th, 1782.

GENEVIEVE (Congregation of), commenced, 1618.

GENOA, formerly inhabited by the Ligurians; its republic founded, about 63 years before Christ; the present one 950; the first duke of, chosen 1337; republic restored to its liberties by Doria, September 12th, 1528; an attempt to seize it by conspiracy under Fiesco, which would have succeeded, had

not Fiesco been accidentally killed, 1547; bank failed, 1750.

GEOFFREY, Bishop of Norwich, put to death, 1210.

GEOGRAPHY, the Chaldeans and Egyptians, were the first persons who paid any particular attention to it, 1510 before Christ; brought into Europe by the Moors, about 1220.

GEOMETRY invented by the Egyptians; Josephus attributes it to the Hebrews, and others to Mercury.

GEORGE I. surnamed Guelph, second cousin of Queen Anne. The succession settled on his mother, 1700; created Duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5th, 1706; ascended the throne, August 1st, 1714; landed at Greenwich, September 18th, following; quarrelled with the Prince of Wales for his resenting the king's nomination of the Duke of Newcastle's standing sponsor for the prince's son, November, 1718; reconciled to the prince, June, 1720; buried his queen, November, 1726; died at Osnaburg, Sunday, June 11th, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67; and was succeeded by his son, George II.

GEORGE II. son of George I. by Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Zell, succeeded to the crown, June 15th, 1727; married his daughter Anne to the Prince of Orange, March 14th, 1734; quarrelled with the Prince of Wales for concealing the princess's pregnancy from him, 1737; reconciled to him, 1742; gave his daughter Louisa in marriage to Fred. V. K. of Denmark, 1743; died suddenly, October 25th, 1760, at Kensington, aged 77; buried, November 11th, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson George III.

GEORGE III. son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, born June 4th, 1738; succeeded his grandfather, George II. October 26th, 1760; made the judges independent, March, 1761; married Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburgh, September 8th, 1761; crowned September 22d following. His life attempted by Marg. Nicholson, a mad woman, 1785; afflicted with insanity, October 25th, 1788; Prince of Wales appointed regent, February, 1789; went to St. Paul's cathedral, April 23d, 1789. The present family being descended from James Ist's daughter, who was married to the King

been previously refused at Drury-lane. Its chief purpose was to ridicule the Italian opera, but the tact and spirit of the poet rendered it an unique performance; nor is it easy to define the mixture of nature, pathos, burlesque, and satire, which in the first instance formed its originality and attraction. Its moral tendency has been much impugned, both when it appeared and ever since; but it was obviously never Gay's intention to encourage the vices of one rank, because they took their rise in sources similar to those which produced the vices of another. His object was evidently rather to strip off the gilding by which selfishness and depravity in the higher grades are concealed from the view, not only of the world at large, but of the offending parties themselves. Be this as it may, the "Beggar's Opera," which ran for sixty-three successive nights, and transformed the actress who represented the heroine into a duchess, so offended the persons then in power, that the Lord Chamberlain refused to licence for performance a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment however rather served the author than otherwise, as it induced his friends and the party in opposition, to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to £1200, whereas the "Beggar's Opera" had gained him only £400. A farther benefit accrued in the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury, who took him into their house, and condescended to manage his pecuniary concerns. He was soon after seized with dejection of spirits, attributed to disappointment, but which possibly originated in habitual indolence, and a constitutional tendency to cholic. He enjoyed however intervals of ease, sufficient to enable him to compose his sonata of "Acis and Galatea," and the opera of "Achilles;" but being seized with an inflammation of the bowels, he died in December, 1732, at the age of forty-five. No man was more sincerely lamented by all who knew him; and his memory was honoured by interment in Westminster abbey, where his monument exhibits an epitaph by Pope, which evinces considerable affection and feeling. Swift and Arbuthnot also manifested great regard for him. As a man, Gay possessed too little energy of mind to support the independence which he affected, but he was eminently gifted with the gentle virtues which beget affection. As a poet he cannot be ranked in the first class, but he seldom fails to give pleasure; and among his smaller pieces his two ballads of "All in the Downs," and "Twas when the Seas were roaring," will ever be felt and admired. "The Beggar's Opera" may be deemed the finest of the ballad or modern comic operas, a species of praise that will be estimated according to the very different opinions formed of the merit of that species of entertainments. Gay's works are to be found in all collections. — *Bioq. Brit. Johnson's Poets. Spence's Anecdotes.*

of Bohemia, and James I. being the direct lineal descendant of Malcolm III. King of Scots, by Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, and Edgar Atheling being lineally descended from the immediate heir of Egbert, King of the West Saxons, though excluded from the throne by the usurper Harold II. it follows, that George III. is truly descended from the ancient Saxon kings. He died January 29th, 1820; and on the 17th February his remains were interred with great funeral pomp in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He had reigned 59¼ years, the longest and most interesting in the English annals.

GEORGE IV. The eldest son of George III., was born August 12th, 1762, and succeeded to the throne of his father on Sunday the 30th January, 1825; proclaimed in London on the following day. This prince married April 8th, 1795, his cousin Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, by whom he had one daughter, Charlotte Caroline Augusta. In this amiable, interesting, and inestimable princess, the hopes of the British nation were mournfully disappointed by her unexpected demise on the 6th November, 1817, in the 22d year of her age. She was born on the 27th January, 1796, and married on the 2d May, 1816, to his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. Owing to the illness of George III., the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent on the 6th February, 1811. George IV. died June 26th, 1830.

GEORGIA (Colony of) established by charter, 1732; settled, 1733; expedition against St. Augustine, 1740.

GERMANY, from *Germann*, or warlike man, being anciently divided into several independent states, made no figure in history till 25 years before Christ, when the people withstood the power of the Romans, and expelled them in 290. The greatest part conquered by the Huns from China, 432, but not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, 802: he was the first emperor, and added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were in him united. It was called *Allemania*, from *Alleman*, *i.e.* in German, "Every Man," denoting that all nations were welcome there. Dukes being at this time made governors of those provinces they claimed a right to them; and hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany. Lewis I., Charlemagne's son, was the first king that made this empire independent, 814. It continued united to the crown of France, till 841; Charles III. was the first that added the year of our Lord to the year of his reign, 879. Conrad I. was the first elected emperor, 912. The emperor assumed the title of King of the Romans, 1002. To bring in their sons successors, the emperors, in their life-time, politically got them elected kings of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so elected, 1054. The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths, by the princes and great men. The Emperor Philip murdered, 1208. Nine electors first appointed to choose an emperor, 1258. Lewis V. made the empire independent on

the Holy See, Aug. 8, 1338. Golden Bull, relating to the election of the emperors, established by Charles IV. of Germany, 1357: this reduced the number of electors to seven. To get his son elected King of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector 100,000 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376; the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in possession of them. Charles V., born 1500; visited England, 1522; resigned his crown to his brother, 1556, and turned monk, 1558. A reformation took place in the empire, and an eighth elector added, 1648. The peace of Carlowitz, when the bounds of the German and Eastern empires were settled, 1698. A ninth elector, that of Brunswick, created 1692. Emperor Joseph II. died Feb. 1790. Orders of St. Anthony, in Hainault, founded, 1382; of St. Hubert, in Juliers, 1473; of St. Michael, 1618.

GERMANS first mentioned in history, 214.

GERVIS Abbey (Cistercians), Yorkshire, founded, 1145.

GHEENT founded by Julius Cæsar.

* **GIBBS** (Sir Vicary), died February, 1820.

GIBRALTAR first known by the name of Mons Calpe, and so called till 713; taken from the Infidels, 1310; besieged by the King of Grenada, 1316; again by the Moors, when the Spaniards were starved into a surrender, June, 1332; the Spaniards besieged it again the same month, but without success; besieged again by the Spaniards for nine months, 1349, but without success; taken by the King of Grenada, 1410; surrendered to the Emperor of Fez, 1411; besieged again by the Spaniards, 1438; again, and taken, 1462, since which the Christians have held it; taken by the English, under Sir George Rooke, July 24, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 27, 1727; again May, 1731; again July, 1781 to 1783.

GIFFORD (John), an historical and political writer, was born, 1758; died at Bromley, in Kent, March 6, 1818.

GILBERTINES, an order of Canons, instituted by St. Gilbert, at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, 1148. At the dissolution they had 25 houses.

GILDING with Leaf Gold (The art of) known to the Romans soon after the destruction of Carthage; gilding and silvering of metals were also practised by them.

GILLINGWOOD, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.

GIMLET invented by Dedalus.

GIN Act passed, July 24, 1737; 17,000 gin-shops suppressed in London, 1750.

GIPSIES, or Egyptians, called in France Bohemians, in Italy Zingani, in Germany, Zigeuner, a peculiar race of people; made their appearance first in Germany, about 1517; having quitted Egypt when conquered by Selim I.; banished from France, 1560; from Spain, 1591, and all parts of Europe; the first statute that passed against them here, was in 1530.

GLADIATORS (The Combats of) were first used at Rome at funerals only, 263 before Christ, where prisoners were obliged to assume that profession, and fight before the tombs of great men, in imitation of the barbarous custom of the Greeks, of

* Sir Vicary Gibbs, a clever English lawyer, born in 1752, at Exeter, in which city his father practised as a surgeon. He proceeded in due course from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, on the royal foundation, and in 1772, obtained a Craven scholarship. Entering himself of Lincoln's Inn, he contracted an intimate acquaintance there with Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, whose countenance and support tended mainly to his future advancement in the profession of the law. He succeeded Mr. Burke in the recordership of the city of Bristol, and was soon distinguished as an eloquent pleader and an able advocate. His subsequent exertion on the trials of Hardy, Tooke, Thelwall, &c., ranked him still higher in his profession. He obtained a silk gown, and proceeded rapidly through the different situations of Chief Justice of Chester, Solicitor and Attorney-General (on accepting which last office he was knighted), till being raised to the bench as a puisne judge, he was finally elevated to the dignity of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs filled this important post about four years, when his advanced age and increasing infirmities induced him to resign. He survived his retirement from public life about two years, and died in the month of February, 1820.—*Gent. Mag.*



Oliver Goldsmith



- sacrificing captives at the tombs of their heroes. It afterwards became a custom to purchase prisoners and slaves, have them instructed in the use of arms, and exhibit them in particular festivals. The first of this kind was in 213 before Christ, they frequently fought till one died; the custom abolished, 500.
- GLANDORE**, Irish Earldom, created 1776.
- GLASGOW** Cathedral founded 1136; castle (great tower of), built, 1426; university founded, 1450; theatre burnt, May 6th, 1780.
- GLASGOW** (Scots Earldom of), created 1703.
- GLASS**, we hear of as early as Aristophanes; it was first worked at Sidon in Syria; some panes of a glass, it was said, were found in a window at Pompeii; this was buried by an earthquake in 79; of course window glass was in fashion then. The Romans had the art of melting and blowing glass, making bottles and drinking glasses. The Chinese were acquainted with the art of making glass from flints, so early as the beginning of the third century. Art of making, brought to England from France, 1664; cast plate, blown plate (art of), discovered by chance, 1174; first made here into bottles, &c. 1557; making of looking-glass plates first set on foot in France, 1605; first plate-glass manufactory at Lambeth, introduced from Venice, by the Duke of Buckingham, 1674; casting looking-glass plates, the invention of Thevart, a Frenchman, 1688; glass made from minium and flint by Zisher, at Wittemburg, 1758; glass tax established 1746; additional duty laid on, 1777.
- GLASS** (Painting on), the first notion of which is said to be given by a French painter at Marseilles, when Julius II. was pope, 1503; but Albert Durer, who died 1528, and Lucas of Leyden, who died 1533, were the first that carried it to any height; however we have a record of glass-painting so early as the 20th of Henry III., and some assert, that the first glass painted here was in John's reign.
- GLASSES** (Musical), the art of producing sound from them, by rubbing the rims, was long known to the Germans, but revived by Dr. Franklin, 1670.
- GLASTONBURY** Church, the first Christian church in Britain, built, as supposed, by Joseph of Arimathea, about 60; abbey (Benedictines) founded 300, some say about 597; rebuilt, 1120; town chartered 1705.
- GLEASTON CASTLE**, Lancashire, built 1340.
- GLENCAIRN** (Scots Earldom of), created 1488.
- GLOUCESTER**, once a Roman colony, built by Arviragus, 47; abbey founded 700; burnt 1102; again, 1122; city incorporated by Henry III.; made a bishopric and city, 1541; last charter granted, 1672.
- GLOUCESTER** (Duke of), uncle to Richard II. smothered at Calais between two feather beds, February 28th, 1397.
- GLOUCESTER** (Humphrey, Duke of), third son to Henry IV., and uncle to Henry VI., imprisoned and murdered by the queen's party, February 28th, 1447.
- GLOUCESTER** (Richard Duke of), brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward, Prince of Wales, 1471; put the Duke of Clarence to death, February 18th, 1478; made protector of England, 1483; ordered his two nephews, Edward V. and his brother, to be murdered; and elected king, June 20th following.
- GLOUCESTER** (Duke of), son to Queen Anne, died of fever, July 29th, 1700, aged 11.
- GLORIA PATRI** added to the Psalms, by Pope Damasus, about 366.
- GLOVES** embroidered and perfumed, introduced here by Edward, Earl of Oxford, in Elizabeth's reign; the custom in bargains of giving servants money for a pair of gloves, is derived from the ancient practice in eastern nations, of giving the stewards gloves as a fee on the transfer of land, or giving the purchaser a glove by way of investiture; hence also the ceremony of throwing a glove by way of challenge; a duty laid on them, 1785.
- GNOSTICS**, a philosophising sect of Christians, that ridiculed the history of Moses, &c., arose in the 2d century, flourished in the 3d, and were suppressed in the 4th or 5th. The Manichæans were a branch of this sect.
- GOBELIN** Manufactory for tapestry, &c. at Paris, established by Colbert, 1667, in the house where Gobelin the noted dyer resided.
- GODESTOW** Nunnery (Benedictines), Oxfordshire, first consecrated, 1138.
- GODS** (Fabulous) of the ancients, were no other than deified heroes.
- GODFATHERS** and Godmothers forbidden to marry, 721.
- GODMANCHESTER**, Hants, chartered by James I.
- GODOLPHIN**, of Helston (Barony of), created, 1735.
- GODWIN** (Earl), invaded England, 1052, and murdered Alfred; choked at table with the king, in protesting his innocence, 1053.
- GOLD** first coined in England, 1257.
- GOLDEN** Age, when all men were upon an equality, during the reign of Saturn, who was a king of the Aborigines.
- GOLDEN** Angel (Order of), founded before 486; restored, 1191.
- GOLD-FISH** first brought into England about 1691, but not generally known till 1728.
- GOLDSMITH** (Dr. Oliver), born 1731, died April, 1771. His poem "The Deserted Village," his novel "The Vicar of Wakefield" are universally admired, and many other productions of his pen deserve approbation.
- GOOD-HOPE** (Cape of), discovered by the Portuguese, 1487; first doubled, by Vasca-di-Gama, 1497; ditto, by the English, 1591; taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese, and a colony established, 1653.
- GOODIER** (Captain), hanged for the murder of his brother, Sir Dinely, January, 1741.
- GOODWIN-SANDS**, formed by the sea overflowing 4000 acres of Earl Goodwin's, in Kent, 1100.
- GORDIAN KNOT** (The), a knot of the thongs in the waggon of Gordius, who was elected King of Phrygia, from driving a waggon, and which he afterwards deposited in the temple of Jupiter. Whoever loosed this knot, whose ends were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be emperor of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot till he found the ends, and thus in a military sense, interpreted the oracle, 330 before Christ.
- GORDON** (Scots Duke of), created 1684.
- * **GORDON** (Lord George), died in Newgate, November 1st, 1793.
- GORÉE** Island taken by the English, 1663; retaken by the Dutch, 1665; subdued by the French, 1677;

* Hon. George Gordon, called by courtesy, Lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, in Scotland, and was born in 1750. He entered when young into the navy, but left the service during the American war, in consequence of a dispute with Lord Sanwich relative to promotion. He then became a member of the House of Commons, where he sat during several sessions for the borough of Ludgershal. His parliamentary conduct was marked by a certain degree of that eccentricity which became but too conspicuous in his subsequent behaviour; but he displayed no deficiency of wit or talent, often animadverting with great freedom on the proceedings of the ministers and their opponents. At length in 1780, a bill having been introduced into the house for the relief of Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, he collected a vast mob, consisting of the members of a Protestant association and the rabble of the metropolis, at the head of whom he marched in procession to the House of Commons, to present a

- taken by the English, 1758; restored to the French, 1763; taken by the English, but restored to France at the peace, 1783.
- GOSFORD**, of Market-hill, Irish viscount, created 1785.
- GOSPEL**, persons ordered to stand when read, by Pope Anastasius, 599.
- GOTHAM** (History of the wise men of) was, in the reign of Henry VIII. accounted a book of wit, and alluded to certain sports and customs, by which the people of Gotham in Lincolnshire held their lands. The histories of Reynard the Fox, Tom Thumb, &c., were then in great estimation.
- GOTHS** (The), who inhabited all the country from the Baltic to the Euxine seas; first mentioned as invading the Romans, 250; waged war with them, 366, from which time may be derived the fall of the Roman empire. The whole nation, a million in number, through fear of the Huns, removed with the leave of the Emperor Valens, to the waste lands in Thrace, 376. Rebelled against the Romans, 377, and were quelled; being afterwards attacked by Valens, the Roman army was cut to pieces, and the emperor killed. The Gothic youths massacred, 378. The Goths capitulated with, and submitted to the Romans, October 3d, 382. Goths embraced Christianity, 400. Pillaged Rome, and massacred the inhabitants, 410. Took possession of Spain, 411, which they kept till 713, when they were driven out by the Saracens. Slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.
- GOWN** and Cassock, present one, not worn before the reign of Charles II.
- GOWRIE** (Earl of), beheaded for conspiring against James II. of Scotland, 1584; the earl, his son, and Alexander Ruthven, his brother, conspired against the life of James VI. of Scotland, at Perth, and had nearly effected their design, but were slain in the attempt, August 5th, 1600.
- GRACE** before and after meat, is a very ancient practice that obtained both in the heathen and Christian worlds.
- GRACE DIEU** Nunnery, Leicester, built 1151.
- GRAFTON** (Dukedom of) created 1675.
- GRAHAM** of Belford (Earldom of) created 1722.
- GRAHAM** (Sir David) beheaded for conspiring against James VI. of Scotland, January 1593.
- GRÆME'S** Dyke, a breach in the wall, between the Forth and Clyde, made by Græme, an ancestor of the Montrose family, 420.
- GRAMMARIANS**, first regular ones, flourished 276 before Christ.
- GRANADA** (Kingdom of) conquered by the Moors, 715; the last Moorish prince was Abouabdoulah, who was conquered by the Castilians, 1492.
- GRANBY** (Marquis of) died the 18th of October, 1770.
- GRANARD** (Irish Earldom of) created, 1684.
- GRAND CAIRO** built by the Saracens.
- GRANDIER** burnt at Loudon, France, for witchcraft, 1634.
- GRANDISON** (Irish Earldom of) created 1767.
- GRANDMONTINES** (Order of) instituted at Limosin, by a gentleman of Auvergne, about 1076; brought into England under Henry I. They had but three houses.
- GRANGE** (The Laird of), governor of Edinburgh, hanged with others, 1573.
- GRANTHAM** (Barony of) created 1861.
- GRANTLEY**, of Markenfield (Barony of), created 1782.
- GRANVILLE** (Earldom of) created 1714.
- GRATTON** (Henry), Esq., a distinguished Irish patriot, and an eloquent and able statesman, died in London, June 4th, 1820, in his 74th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the graves of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox.
- GRAVESEND** chartered by Queen Elizabeth; burnt 1727. New Pier, erected by the Corporation, opened July 29th, 1834.
- GRAVITY** (The Laws of) discovered by Galileo.
- GRAY**, Scots barony, created 1347.
- GRAY'S INN**, London, built 1687.
- * **GRAY** (Thomas), poet, died 30th July, 1771.

petition against the proposed measure. The dreadful riot which ensued, and which was not suppressed till after the destruction of many Catholic chapels and dwellings, the prison of Newgate, and the house of the chief-justice, Lord Mansfield, led to the arrest of Lord George Gordon, and his trial on the charge of high treason; but no evidence being adduced of treasonable design, he was acquitted, though the magnitude of the mischief which his imprudence had occasioned, rendered him the object of apprehension as an insane and dangerous enthusiast. His future conduct was little calculated to efface such impressions. In May, 1786, he was excommunicated for refusing to come forward as a witness in a court of law. He then published a "Letter from Lord G. Gordon to the Attorney-General of England, in which the motives of his Lordship's public Conduct from the beginning of 1780 to the present Time are vindicated," 1787, 8vo. In the beginning of 1788, having been twice convicted of libelling the French ambassador, the Queen of France, and the criminal justice of this country, he retired to Holland, but he was arrested, sent home, and committed to Newgate, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died November 1st, 1793, disturbed in his last moments by the knowledge that he could not be buried among the Jews, of whose religion he had become a zealous professor during his imprisonment.—*Ann. Reg.*

* Thomas Gray, a distinguished English poet, was the son of a money-scrivener in the city of London, where he was born in 1716. Being an only child, he was regularly educated and sent to Eton, where he laid the foundation of his future intimacy with Horace Walpole and Richard West. In 1734, he removed to Cambridge as a student of St. Peterhouse, where he early obtained some reputation for literature and poetry. He quitted college in 1738, and entered himself at the Inner Temple, with a view of studying law, but was easily induced to accept the invitation of Mr. Walpole to accompany him in his tour of Europe, towards the close of which they separated, in consequence of some disagreement, and Gray, with his moderate resources, finished the expedition by himself and returned to England in 1741. His father soon after died, and leaving a very small property behind him, Mr. Gray wholly resigned the expensive cultivation of the law, and returned to academic retirement at Cambridge. Here he occupied himself several years in laying literary schemes and plans of magnitude, which he often admirably commenced, but uniformly wanted energy to mature. So slow was he to publish, that it was not until 1747 that his "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College," made its appearance before the public, and it was only in consequence of the printing of a surreptitious copy, that in 1751 he published his "Elegy, written in a Country Church-yard." This poem, which was sent into the world without the author's name, quickly ran through eleven editions, was translated into Latin verse, and has secured lasting popularity. In 1757, on

GRECIAN Monarchy, commenced by Alexander the Great's victory over Darius, the last Persian monarch, 329 before Christ; empire began under Nicephorus, Emperor of the East, 811; ended 1453.

GREECE (The sacred war of) begun, 356 before Christ.

GREEK Church separated from the Latin, 1050.

GREEK marks of accent first used by Aristophanes Byzantius, about 200 before Christ; study of Greek introduced into France, 1473; into England by William Groceyn, 1491.

GREEKS (The) descended from Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and originally from Javan, son of Japhet, and grandson of Noah; the famous retreat of 10,000 from Babylon, under Xenophon, 401 before Christ; origin of their schism, 860.

GREEN Castle, Carnarvonshire, built 1138.

GREEN (Colour of Saxon) discovered by Barth, 1744.

GREENLAND first discovered by the Norwegians, and settled by them, 837; converted to Christianity, 996; this colony subsisted till about 1348, when a disease, called the black-death, cut them entirely off. Company established, 1692; colonized by the Danes, 1728.

GREENWICH Observatory built 1676; hospital endowed, 1694; burnt, Jan. 2, 1779.

GREGG executed for high treason, 1708.

GREGORIAN Codex published 290.

GRENADES taken by the French, 1779; suffered greatly in a storm, Oct. 10, 1780; restored to England, Jan. 1783.

GRENADIERS (soldiers) armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established first in France, 1667; introduced into England, 1685.

GRENVILLE (Barony of) created 1790.

GRESHAM College, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1581, who died 1578; taken down 1771, and the Excise-office built on the spot, 1774.

GREY (Lady Elizabeth), daughter of Sir Richard Wideville, and the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, on the death of Sir John Grey, married Edward IV., 1464; consented to marry Richard III., 1484.

GREY (Lady Jane), the great grand-daughter of Henry VII., and second cousin to Elizabeth; married to Lord Guildford Dudley, 1553; proclaimed Queen of England on the death of Edward VI., July 9th, the same year; but resigned the crown to Mary, ten days after; beheaded for high treason in the Tower, Feb. 12th, 1554, aged 17.

GREY (Marquisate of) created 1740.

GREY de Wilton (Barony of) created 1784.

GRIFFIN, Prince of Wales, who had been taken and confined in the Tower, attempting to escape by the window, fell, and broke his neck, 1244.

GRIMSTON (Title of), Irish Viscount, created 1719.

GRISLER, the Austrian governor, shot by William Tell, which laid the foundation of Swiss liberty, 1375. The Swiss state was then a province of Germany, and governed by prefects, but the Cantons having been treated with great rigour by the emperor, Ury, Schweitz, and Underwalt, threw off their yoke, and entered into a con-

federacy to support their freedom for ten years; this led the way to others doing the same.

GRIST-MILLS (The invention of the Irish), 214.

GROATS and Half-groats were the largest silver coins, 1351.

GROG, the sea term for rum and water, arose from Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it on board a ship; he was called old Grog, from wearing a grogram coat in bad weather. This was the admiral that took Portobello.

GRONVILLE and Caius College, Cambridge, founded by De Gronville, 348. (Twenty-six fellows.)

GROSVENOR (Earldom of) created 1784.

GROTESQUE (The) invented by Antiphiles, the Egyptian painter, who flourished 336 before Christ.

GROVES, a kind of religion attributed to them by the heathens, in very early ages, Deut. xvi. 21, introduced into Greece from Phœnicia by Cadmus.

GUADALOUPE discovered by Columbus, 1493; taken from the French by the English, 1759; almost destroyed by a hurricane, when great numbers perished, Oct. 11, 1780.

GUARDS (Three regiments of) first raised, 1650.

GUELFS and Gibbelins, party names from Hiewelf and Heigibelin, names of towns, two watch-words given by opposite armies, during the civil wars in Germany, 1140; began in Italy, 1154; the Guelfs were for the pope, the Gibbelins for the emperor; 100,000 Guelfs were slain in Italy, in opposition to the empire of Germany, 1319.

GUERNSEY reduced, 1339.

GUIENNE. The French made themselves masters of all this province, except Galais; after its being in the possession of the English 300 years, April, 1451.

GUILDFORD Castle built before the conquest; town chartered by Henry I. and VII., free-school established, 1551; canal to Weybridge began, 1650, on which were erected the first locks in England.

GUILDFORD (Earldom of) created 1752.

GUILDHALL, London, built 1416; Council Chamber, 1425; the front and porch, 1431; burnt, 1666; repaired 1669; beautified 1762; front rebuilt 1789.

GUINEA (Coast of) discovered by the Portuguese, 1482.

GUINEAS current for 30s., 1688; reduced to 21s. 1717.

GUNNERY (The invention of) is given to the Italians before 1537.

GUNPOWDER (The invention of) is ascribed to one Swartz of Cologne, 1400; some say the Chinese knew the secret long before; first made in England, 1561.

GUNPOWDER-PLOT discovered, November 5, 1605.

GUNS (Small) invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378; brought into use by the Venetians, 1382; casting of great ones invented before 1338; first used at the battle of Cressy, 1346; first used in England, at the siege of Berwick, 1405; first cast in England, 1544; used in shipping by the Venetians, about 1539; before they were only used to batter walls.

the death of Cibber, the office of laureate was offered to Mr. Gray, who declined it, and the same year published his two principal odes, "On the Progress of Poesy," and "The Bard," which, although little calculated to attract the many, tended materially to exalt his poetic character. In 1759 he removed to London, where he resided for three years, in the vicinity of the British Museum; and in 1769, took a journey in Scotland, and was introduced to the most eminent men of literature of that country. In 1768 the Duke of Grafton presented him with the professorship of modern history at Cambridge, in consequence of which he wrote the "Ode for Music," for the installation of that nobleman as Chancellor of the University the following year. It was the intention of Gray to do something more than his predecessors, who had made the office a sinecure, although affording a salary of £300. per annum; but his health soon after declining, he proceeded no farther than to sketch a plan for his inauguration speech. He died of the gout in his stomach, on the 30th of July, 1771, in his fifty-fifth year, and was buried with his mother in the church-yard of Stoke Poges, in Buckinghamshire. II

* GUY (Thomas), died December, 1724.

GYMNASTIC Games instituted at Eleusis, 1326 before Christ.

GYRWI, or Jarrow monastery, Durham, founded about 684.

GYSBURG Priory, Yorkshire, founded 1119.

HABEAS Corpus Act passed, May 27th, 1679; bill ordered to suspend it, July 1715; again, October 1722; again, October 1745; again, April 1746; again November 1746; again 1779.

HABINGTON (William), poet and historian, born 1605, died 1654.

HABIT (The ecclesiastical), began to be distinguished from the lay habit, about the time of Gregory the Great, in the sixth century.

HACKENDOWN Banks, Kent, formed, 853.

HACKMAN (Rev. Mr.), hanged for the murder of Miss Ray, April 19th, 1779. He shot her through jealousy.

HACKNEY Coach Fares, London, increased 1786.

HADDINGTON (Scots Earldom of) created 1619.

HADLEY Castle, Essex, built before Henry III.

HAGHMON Priory (Augustines), Salop, built, 1100.

HAIR (Long), among the ancient Gauls was esteemed a peculiar honour; hence the appellation *Gallia Comata*; but afterwards it was held so odious, that there is a canon still extant of 1096, importing, that such as wore long hair should be excluded church whilst living, and not be prayed for when dead. False hair was worn by the Greeks and Romans. Among the Goths, cutting off the hair was considered a disgrace; no person shaven could reign.

HALBERD (The), is the Gothic battle-axe, with a long handle.

HALES Abbey (Cistercians), Gloucestershire, built 1246.

HALES OWEN Abbey, Shropshire, of the Præmonstratensian order, founded by John, 1204.

HALKERTON (Scots barony), created 1647.

HALL (The Rev. Robert), an eminent dissenting preacher, born 1764, at Arinsby, in Lincolnshire, and died February 21st, 1831; he was one of the most eloquent divines of his time.

HALLIFAX, woollen manufactory established there in Henry VIIIth's time.

HALLING House, Kent, built before 1183.

HALSEWELL East-Indiaman foundered off Portland, when the captain and 126 perished, January 6th, 1786.

HAMBURGH Company first incorporated in England, though under another name, 1296.

HAMLET'S Tomb was a barrow or mount raised over his grave. The field in Jutland, where he was buried, is to this day called *Amtel's-hede*.

HAMILTON Cathedral, Scotland, founded 1451.

HAMILTON (Duke of), Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel, beheaded for taking part with Charles I. in the civil wars, March 9th, 1649.

HAMILTON (Duke of) and Lord Mohun, killed in a duel in Hyde Park, November 15th, 1712.

† HAMPDEN (John), the English patriot, born 1594; killed in battle, June 24th, 1643.

HAMPTON Court Palace finished by Cardinal Wolsey, and given by him to Henry VIII. 1525; bridge ordered to be built, 1750.

* Thomas Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital, was the son of a lighterman in Southwark, and born in 1644. He was brought up a bookseller, and kept a shop in the angle formed by Cornhill and Lombard-street. He dealt largely in the importation of bibles from Holland, and afterwards contracted with Oxford for those printed at that University; but his principal gains arose from the disreputable purchase of seamen's prize-tickets, in Queen Anne's war, and by South Sea stock, in 1720. By these speculations and practices, aided by the most penurious habits, he amassed a fortune of nearly half a million sterling, of which he spent about £200 000 in the building and endowing his hospital in Southwark. He also erected almshouses at Tamworth, and benefited Christ's Hospital, and various other charities, leaving £80,000 to be divided among those who could prove any degree of relationship to him. He died in his eighty-first year, after having dedicated more to charitable purposes than any private man in English record.—*Nichols's Anec.*

† John Hampden, celebrated for his patriotic opposition to taxation by prerogative, was descended from an ancient family settled at Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire. He was born in London in 1594, and at an early age was entered a gentleman commoner at Magdalen College, Oxford. On leaving the University he took chambers in one of the inns of court, in order to study law; but the death of his father putting him in possession of an ample estate, he indulged in the usual unrestrained career of country gentlemen, until the aspect of the times, and the natural weight of his connexions and character produced greater strictness of conduct, without any abatement of his cheerfulness and affability. Being cousin-german, by the mother's side, to Oliver Cromwell, he, like his kinsman, attached himself to the party in opposition to the court. He entered into parliament in 1626; and soon after married a lady of the Foley family. Although for some years a uniform opposer of the arbitrary practices in church and state, and one of those who in 1637 had engaged a ship to carry them to New England, he acted no very distinguished part in parliament. Hume, whose partiality in respect to the transactions of this period has long ceased to mislead, sneers at the motives to this intended emigration, as merely puritanical; but the conduct of Hampden in regard to the demand for ship-money, which immediately followed the prohibition to depart the kingdom, forms a conclusive answer to this insinuation. His resistance to that illegal impost, to use the language of Lord Clarendon, "made him the argument of all tongues," especially as it was after the decision of the judges, in favour of the king's right to levy ship-money, that Hampden refused to pay it. Being prosecuted in the Court of Exchequer, he himself, aided by council, argued the case against the crown lawyers for twelve days, before the twelve judges; and although it was decided against him by eight of them to four, the victory, in a popular sense, was in his favour. From this time he received the title of the patriot Hampden; and his temper and his modesty on this great occasion acquired him as much credit as his courage and perseverance. Henceforward he took a prominent lead in the great contest between the crown and the parliament, and was one of the five members whom the king so imprudently attempted, in person, to seize in the House of Commons. When the appeal was to the sword, Hampden acted with his usual decision, by accepting the command of a regiment in the parliamentary army, under the Earl of Essex. His military career was however short, and only allowed time to prove that his courage in the field became

HAMPTON Court, in Herefordshire, was the palace of Henry IV. though most say it was built under Henry V.

HANBURY'S Charities. Church Langton, established March 14th, 1765.

* **HANDEL** (George Frederick), the musician, died April 14th, 1759, aged 75.

HAND-in-hand fire-office erected, 1697.

HAND Fisting, an ancient custom at Langholme, as a substitute for marriage, by joining of hands, which lasted for a year; when, if the parties were agreeable, it was renewed, the children were kept by the inconstant.

his general character. Prince Rupert having beaten up the quarters of the parliamentary troops, near Thame, in Oxfordshire, Hampden eagerly joined a few cavalry that were rallied in haste, and in the skirmish that ensued, received a shot in the shoulder, which broke the bone; and after much suffering, his wound proved fatal six days after its infliction. It is said that the king testified his respect for him, by sending his own physician to attend him. His death was a great subject of rejoicing to the royal party, and of grief to his own. That the joy of the former was misplaced, there is now much reason to believe, as he would have proved a powerful check upon the unprincipled ambition of his relative, Oliver. Clarendon sums up an elaborate character of this eminent leader, by a sentence implying that, like Catiline, "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any mischief." This language, divested of party spirit, merely implies that, acting upon his own theory, he was a man of extraordinary talents and vigour. No doubt he went to the extreme in his opposition to prerogative; but his character and conduct, from first to last, evince his conscientiousness, and he has taken his rank by acclamation on the one side, and tacitly on the other, very high in that list of genuine English patriots, the mention of whose names excites involuntary respect.—*Clarendon. Hume. Biog. Brit.*

* George Frederick Handel, or Haendel. This celebrated composer was a native of Halle, in the Duchy of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, where his father practised with considerable reputation as a physician and surgeon. He was the offspring of a second marriage, and was born February 24, 1684. His father intending him for the law, discouraged as much as possible the strong passion which he evinced early in life for the science of music, and even forbade him to practice. But although no instrument was allowed to be in the house, the young musician contrived to secrete a small clavichord in a garret, where he amused himself during great part of the night after the rest of the family had retired to bed, and made such progress, that on paying a visit to the Court of Saxe Weissenfels, where his brother held a subordinate situation in the household, he seized the opportunity to play on the church organ, with such power and effect, that the duke, who accidentally witnessed his performance, used his influence successfully with his father, to permit him to follow the bent of his inclination. He was accordingly placed under the tuition of Zachau, organist of the cathedral, and at the age of nine was so far advanced in the practical part of the science, as to be able to officiate occasionally as deputy to his instructor, while his theoretical proficiency actually enabled him to compose a service, or "Spiritual Cantata," weekly for nearly three years. On the death of his father, in 1703, he repaired to Hamburg, then celebrated for the excellence of its musical performances, and procured an engagement in the orchestra at the opera there. At this period of his life he commenced an acquaintance with Matheson the composer, which, though untoward in its commencement, ripened into a strict friendship. A breach of etiquette during the performance of the latter's opera of *Cleopatra* on the 4th of December, 1704, produced a quarrel between the young men, which terminated in a duel. Fortunately Matheson's sword broke against one of Handel's buttons, which ended the rencontre, and a reconciliation took place. On the 30th of the same month Handel brought out his first opera, "*Almira*," which, in the February following, was succeeded by his "*Nero*," Matheson performing the principal character in each. Having at length saved enough to warrant him in making a journey to Italy, he proceeded in succession to Florence, Venice, Naples, and Rome; in which latter capital he formed an acquaintance with Corelli at the house of Cardinal Ottoboni. On his return to Germany in 1710, he entered the service of the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England, as chapel-master, but having received pressing invitations from several of the British nobility to visit London, he, with the permission of that prince, set out for England, where he arrived in the latter end of 1710. The flattering reception which he met with in this country, induced him to break his continental engagement, in violation of a positive promise which he had given, to return within a specified time, and he was in consequence, on the accession of his royal patron to the throne of these realms, in much disgrace, till the good officers of Baron Kilmansegge not only restored him to favour, but procured him an increase of the pension of £200 granted him by Queen Anne, to double that amount. From 1715 to 1718, Handel resided with the Earl of Burlington, and then quitted that nobleman for the service of the Duke of Chandos, who entertained him as maestro di capella to the splendid choir, which he had established at his seat at Cannons. For the service of this magnificent chapel, Handel produced those anthems and organ fugues which alone would have been sufficient to immortalize him. After two years dedicated to this magnificent patron, the Royal Academy of Music was instituted; and this great composer, whose fame had now reached its height, was placed at its head; and this for a short period may be considered as the most splendid era of music in England. The warmth of his own temper however, called into action by the arrogance and caprice of Carestini, Cuzzoni, and others of his principal Italian singers, gave birth to many violent quarrels, and public opinion becoming to a certain extent enlisted in favour of his opponents, his

HANDMAIDS, or Helpmates, were anciently allowed the clergy, but they were old and ugly. The custom is still continued in Calabria, where they have great privileges.

HANDSDALE, is derived from an ancient custom in northern nations, when shaking hands was deemed necessary to bind a bargain.

* **HANGER** (George), Lord Coleraine, died 1824.

† **HANNIBAL**, the Carthaginian general, poisoned himself rather than fall into the hands of the Romans, 183 years before Christ, aged about 70.

HANOVER, which had hitherto been but a village, obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the ninth electorate, 1692; treaty with France, &c. 1725.

popularity began to wane, and after ten years' duration, the operas under his direction were abandoned. In 1741 he brought out his chef-d'œuvre, the oratorio of the "Messiah." This sublime composition was not however duly appreciated at its first representation, a circumstance which may be accounted for by the offence which its author had just given, in refusing to compose for Senesino, who had insulted him. Disgusted at its reception, Handel set out for Ireland towards the close of the same year, where it was much more successful. Mrs. Cibber's execution of the song, "He was despised," exciting especially a very strong sensation, and when, after an absence of nine months, which had turned out most profitably both to his purse and fame, he returned to London, the hostility against him had much abated, and his oratorios were constantly received at Covent-garden theatre with the greatest approbation by overflowing audiences, the Messiah in particular increased yearly in reputation. Some time previously to his decease he was afflicted by that most serious among human calamities, total blindness; but this misfortune had little effect on his spirits, and he continued not only to perform in public, but even to compose. His own air, however, from the oratorio of Sampson, "Total Eclipse," is said always to have affected and agitated him extremely after this melancholy privation. On the 6th of April, 1759, he was as usual at his post in the orchestra, but expired after a very short illness on the 13th of the same month. His habits of life were regular, and although in his contests with the nobility he lost at one time the whole of his saving, amounting to £10,000, yet he afterwards recovered himself, and left £20,000 at his decease. His appetites were coarse, his person large and ungainly, his manners rough, and his temper even violent, but his heart was humane, and his disposition liberal. His early and assiduous attention to his profession, prevented him from acquiring much literary information, but he spoke several modern languages. His musical powers it is scarcely possible to estimate too highly; he was never exceeded in the strength and boldness of his style; and while fugue, contrivance, and full score were more generally revered than at present, was unrivalled. Although his vocal melodies may not be more polished and graceful than those of his countryman Hasse, or his rivals Bunoncini and Porpora, his instrumental compositions exhibit a combination of vigour, spirit, and invention, which has never been exceeded, and his chorusses in grandeur and sublimity have not been equalled since the invention of counterpoint. A very honourable national tribute of applause was given to Handel in 1785, by a musical commemoration at Westminster Abbey, in which pieces, selected exclusively from his works, were performed by a band of 500 instruments, in the presence of their late majesties and family, and the principal nobility and gentry of the three kingdoms. This great composer, who never married, was buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument by Roubilliac is erected to his memory.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

* George Hanger, Lord Coleraine, better known by the title of "Colonel Hanger," distinguished alike by his talents and his eccentricities. Being a younger son of a noble family, he was destined for the army, and a commission was procured for him at an early period of life. He served in America during the whole of the war with the United States, but he was never afterwards able to obtain employment as a military man. The highest rank he reached was that of major of the British legion of cavalry. In 1789, he published "An Address to the Army, in reply to strictures by Roderic Mackenzie, on Tarleton's History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781," 8vo. Though accustomed to mingle much in gay and fashionable society, and indulge in convivial pleasures and general dissipation, he contrived to devote much of his time to reading, and was usually well provided with topics for conversation, so as to be a very amusing companion. Free in his manners, he was yet never disposed to give intentional offence; and the peculiarity of his behaviour and apparent naiveté of disposition disarmed resentment, so that mirth rather than anger was the common result of his most extravagant sallies. On the death of his elder brother in 1814, he succeeded to his title, which however he refused to assume: and when addressed by it he was not at all pleased with the compliment. He died at his house near the Regent's-park in 1824, aged seventy-three. Among a considerable number of publications which proceeded from his pen, the most interesting and amusing is his "Life, Adventures, and Opinions," 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. If any proof of his eccentricity were required, it might be found in the fact, that in one of his books he introduced a portrait of himself, suspended *a la lanterne*.—*Ann. Reg.*

† Hannibal, a celebrated Carthaginian leader, the son of Hamilcar, and one of the most famous generals recorded in ancient history, was born in the year of Rome 534, and B.C. 220. At the age of eight years his father caused him to swear before the altar eternal enmity to the Romans. He acquired the art of war in Spain, under Hamilcar, and at the age of twenty-two commanded the cavalry in the army of his brother-in-law, Asdrubal. On the death of that leader he was nominated his successor by the acclamation of the troops, and proceeded, on the plan of his predecessor, to extend the Carthaginian dominions in Spain; and, contrary

HANOVER (Princess Sophia of), mother to George I. youngest daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter to James I. of course, first cousin to James II. declared heir to the crown of England, 1700; died of an apoplexy, June 8th, 1714, aged 83.

HANOVERIAN Troops arrived in England, May 15th, 1756; left it December 5th following.

HANS Towns (England's quarrel with), ended 1473.

HANSEATIC League, (a commercial and defensive combination of the cities round the Baltic, against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes, &c.) took place about 1190; it continued till about 1300. Hence the Hans Towns. It at one time comprised sixty-eight cities.

HARDICANUTE, King of Denmark, third son of Canute, by Emma, seized the crown of England on the death of his brother, Harold I. 1039; died suddenly, at the marriage feast of a Danish lord, at Lambeth, 1041; buried at New Winchester, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Edward the Confessor, Ethelred's first son by Emma, Alfred's brother.

HARFLEUR taken from the French by Henry V. 1415.

HARLEQUIN (The name of), took its rise from a famous Italian comedian, who came to Paris under Henry III., and who, frequenting the house of M.

de Harley, his companions used to call his *Harlequino*, that is "little Harley," a name which has descended to those of the same rank and profession.

HARLEY (Robert), Earl of Oxford, born 1661; stabbed while at the council-board, by Guiscard, a French refugee, who was brought there for examination on a charge of high treason, March 8th, 1711; died 1724.

HAROLD I. second and natural son of Canute, succeeded his father on the throne, 1036; by force of arms, and in order to extirpate the English royal family, he forged a letter from Emma to her two sons, Alfred and Edward, who had fled to Normandy, inviting them to England to take the crown; when here, he ordered Alfred's eyes to be put out; but Edward escaped, and was afterwards king; died April 14th, 1039; buried at St. Clement Danes, London, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Hardicanute, King of Denmark.

HAROLD II. son of Earl Godwin, took possession of the throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, January, 1066; defeated his brother Tosti, the King of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, September 25th, *ditto*, was killed by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, October 14th, following; and succeeded by William, Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror.

to treaty, laid siege to Saguntum. After achieving several conquests in Spain, he planned the invasion of Italy, and in the fulfilment of that daring scheme, ascended the formidable ridge of the Alps, which had perhaps never before been crossed by a regular army. Having defeated Cornelius Scipio, Sempronius, and Flaminius, in the celebrated battles of Ticinus, Trebia, and in the ambuscade near the lake Thrasymene, he was at length checked by Fabius. The famous victory of Cannæ, over the consuls Varro and Æmilius Paulus, B.C. 216, being the most disastrous defeat ever endured by the Romans, carried his fortune to its greatest height. The immediate consequence of this battle was the defection of most of the Roman allies in that part of Italy, and the surrender of the opulent city of Capua. Weakened however by his victory, he was obliged to remain for some time inactive, during which interval the Romans recovered from their panic, and when the Carthaginians were at length encamped before Rome, B.C. 211, their appearance excited no alarm. Perceiving the hopelessness of the attempt, Hannibal marched back as far as Rhegium, and Capua again fell into the hands of the Romans. From this time the sole theatre of the exploits of Hannibal in Italy was confined to the southern extremity of it, where he maintained the war with fluctuating success, until the complete defeat of his brother Asdrubal, by the consul Claudius, quite crippled the Carthaginian. This disaster, added to the fact of the invasion of Africa by Scipio, obliged Hannibal reluctantly to quit Italy in the 17th year after entering it; and his departure was celebrated at Rome by public rejoicings. His arrival in Africa induced the Carthaginians to violate a truce which they had made with Scipio, and gave a temporary revival to their interests; yet so sensible was he of the impending danger, that he made proposals of accommodation to the Roman leader, which were rejected. The famous battle of Zama, B.C. 202, terminated the contest; he was obliged to fly from a field covered with slaughtered troops, and declaring to the Carthaginian senate that peace was necessary on any terms, the first Punic war terminated. He did not however lose his credit with his countrymen, and although precluded by the conditions of the peace from remaining at the head of the army, he was chosen prætor, and displayed great abilities in the rectification of affairs, until the Romans found it convenient to accuse him of concerting hostilities against them with King Antiochus. Under these circumstances he deemed it necessary to withdraw from the storm, and quitting the city in disguise, he joined Antiochus, with whom he held many conferences concerning his meditated war against the Romans. On learning this event, the Romans sent ambassadors to Antiochus, who endeavoured to render Hannibal suspected, whose plans were otherwise rendered abortive by the weak presumption of the Syrian king, and the jealousy of his ministers. When Antiochus was driven to make peace with the Romans, one of their leading conditions was, that Hannibal should be given up to them. Foreseeing this result, he first retired to Crete, and subsequently, according to some writers, to Armenia. His last asylum was in the court of Prusias, King of Bithynia, who preparing to give him up on the demand of the Romans, he swallowed poison, which he always carried about him against such an emergency, and died B.C. 183, at the age of seventy. Thus perished a man, accounted by the ancients one of the most consummate masters of the art of war. The Romans have loaded his memory with every imputation of cruelty and perfidy: but although profuse of human blood, and unscrupulous as to the manner in which he obtained his ends, he could scarcely be more so than many of the Roman leaders themselves; and it appears from several instances, that he was not incapable of generosity of sentiment. It speaks highly of the talents of Hannibal, that he nearly balanced the fortunes of Carthage and Rome, and inflicted wounds upon the latter to which its poets and historians never allude without horror.—*Polybius. Livy. Corn. Nepos.*

- * **HAROUN** or Aaron al Rashid, succeeded his brother Hadi in the caliphate in the year 786.
- HARP** (The) taught by Terpander at Lesbos, 632 B.C.
- HARPERS** and the Bards, who always preceded the onsets of the Welch in battle, abolished by Edward Ist's conquest of Wales.
- HARPIES** were supposed to be the locusts only; Buffon imagines they were the Ternate Bats; Bryant supposes they were a college of priests in Bithynia, who were driven out of the country for their violence and cruelty. Their temple was called *Arpi*.
- HARRINGTON** (Earldom of), created 1741.
- HARRISON** received £20,000 for his time-piece, 1764.
- HARROWBY** (Barony of), created 1776.
- HARROWGATE** mineral spring discovered, 1571.
- HARWICH** (Barony of), created 1756.
- HARWICH** chartered by James I.
- HARWOOD** Nunnery, Bedfordshire, built 1150.
- HASTINGS** Castle, Kent, built before 1100.
- HASTINGS** (Warren), Esq. late governor of Bengal, tried for peccability in India, by the House of Lords, 1788.
- HASTINGS** in Sussex, incorporated as early as Edward the Confessor; burnt by the French, 1377.
- HASTINGS** (Lord), put to death, by order of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, for plotting against him, June, 1483.
- HAT** (The man's), invented at Paris by a Swiss, 1456; first worn in England in Henry VIIIth's time; first manufactured in London by the Spaniards, 1510; before this, both men and women generally wore close knit woollen caps. High-crowned hats worn by the men in Elizabeth's reign. The custom of taking it off in salutation originated in the days of chivalry, from knights appearing without their helmets in church, and in the presence of ladies and respectable personages; this being then considered as an indispensable mark of respect and peaceable intention. Duty laid on them, 1784.
- HAUTOBOY** (The), supposed to be invented by Mercury.
- HAVANNAH** taken, August 13th, 1762.
- HAVARD** College, New England, incorporated May 31st, 1650, burnt and rebuilt, 1764.
- HAVERFORDWEST** Castle, built in the reign of William III.
- HAVRE-DE-GRACE** put into the hands of the English, by the French Protestants, 1562.
- HAWARDEN** Castle, Flintshire, built before 1231; demolished, 1648.
- HAWKE** of Towton (Barony of), created 1776.
- HAWKERS** and Pedlers, act for licensing them passed 1697; altered 1785.
- HAWKESBURY** (Barony of), created 1786.
- HAXEY**, in Axholm, Lincolnshire, burnt, (fifty houses) March 4th, 1744.
- HAYMARKET**, Charing-cross, London, established for the sale of hay, 1664.
- HEALTH**, (the custom of drinking them,) in fashion so early as 1134 before Christ; some say, they arose from Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, drinking Prince Vortigern's health, in a gold cup, at an entertainment about 460, in conformity to the Scripture compliment, "O king live for ever!"
- HEARTH-MONEY**, the origin of the window-tax established, 1662; abolished, 1689.
- HEBREW** points first invented, 475.
- HEGIRA** (The æra) of the Arabians and Mahometans commenced 622. It owed its origin to the flight of Mahomet, who being persecuted at Mecca, returned to Medina, July 26th, 622.
- HELCAESAITES**, who taught that we might verbally renounce the faith, so we kept it in the heart, appeared 250.
- HELEN** (The rape of), by Theseus, 1213; by Paris, 1204 before Christ.
- HELENA** (The island of St.), taken by the English, 1673.
- HELIOMETER**, an instrument for measuring the diameter of the stars, invented by M. Bouguer, 1747.
- HELIOSCOPE**, invented by Christ. Scheiner, 1625.
- HELL-FIRE** Clubs suppressed by order of council, 1721. There were three. The members assumed the names of the patriarchs, prophets, and martyrs in derision, and ridiculed the Trinity and other Christian doctrines.

* Haroun or Aaron al Rashid, a famous caliph of the Saracens, was the second son of the caliph Mahadi, and was the most potent prince of his race, ruling over territories extending from Egypt to Khorassan. He obtained the name of Al Rashid, or the Just, but his claim to the title must be regarded with considerable allowance for eastern notions of despotic justice. One of his noblest qualities was his love of learning and science: he caused many Greek and Latin authors to be translated and dispersed throughout his empire, and even made his subjects acquainted with the Iliad and the Odyssey. He eight times invaded the Greek empire, and on the refusal of the Emperor Nicephorus, in 802, to pay tribute, addressed to him a singularly arrogant epistle, and followed it up by an irruption into Greece, which terminated in the defeat of Nicephorus, who was obliged to pay an augmented tribute, and agree not to rebuild Heraclea and the other pillaged and dilapidated frontier towns. During these transactions, the ruin of the family of the Barmecides exemplified the despotic rigour of Haroun's character. Yahia, the head of it, had superintended his education; and of his four sons, the eldest was a successful general; the second the caliph's prime vizier, Giaffer; and the third and fourth in dignified stations. The generosity, munificence, and affability of the Barmecides, rendered them the delight of all ranks of people, and Giaffer was so much in his master's graces, that the caliph, in order to enjoy his company in the presence of his sister Abassa, to whom he was equally attached, formed a marriage between the princess and vizier, but with the capricious restriction of their forbearing the privileges of such an union. Passion broke through this unjust prohibition, and the caliph in his stern revenge publicly executed Giaffer, and confiscated the property of the whole family. A decree was even made forbidding all mention of the names or actions of the Barmecides, which a grateful old man venturing openly to disobey, with the capricious magnanimity of a despot, he was not only pardoned but rewarded. Haroun attained the summit of worldly power and prosperity, and the French historians mention a splendid embassy which he sent to Charlemagne, which among other presents, brought a magnificent tent, a water clock, an elephant, and the keys of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, implying a permission for European pilgrims to visit it. Haroun was seized with a mortal distemper while proceeding to march to put down a rebellion in the provinces beyond the Oxus; and retiring to Tous, in Khorassan, expired in the forty-seventh year of his age, and twenty-third of his reign. The popular fame of this caliph is evinced by the Arabian Nights Entertainments, in which Haroun, his wife Zobeide, his vizier Giaffer, and chief eunuch Mesrour, are frequent and conspicuous characters.—*Marignì's Hist. of the Caliphs. Gibbon.*

HELMET (The), was known to the Scandinavians, in the most early ages.

HELSTON, Cornwall, incorporated, 27th Elizabeth.

HELSTONE, the Furry or Flora day, kept the 8th of May, originated as is supposed from the ancients keeping holiday and ushering in the spring with rejoicings, as the May-day garlands.

HELTER Skelter, derived from *hilariter*, *celeriter*, that is, cheerfully and expeditiously.

HEMSTED, Herts, incorporated by Henry VIII.

HENGIST and **Horsa**, two brothers, heads of the Saxons who came into Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet with 5000 men, 449; Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen, whom he had invited to a festival at Stonehenge, 475; died 480, after reigning King of Kent thirty-one years, and was succeeded in the monarchy by Ella. Hengist was the founder of the English monarchy, and was succeeded by Ella. Horsa was slain in battle at Ailsford, soon after his arrival in England.

HENRIETTA, Charles the Ist's queen, died in France, 1669.

HENRY I. surnamed Beauclerc, third son of William I. succeeding his brother William II. was crowned August 5th, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scots, by the sister of Edgar Atheling, thus restoring the Saxon family, 1100; made peace with his elder brother Robert Duke of Normandy, who invaded his kingdom, and claimed the crown, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; conquered it, 1106, and took his brother prisoner, who died a prisoner twenty-eight years after in Cardiff castle; betrothed his daughter Maude to the Emperor of Germany, 1109; invaded the Welch, 1114; challenged by Lewis le Gros, King of France, 1117; buried his queen, 1118; wounded in the attack at Andelay in France, 1119; his only son, aged 18 years, shipwrecked and lost, when coming from Barfleur, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of the Duke of Lovaine, 1121: gave his daughter, on the death of the emperor, to the Earl of Anjou's son, Geoffrey Plantagenet, by whom she had Henry II., 1127; surfeited himself at Lyons near Rome, with eating lampreys, and died December 1st, 1135, aged 68; was buried at Reading, Berks. and succeeded by his nephew Stephen, son of his sister Adela, by the Earl of Blois.

HENRY II. the first of the Plantagenets, grandson of Henry I. by his daughter Maude, born 1133; intrigued with Rosamond, 1149; again, 1153; succeeded his cousin Stephen, in exclusion of Stephen's son, October, 1154; arrived in England, Dec 8; crowned with his queen Eleanor at London, December 10th; dispossessed his brother Geoffrey of Anjou, 1156; crowned again at Lincoln, 1158; married his son Henry to the King of France's daughter, both infants, 1159; crowned at Worcester the same year; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166: determined his son Henry should associate with him in the royalty, and crowned him 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172; did penance, and was lashed by the Monks, at Becket's tomb, to make atonement for that man's murder, July 8th, 1174; took the King of Scots prisoner, and made him give up the independency of his crown the same year; reduced all the rebels in England; named his fourth son, John, then 11 years old, King of Ireland, 1177; buried his son Henry, June 11th, 1183; agreed with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died abroad, with grief, at the altar, cursing his sons for rebelling against him, July 6th, 1189, and was succeeded by his second son, Richard I. This prince possessed Guienne, Poitou, Xantongue, Auvergne, Limousin, Perigord, Angoumois, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, Normandy, and Bretagne in France.

HENRY III. son of John, born October 1st, 1207; succeeded his father, and was crowned at Gloucester by his father's adherents, October 28th, 1216; made peace with Lewis of France, 1217; received homage from the King of Scotland at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster after Christmas, 1219; quelled the insur-

rections of the mutinous barons, 1222; barons threaten to elect another king, but were subdued, 1233; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, January 24th, 1236; had an interview with the King of the Scots, at York, 1237; obliged by the barons to submit to certain regulations in government, 1238; pledged his plate and jewels, when he gave his daughter, Margaret, in marriage to Alexander III. King of Scots, 1252; she was married at York; resigned Guienne, Ireland, and Wales, to his son Edward, 1254; accepted the Sicilian crown from the pope for his son Edmund, 1255; obliged by the barons to resign his sovereign power, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower, for fear of the barons, 1261; taken prisoner with his son and brother Richard, King of the Romans, at the battle of Lewes, 1264; wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Evesham, while in the custody of the Earl of Leicester, when the barons were defeated, 1265; died with age, at St. Edmundsbury, November 16th, 1272, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward I. It appears from records that he was a great encourager of the arts.

HENRY IV., Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III., was born 1367; succeeded his first cousin Richard II., and crowned October 13th, 1399; conspired against by Richard's party, January, 5th, 1400; challenged by the Duke of Orleans, in revenge for the death of Richard, which ended in abusive language, 1403; married Joanna, widow of the Duke of Bretagne, February, 1404; conspired against by the Earl of Northumberland, 1404; imprisoned James I. of Scotland, who landed in Norfolk in his way to France, December, 1406; died in the Jerusalem chamber, Westminster, March 20th, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son Henry V. by his first wife, daughter of the Earl of Hereford.

HENRY V., eldest son of Henry IV., born 1388; committed to prison, when Prince of Wales, for striking Chief Justice Gascoigne on the bench, before whom one of his companions was indited for a riot, 1412; succeeded his father on the throne, April 9th, 1413; conspired against, in favour of the Earl of March, his third cousin, a descendant from the Duke of Clarence, Edward the Third's second son, 1415; landed at Havre-de-Grace, with 56,000 men, and took Harfleur, August following, and fought the battle of Agincourt, October 25th, 1415; invaded Normandy, August, 1417; renewed his claim to the crown of France; entrusted with the government of France, and declared heir to the crown, the Dauphin having been disinherited for the murder of the Duke of Burgundy, May 21st, 1420; married the Princess Catherine of France, May 30th, 1420; pledged his crown, jewels, &c., for £20,000, 1421; died of a fistula at Roan, August 31st, 1422, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son Henry VI.

HENRY VI. only son of Henry V. born at Windsor, December 6th, 1421; succeeded his father on the throne, August 31st, 1422; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, regent; proclaimed King of France, but opposed by the disinherited Dauphin, who had near 15,000 Scots in his army, *ditto*; crowned at Westminster, November 6th, 1429; crowned at Paris, December 17th, 1430; the French made themselves masters of Paris, after it had been possessed by the English seventeen years, 1436; married to Margaret of Anjou, November, 1444; conspired against by Richard Duke of York, nephew to the late Earl of March, and descended from the second son of Edward III., 1450; taken prisoner by the Duke of York at the battle of St. Alban, May, 1455; made the Duke of York protector, November, 1455; resumed the government, February, 1456; taken prisoner again, at the battle of Northampton, by the Earl of Warwick, 1460, when it was settled that the Duke of York should succeed to the throne after the death of Henry; deposed by Edward IV., son of the Duke

of York, the duke being slain at the battle of Wakefield, March 5th, 1461; escaped to Scotland soon after; returned to England, 1463, and was taken in Lancashire, and sent to the Tower; restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11th, 1471; died in the Tower, (supposed to be murdered by the Duke of Gloucester) May following, buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his fifth cousin, Edward IV.

HENRY VII. surnamed Tudor, Earl of Richmond, the grandson of Sir Owen Tudor, by Henry Vth's widow, by the father's side; and by the mother's, grandson of John, Duke of Somerset, who was the great grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swineford, Edward III's third son; he succeeded by conquest, his fifth cousin, Richard III., whom he killed in battle, and who was descended from the Duke of York, Edward III's second son, August 22d, 1485; crowned October 30th, following; married Elizabeth, Edward the IVth's daughter, and heiress of the house of York, January 18th, 1486, and thus settled the contest between the two families; lost his queen in childbed, February 11th, 1503; gave his eldest daughter, Margaret, in marriage to James IV. of Scotland, December, 1503; died consumptive at Richmond, April 22d, 1509, aged 51; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his second son, Henry VIII.

HENRY VIIth's chapel, its first stone laid, January 18th, 1503.

HENRY VIII. the first king of England that was styled *Dread Sovereign*, second son of Henry VII. born June 28th, 1491; compelled by his father to marry his brother Arthur's widow, Catherine, June 3d, 1509; succeeded his father on the throne, June 24th, following; invaded France in person, 1513; was a competitor with Charles V. for the empire, 1519; had an interview with Francis I. of France, at Ardres, June 7th, with Charles V. Emperor of Germany at Gravelines, July 10th, 1520; in leaping a ditch with a pole, he pitched head foremost into some clay, and without help would have been suffocated, 1527; gave up the claim of the English monarchs to the crown of France, for a pension of 50,000 crowns to him and his successors, August 18th, 1527; styled by the clergy, head of the church, 1531; divorced from Queen Catherine, and married Anne Bulleyn, a maid of honour, May 23d, 1533; excommunicated by Pope Paul, for beheading Sir Thomas More, and others, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to the king, August 30th, 1536; put Anne to death on a charge of adultery and incest, and married Jane Seymour, a maid of honour, May 20th, 1536; lost his queen in childbed, when Edward VI. was born, October 24th, 1537; disputed publicly in Westminster-hall, on religious matters, with John Lambert, 1538; married Anne, sister to the Duke of Cleves, December, 1539; divorced from her on a plea of a pre-contract, July 10th, 1540; married Catherine Howard, the Duke of Norfolk's niece, August 8, following; put her to death for adultery, Feb. 12, 1543; married Catherine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, July 12, following; died, Jan. 28, 1547; was buried at Windsor, and succeeded by his son Edward VI. He was the most learned king we ever had; he drew many of the statutes himself.

HENRY III., King of France, murdered by Clement, a monk, Aug. 1, 1589, aged 38. He was the last of the Valois family.

HENRY IV., Emperor of Germany, dethroned by his son, and reduced almost to want bread, 1106.

HENRY IV., King of France, made prisoner three years, for countenancing the massacre at Paris, 1572; killed by Ravilliac, May 14, 1610.

HENRY, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., died of a lax, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18.

HEPTARCHY (The Saxon) commenced 582, and continued till 800, when Egbert reigned alone.—1. Kingdom of Kent, containing only that county; began 457, and ended 834.—2. The South Saxons, containing Sussex and Surrey; began 491, ended about

630.—3. The West Saxons, containing Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire; began 519, ended 838.—4. The East Saxons, containing Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire; began 527, ended 747.—5. Northumberland, containing Lancashire, Yorkshire, the bishopric of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland and part of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh-Frith; began 547, ended about 792.—6. The East Angles, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; began 575, ended about 793.—7. Mercia, containing Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, and part of Hertfordshire; began 582, ended 874. N.B. The Saxons, notwithstanding this division of the kingdom, were subject to one monarch, who was called King of Britain: the monarchy was not then hereditary, but that person succeeded who had the greatest power. Hengist was the first Saxon monarch in Britain, though there were kings of Britain before its conquest by the Romans.

HERACLIDÆ (The return of the), descendants of Hercules, into Peloponnesus, is the epoch of the beginning of profane history, and took place eighty years after the taking of Troy, 1104.

HERALDRY, the marks to distinguish different colours, invented by the Chevalier de la Colombe, 1639.

HERALDS are of great antiquity. Stentor is represented by Homer as herald of the Greeks, who had a voice louder than 50 men. Heralds college instituted in England, 1340; office built by the first Earl of Derby for his residence; given up to the crown, 1552; incorporated by Edward VI.

HERCINIAN Forest, (The) in the time of Cæsar, covered all Germany; it was sixty days' journey in length, and nine days in breadth; Schwartz's-wald, or the black forest is part of it.

HERCULANEUM, first suffered by an earthquake, February 5th, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, November 1st, 79, in the first year of the Emperor Titus; ruins of, discovered at Portici, June, 1747; 140 volumes of its antiquities discovered in a wooden chest, 1754.

HERCULES (The fable of) taken by the Greeks, as supposed, from the history of Sampson.

HEREFORD founded in the Heptarchy; made a bishopric, 680; archdeaconry erected about 1100; cathedral built, 1107; deanery, chancellorship, and treasurership erected, about 1140; precentorship, 1150.

HEREFORD (Title of Viscount) created 1549.

HERESY. The cruel statute for burning heretics passed, 1401; and William Sawtree, rector of St. Osyth's, London, was the first that suffered; repealed, 1677.

HERIOTS, and military services, established by the Saxons.

HERITABLE jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, 1747; they were valued at £164,232.

HERMIONE, a Spanish galleon, taken March 21, 1762.

HERMITS (their order) established, 1157.

HEROD began to reign in Judea, 40; put his wife, Mariamne, to death, and his mother-in-law Alexandria, 28; began to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, 18; his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council, 6; died Nov. 25, four years before Christ, that is, four years before the common æra.

HERRINGS, (the first invention of preserving them,) by pickling, discovered in the year 1390, which gave rise to the herring fishery. Anderson says, the Scotch caught and salted them so early as 836, and the Netherlanders traded with them for them.

HERTFORD rebuilt 913, incorporated by James I. **HERTFORD** College, Oxford, founded by Dr. Newton, 1740. (Four fellows.)

HERTFORD, (Earldom of) created, 1750.

HERTLEBURY Castle, Worcestershire, built in the year 1268.

HESPERIDES. The golden apples they are related to have had the keeping of, are supposed to have been oranges, and the dragon that watched the garden, is supposed to have been an arm of the sea that encompassed it; some think the situation was in Morocco, others in Sweden, others in Africa.

HESSIAN troops arrived in England, 1756; left it, 1757.

HEVER Castle, Kent, built 1340.

HIEROGLYPHICS invented by Hermes Trismegistus, *alias* Mercury.

HIGH and low church, two distinct parties, occasioned by the prosecution of Sacheverell for seditious sermons, 1710; his abettors were called High Church, his opponents, Low Church.

HIGHAM Ferrars college, Northamptonshire, built, 1422.

HIGHLAND Clans disarmed by act of parliament, May 1725, again 1746; the dress prohibited August, 1746; since this it has again been permitted.

HIGHNESS (The petty Italian princes first complimented with the title of), 1630; the Duke of Orleans took that of "Royal Highness" to distinguish him, 1631.

HILARIA (Feasts), celebrated every year by the Romans, on the 8th of the calends of April, or the 25th of March, in honour of Cybele.

HILL (Rev. Rowland), died April 12th, 1833.

* **HILL** (Aaron), a celebrated writer, died February, 1750.

† **HILL** (Sir John), a writer of the last century, died in 1775.

* Aaron Hill, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1685. His father, originally a gentleman of good estate in Wiltshire, left him almost wholly unprovided for, which circumstance obliged him to quit Westminster school at the age of fourteen. His relation, Lord Paget, being ambassador at Constantinople, he ventured uninvited, to join him, and was received with kindness, although with some surprise, and a tutor was provided for him, under whose care he travelled through Palestine, Egypt, and various parts of the east. In 1703 he returned to England, and the death of Lord Paget frustrating his expectations in that quarter, he travelled for three years with Sir William Wentworth. In 1709 he published a "History of the Ottoman Empire," partly from materials collected in Turkey, which publication, although it obtained much notice, the author himself subsequently regarded as a crude and juvenile performance. A poem which he addressed in the same year to the Earl of Peterborough, procured him the patronage of that nobleman, and an introduction to the Tory leaders. In 1710 he married a lady of beauty and fortune, and became manager of Drury-lane theatre, which post however he soon gave up, in consequence of a difference with the lord chamberlain, the then Duke of Kent. While in the management of Drury-lane, he wrote his first tragedy of "Alfred," and "Rinaldo," an opera. Much under the influence of a projecting spirit, in 1713 he obtained a patent for extracting sweet oil from beech mast, and a company was formed under his auspices, but after a trial of three years the scheme entirely failed, as did a subsequent plan for establishing a plantation in Georgia. He still continued to write for the theatres, and several of his pieces were brought on the stage. He also composed poems, and for one entitled the "Northern Star," in compliment to Peter the Great, received a complimentary reward from his widow, Catherine I. In 1724 he commenced a periodical paper, in conjunction with a Mr. Bond, called the "Plain Dealer," which publication seems to be that which introduced Mr. Hill into the Dunciad, in a tone of half satire and half compliment on the part of its celebrated author, to which Hill replied in a piece entitled "The Progress of Wit," in lines that Pope himself need not have disclaimed. The breach was afterwards healed, and as far as appearances, at least, the poets became good friends. A new project for supplying timber from the Highland estates of the York Buildings' company, next engaged his attention, and in 1731 he re-wrote his Elfrid, which he brought forward under the title of "Athelwold." He afterwards translated in succession the *Zaire*, *Alzire*, and *Merope* of Voltaire, all of which show him in the light of a superior dramatic translator. He still however continued to interest himself with schemes of commercial improvement, until his health began to decline, and he died in February 1750, in his sixty-fifth year, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. Aaron Hill was a man of active and extensive benevolence, and so kind and affectionate in the relations of society, that few men were more beloved. As a poet he was turgid and affected, although occasionally nervous and harmonious. He is however little read at present, although his versions of *Zaire* and *Merope* have kept the stage until within these few years.—*Biog. Brit. Anderson's Lives of Brit. Poets*

† Sir John Hill, a writer of the last century, distinguished for the versatility of his talents, and the multitude of his publications. He was the son of a clergyman of Peterborough, and was born about 1716. After having served an apprenticeship to an apothecary in Westminster, he established himself in that business in St. Martin's-lane; but having married a wife without a fortune, he was obliged to seek farther resources for the increase of his income. Having some knowledge of botany, he was employed by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Petre to manage their botanic gardens. By their liberal assistance also he was enabled to travel through various parts of the kingdom, and collect scarce plants, of which he published an account by subscription. This scheme was not very profitable, and he therefore turned his attention to the stage; but after two or three exhibitions at the Haymarket and Covent-garden, he discovered that he was not qualified to shine as an actor, and returned again to his shop. His activity attracted the notice of men of science and learning; and a translation of a Greek tract on gems, by Theophrastus, which he published in 1746, procured him both money and reputation as an author. He was introduced to Martin Folkes and Henry Baker, two distinguished members of the Royal Society, and a paper which he wrote was published in the Philosophical Transactions; but on his being disappointed in an attempt to obtain admission into the

* HILL (Sir Richard), son of Sir Rowland Hill, died in 1808.

HINCHINBROOK Priory, Hants, built 1074.

HINDON, Wilts, burnt (150 houses) July 2d, 1754.

HISPANIOLA (Columbus first landed at), when he discovered America, 1498.

HISTORY of the Old Testament ceased 430; that of Thucydides ended, and that of Xenophon began 410; of Theopompus ended 394; of Ephesus 339 before Christ.

HITCHIN, Herts, burnt (20 houses) September 11th, 1762.

HOBSON'S choice, "This or none," is derived from one Hobson, who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged such as wanted one, to take that next the stable door, being the one which had had most rest.

HOCUS POCUS derived from *hoc est corpus*, the form of consecrating the sacramental bread in the Romish Church.

† HOGARTH (William) the celebrated painter died in 1762.

HOLDENBY House, Northamptonshire, built, 1585.

society, he revenged the affront by publishing "A Review of the Works of the R. S." 1751, 4to., in which he placed some of the contributions to the Philosophical Transactions in a ludicrous point of view. Henceforth he depended chiefly on his pen for his support. He undertook "A General Natural History," 3 vols. folio; and, in conjunction with George Lewis Scott, he compiled a "Supplement to Chambers's Cyclopædia." In 1752 he published "Essays on Natural History and Philosophy," containing curious microscopical observations. At the same period he started the "British Magazine," and also carried on a diurnal publication called the "Inspector." Notwithstanding his literary engagements, he was a constant attendant on every place of public amusement, where he collected by wholesale a great variety of private intrigue and personal scandal, which he freely retailed to the public in his inspectors and magazines. This discreditable occupation was not without its inconveniences, for it involved him in various quarrels, and on one occasion he was severely caned at Ranelagh, by a gentleman who had been the object of his slander. He had procured the diploma of M.D. and practised as a physician; but not content with the regular emoluments of his profession, he invented several quack medicines; which, by means of the puffing advertisements he wrote to recommend them, had for some time a considerable sale, to his great pecuniary advantage. His talents as a botanist however were by no means despicable, though his conduct was in so many respects unworthy of the character of a man of literature and science. He produced many useful works; but his greatest undertaking was a work entitled "The Vegetable System," 17 vols. folio, published successively, with plates, under the patronage of the Earl of Bute. His introduction to this nobleman was probably through his marriage with the sister of Lord Ranelagh; though that lady, after the death of her husband, published a pamphlet, complaining of the conduct of Lord Bute towards Sir John Hill. The title of knighthood he owed to the King of Sweden, who bestowed on him the order of the Polar star, in return for the present of a copy of his botanical works. He died of the gout, a disease for which he professed to have a specific, in November 1775. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote novels and plays, now deservedly forgotten; and he was so industrious and prolific an author, that he is said to have received £1500 in the course of a year, for works of his own composition; a circumstance not very creditable to the taste of his contemporaries; as, except his tracts on natural history, he published nothing of any value. Having had a quarrel with Garrick, on account of the rejection of one of his dramas, that celebrated actor characterized Hill, not unjustly, in the following caustic epigram:

"For physic and farces his rival there scarce is;

His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

—*Biog. Dram. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

* Sir Richard Hill, bart., son of Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone, Salop, the first baronet of the family, was born there in 1733. He received his education at Westminster school; whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated as M.A. He made the tour of Europe; and on his return much distinguished himself by his attachment to the Calvinistic Methodists, which he strikingly displayed in 1768, on the expulsion of six young men from the university of Oxford, whose conduct and principles were then deemed fanatical. On that occasion Mr. Hill attacked the authorities there in a severe pamphlet, which he entitled "Pietas Oxoniensis," which was answered by the public orator of the university, Dr. Nowell, upon whom his antagonist retorted with much asperity. He next engaged in strenuous controversy with Wesley, Fletcher, and others of the Arminian Methodist leaders, in defence of Calvinism. On the death of his father he succeeded him in the representation of the county of Salop, and was a frequent speaker. His observations were almost always more or less connected with the subject of religion; and by his frequent quaint if not humorous application of facts and language from the Bible, he obtained from the writer of the *Roliad* the title of the scriptural Killegrew. In 1798 he published a vindication of Calvinism, against Daubeney's "Guide to the Church;" and in 1804, remarks of a similar tendency against one of the Bishop of Lincoln's charges. He would sometimes even preach in dissenting chapels, and built one of his own at Hawkestone. He died unmarried in 1803, when his title passed to his brother, Sir John Hill, father of Lord Hill. The celebrated Rev. Rowland Hill is another brother.—*Gent. Mag.*

† William Hogarth, an eminent and original painter, was the son of a native of Westmoreland, who settled in London, where he kept a school, and was employed as a corrector of the press. The subject of this article was born in 1697, or 1698, in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, and was apprenticed to an engraving silver-

HOLLAND Priory, Lancashire, founded 1319.

HOLLAND, the stadtholdership made hereditary in the male and female branches of the Orange family, 1747.

HOLM Cultrum Abbey, (Cistercians) Cumberland, built 1135.

HOLOFERNES killed by Judith 690 before Christ.

HOLSTEIN given up by Russia to the Danes, November 16th, 1773.

HOLT (Lord Chief Justice), died March 6th, 1709, aged 67.

HOLT Mineral Spring discovered, 1728.

HOLY-WATER first used in churches, 120.

HOLY-CROSS Church, Tipperary, Ireland, built by O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1169.

HOLY-GHOST (Descent of), May 24th, 33.

HOLY-GHOST Chapel, Hampshire, built early in Henry VIIIth's reign.

HOLYHEAD Church, built before 1291.

HOLYROOD-HOUSE Abbey, Edinburgh, founded by David I. 1128.

HOMAGE, that of kneeling and putting the hands between those of the sovereign, was a custom among the old Normans.

HOMILIES drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, 1547.

HONEY (Discovery of the use of), attributed to Bacchus as a succedaneum for wine.

HONITON, Devonshire, chartered, 19th Edward I. burnt (140 houses) July 10th, 1747.

HOODS (Ladies), came into fashion at the end of Charles II's reign.

HOOPS with iron gingles, trundling them was a manly sport of the Romans, called *Trochus*.

HOPS introduced into England, 1524; the parliament petitioned against them, as a wicked weed, 1528; before this, wormwood and other bitter plants were used to preserve beer.

smith. This occupation necessarily gave him some skill in drawing, and before his apprenticeship expired he had exhibited several specimens of ludicrous caricature. Yielding to the impulse of genius, as soon as he became his own master, he entered at the academy for design, in St. Martin's-lane, and studied drawing from the life. His proficiency, however, was not considerable, and he might never have exhibited much talent as a painter had he not penetrated through external form to character and manners. He was at first obliged to support himself by engraving arms and shop bills, from which he ascended to designs for books, an edition of *Hudibras* affording him the first subject particularly suited to his genius. In the mean time, having practised painting with much industry, and being very successful in catching likenesses, he acquired considerable celebrity as a portrait painter. His decided talents for original comic design now gradually unfolded themselves; and various public occasions produced displays of his ludicrous powers. In 1730 he contracted a clandestine marriage with the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, the painter; and soon after commenced his first great series of moral paintings, "The Harlot's Progress." The merit of these pictures gradually reconciled him to his father-in-law, and the young couple took up their abode at his house. Nothing could exceed the popularity of this series, for the plates of which the names of 1200 subscribers were entered. In 1745 he acquired additional reputation by his much admired suites of "The Rake's Progress;" and "Marriage a-la-Mode." His other works, in series, are "Industry and Idleness;" "The Stages of Cruelty;" and "Election Prints." The single comic pieces from his pencil are very numerous; among the most distinguished of these are "The March to Finchley;" "Modern Midnight Conversation;" "Sleeping Congregation;" "Parts of the Day;" "Gates of Calais;" "Gin Lane and Beer Street;" "Strollers in a Barn;" &c. These are rather studies for the searchers into life and manners, than for the professional artist; but to those of every class who possess a genuine relish for ridicule and humour, they will ever prove attractive. Hogarth, who was not destitute of vanity, also wished to shine in the higher branch of historical painting, and attempted a *Sigismunda* in the Italian style, which Lord Orford calls a complete failure. Although he affected to disregard literature, he sought to appear in the character of an author, and by the aid chiefly of Dr. B. Hoadly, produced, in 1753, his "Analysis of Beauty;" the leading principle of which is, that beauty fundamentally consists in that union of uniformity and variety, which is found in the curve or waving line. By the resignation of his brother-in-law, Thornhill, in 1757, he became sergeant painter to the king, an appointment which possibly induced him to depart from the party neutrality he had previously maintained, by attacking Mr. Wilkes, and his friends, in a print, published in September, 1762, entitled "The Times." It was answered by Wilkes in a severe North Briton, which in its turn produced a caricature of Wilkes. An angry epistle to the painter followed from the pen of Churchill, which was retaliated by a caricature of the poetical divine; and "never" says Lord Orford, "did two men of abilities throw mud with less dexterity." The powers of Hogarth were not, however, impaired, as he had shortly before published one of his capital works, a satirical print against the methodists. From this a decline in health took place, which terminated in death in October 1764, owing to the rupture of an aneurism in his chest. He lies interred at Chiswick, under an elegant mausoleum, decorated with an inscription by his friend Garrick. Hogarth was a man of rough and vulgar manners, who, like most uneducated persons, affected a contempt for all knowledge which he did not himself possess; but he was, at the same time, generous and hospitable. He was often absent in company, and seemed entertaining himself with his own ideas, or searching after some new objects of ridicule, which he attentively caught up when they occurred. Lord Orford is mistaken when he asserts that he seldom indulged in personal satire, many of his delineations being individual portraits. He lived to enjoy the fame which, in his own peculiar line, he so richly merited; and complete collections of his works are deemed highly valuable and curious. A catalogue of all his prints will be found in the fourth volume of Walpole's anecdotes. A multiplicity of local and temporary circumstances introduced into his pictures, has rendered notes necessary to a due comprehension of them; a task which has been well performed in the "Hogarth Illustrated," of Ireland.—*Life by Nichols. Walpole's Anec.*

HORATHI and **Curatii** (Combat between the), 667 before Christ.

HORSA slain by Vortimer, 455.

HORSE-GUARDS instituted, 1550; building erected 1748.

HORSES (Tax on), commenced 1784.

HOST (Elevation of the), first introduced 1201; procession of, instituted, 1311.

HOSPITALITY, from the 4th to the 9th century, was a duty enforced by statutes; the laws of the Slavi ordained that the moveables of an inhospitable person should be confiscated, and his house burnt; they even allowed landlords to steal for the support of their guests.

HOSPITALS in England.—**Asylum** instituted, 1758; **Bancroft's**, Mile-end, built 1635; **Bethlehem** founded by Edward VI. 1553; present building erected, 1676; **Bridewell**, before a palace, founded by Edward VI. 1553, and given to the city; **British Lying-in**, instituted November 1749; **Brownlow-street Lying-in**, founded, 1749; **Christ's**, founded by Edward VI., 1552; **Foundling** incorporated, 1739; **French Protestants**, ditto 1718; **Guy's** ditto, 1722; **Lock** instituted, 1746; **London** ditto, 1740; incorporated, 1758; **London Lying-in**, founded March 30th, 1750; **London Workhouse** ditto, 1611; **Magdalen** instituted, 1758; **Middlesex** ditto, 1745; **Misericordia** established, 1774; **St. Bartholomew's** founded by Henry VIII., 1539; **St. George's** instituted October 19th, 1733; **St. Luke's** founded, 1751; **St. Thomas's** ditto, by Edward VI., 1553; **Sick and Wounded Seamen's**, incorporated June 24th, 1747; **Small-pox** instituted, Sept. 26th, 1746; **Westminster Infirmary** ditto, 1720; **Westminster Lying-in** ditto, 1765.

HOSPITALS in Ireland.—**Blue-Coat**, incorporated

1670; **Charitable Infirmary** opened, 1728; **Dublin Workhouse** established, 1728; **Incurables** opened, 1753; **Kilmainham** incorporated, 1683, **Lock Hospital** instituted, 1755; **Lying-in** established, 1745, incorporated, 1757; **Mercers'** incorporated, 1750; **Charitable Loan** instituted, 1757; **Dublin Hospital** opened, 1762; **St. Nicholas's** opened, 1753; **St. Patrick's** founded 1745, incorporated 1746; **Smith's School**, incorporated 1669; **Stevens's Hospital**, ditto 1730; **Venereal** opened, 1558.

HOTHAM (Sir John) and his son beheaded for taking part with the king against the parliament, 1645.

HOTSPUR (Henry Percy), the Duke of Northumberland's son, called so from his great courage; slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403. He conspired against Henry IV. to dethrone him.

HOURLY (The) was not known at Rome 300 years after its foundation. Before the erection of the sun-dial the hour was published at Rome by loud howling noises twelve times a day; so it was by the Egyptian priests long before. This mode is continued among the Turks, their priests proclaiming from the top of the mosques stated times of the day.

HOUSE of Commons, formerly **St. Stephen's chapel**, built 1115.

HOWDEN Church, Yorkshire, built before the year 1266.

HOWE (Title of Viscount), of Langar, created 1782.

* **HOWE** (Richard), died August 5, 1799.

HOWARD, the philanthropist, died Feb. 1790.

HOWL (The Irish), at funerals, originated from the Roman outcry at the decease of their friends, they hoping thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might only lie inactive.

* Richard, Earl Howe, a celebrated English admiral, one of the most distinguished naval commanders of modern times. He was the third son of Emanuel, second Viscount Howe, and was born in 1725. After having received the rudiments of a liberal education at Eton, his strong predilection for the sea induced his father to place him at the age of fourteen, in quality of a midshipman, on board the *Severn*, in which ship he sailed with Anson for the Pacific, and continued going through the usual gradations of the service under that admiral till 1745, when, though only twenty years of age, he obtained the command of the *Baltimore* sloop of war. In this vessel he behaved with such gallantry in an action with two French ships, laden with supplies for the service of the pretender, whom he beat off with considerable loss, that his immediate promotion to the rank of post-captain was the consequence. In 1758, and the following year, while in the *Magnanime*, under admiral Sir E. Hawke, he distinguished himself by his exertions against the Isle of Aix, St. Maloes, Cherbourg, &c. He was afterwards present at the unfortunate affair of St. Cas, where he exposed his own person with great coolness, and by his courage and conduct succeeded in bringing off many of the wounded, who must otherwise have perished. The same year he took a prominent part in the fight with *Conflans*, and did much towards the victory of the day. His elder brother having been killed in America, in 1758, he succeeded to the family title and estates, but continued to follow his profession. In 1760, he was raised to the rank of colonel of marines, and three years afterwards he obtained a seat at the board of Admiralty, which situation he resigned in 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he sailed as commander-in-chief to the Mediterranean, with the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, from which step he proceeded in due gradation to those of rear-admiral of the white, and vice-admiral of the blue. On the breaking out of the war with France, Lord Howe sailed for the coast of America, with a squadron destined to act against D'Estaing, who commanded the French force in that quarter, and on his return was raised, in 1782, to an English earldom. In the course of the same year he again sailed with a small fleet to the relief of Gibraltar, which important service he effected in despite of the combined fleets of the enemy. In 1783, he accepted the post of first lord of the Admiralty, which, with a partial intermission, he continued to hold until 1793, when, on the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he took the command of the English fleet, and bringing the enemy to an action on the 1st of June, 1794, he obtained over them a most complete and decisive victory. The arrival of the news of this welcome event excited the greatest sensation throughout the nation. Illuminations took place all over the kingdom, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the conquerors, and the king and queen visited the victorious fleet at Spithead, on its return; on which occasion the king conferred on Earl Howe a valuable sword, with a gold chain and medal struck for the purpose. The rank of general of marines, and the vacant garter, both conferred on this successful commander in the course of the next year, were the consummation of his honours. In 1797, Lord Howe exerted himself with great success to quell the mutiny among the seamen at Portsmouth, which was the last public act of his valuable and meritorious life. One daughter alone survived him, and the gratitude of the nation has honoured his memory by a monument, erected to him at the public expense in St. Paul's cathedral.—*Collins's Peerage. Biog. Navalis.*

HUDSON'S Bay, discovered by Captain Hudson, 1610; company's charter granted, 1670.

HUGH DE BEAUVOIS, with 40,000 foreigners, coming over from Calais, to assist John against the barons, perished in a storm, 1215.

HUGHES (Henry), executed at the top of Horse-monger gaol for violating a girl under 9 years of age.

HUGUENOTS, Protestants first called so in France, from a German word, signifying, "allied by oath," 1560; massacre of them at Paris, August 24th, 1572.

HULL, Yorkshire, incorporated by Henry VI.; citadel built, 1681.

* **HUME (David)**, died August 25th, 1776.

HUMILIATI, a congregation of religious, in the church of Rome, established 1162; abolished 1570.

* David Hume an eminent historian and philosopher, was born at Edinburgh, in 1711. His father was a descendant of the family of the Earl of Home, but not opulent, and the subject of this article being his youngest son, his fortune was very small. Losing his father in his infancy, he was brought up under the care of his mother, a woman of singular merit, and was destined by his family for the law; but his passion for literature was so strong, he could not confine himself to professional studies, and, as he observes in his memoirs, while they fancied him to be poring over Voet and Vinnius, he was occupied with Cicero and Virgil. His slender patrimony however, not allowing him to follow his inclinations without some view of profit, he was induced, in 1734, to visit Bristol, with recommendations to some eminent merchants; but, as might have been expected, he was as little disposed to commerce as to law, and resolved to retire to some provincial town of France, with the intention of prosecuting his literary pursuits in privacy, and of supplying, by economy, his pecuniary deficiencies. He resided first at Rheims, and afterwards at La Fleche, in Anjou, and passed three years in France in a manner very accordant with his own inclinations. In 1737 he came to London, and the next year published his "Treatise upon Human Nature," the cool reception, or rather entire neglect of which, proved a severe mortification. Being of a sanguine temperament, he was not altogether discouraged, but pursued his studies, and in 1742 printed at Edinburgh his "Essays moral, political, and literary," which work, owing to its more popular form and elegance of style, was very favourably received, and made some amends for his former disappointment. In 1745 he took up his residence with the young Marquis of Annandale, to whom he acted as a sort of guardian, an office which was rendered necessary by that nobleman's health and state of mind. He remained in this situation for a year, and then stood candidate for the professorship of moral philosophy at Edinburgh; but although strongly supported, he was excluded by the negative of the presbytery, in consequence of his known scepticism. In 1746 he accompanied General Sinclair, as his secretary, in an expedition designed against Canada, but which ended in an attack upon the French coast; and in 1747 attended the same officer in a military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. Here he increased both his knowledge of the world by good company, and his little fortune by frugality, accumulating the handsome sum, as it then appeared to him, of £1000. Having been led to imagine, that the neglect of his "Treatise upon Human Nature" originated from its too dry and systematic form, he cast the first part of the work anew, and caused it to be published while he was abroad, with the title of, an "Inquiry concerning the Human Understanding." It however, attracted very little more notice than at first, and on his return, the author retired to Scotland, where he resided two years. Meantime all his writings, except the first, began to attract notice, and answers, the usual concomitants of new opinions, when ably supported, were occasionally making their appearance. Of a cool temper, and careless of obtaining converts, he made it a rule to reply to none of these strictures, a resolution which he subsequently pleaded, when called upon to notice the answer of Dr. Campbell to his "Essay on Miracles." In 1751 he repaired to the metropolis, where in the next year, he published his "Political Discourses," which were at once well received. Nearly about the same time appeared his "Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," a work that he himself deems "incomparably his best," but which, like most mere abstract speculations, met with but little attention. In 1752 he obtained the congenial appointment of librarian to the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh; which, by affording him the command of a large and curious collection of books, seems first to have inspired him with a notion of writing history. His local situation might also suggest his first subject in that line, "The History of England, under the House of Stuart," of which a quarto volume appeared in 1754. To use his own language, it was received "with one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even detestation." He attributes this reception to his favourable treatment of Charles I. and Lord Strafford, but it was much more owing to his equally contemptuous mention of the opposing religious parties; which, as far as they were sincerely actuated by their opinions, he regards as little more than votaries of superstition on the one side, and of enthusiasm on the other. The work was therefore, not only decried, but neglected; and had not a war broken out between the two countries, the author would have again retired to France. His constitutional equanimity, however, gradually prevailed, and he resolved to proceed in his task, and in the mean time he published his "Natural History of Religion," and other pieces, the first of which was answered by Warburton, in the name of Dr. Hurd. In 1756 he published the second volume of his history, which embraced the period from Charles II. to the revolution, and was comparatively well received. He now resolved to take a wider range, and in 1759 published his "History of the House of Tudor," which excited a clamour against him almost equal to his first volume. His reputation as an historian, however, gradually increased, and he was encouraged to complete his work from the earliest period, which he accomplished in two additional volumes, in 1761, and his "History of England" became thenceforth a standard book. Upon this important work, now so well known, little remark is necessary. Although free from the narrow partialities and prejudices which so

HUNDREDS (Division of), a Danish institution, first made in England by King Alfred.

HUNGARY, the Pannonia of the ancients, was subject to the Romans eleven years B.C.; conquered by the Huns under Attila, when the kingdom began, 433; annexed to Germany, under Charlemagne, but became independent, 920; the Turks contended with the Germans for it, from 1540 to 1739, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter; conquered by the Abares in the sixth century, and by the Turks or Magiars, 889, the immediate ancestors of the modern Hungarians; converted to Christianity, 1010. Lewis, king of, killed in battle against the Turks, 1526; since this it has been governed by princes of the house of Austria; kingdom united with Bohemia, 1612; declared hereditary in the house of Austria, 1637.

HUNTER (William), a celebrated anatomist, born May 23, 1718; died, May 30, 1783.

HUNS, savage inhabitants of that part of Siberia, since occupied by the Mongouls, commenced, 1210; their kingdom founded, 230; at war with the Chinese, 201; kingdom taken and divided forty-eight years B.C.; embraced Christianity, 416; ravaged all Europe, 446; conquered Scythia

and Germany, about 460; the kingdom destroyed soon after the death of Attila, 454.

HUNTING, an invention of the Thebans.

HUNTINGDON Castle built, 921.

HUNTLEY (The Earl of) trod to death in a battle against the Earl of Murray, Oct. 28, 1562.

HURLERS at St. Clare, Cornwall, are supposed to be sepulchral monuments.

HUNGERFORD (New) Wholesale Fish-market opened July 21, 1834.

HURLY-BURLY is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh, two neighbouring families, that filled the country round them with contest and violence.

* **HURRICANE** in London, January 4, 1818.

HURST Castle, Hants, built by Henry VIII., about 1539.

HURSTMONCEUX Castle, Sussex, built before 1066.

HUSTINGS (Court of), London, we find mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confessor.

HUTCHINSONIANS, a kind of Cabalistic sect, that sprung up in this country about 1720, from one John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, who was born in 1674.

HYDE Abbey, near Winchester (Benedictines), founded by Alfred.

frequently influence national historians, and enlarged and philosophical in his general views of events and characters, his researches into the origin and progress of the English constitution are deemed wanting, both in depth and accuracy. According to this opinion, he has too sweepingly regarded the liberty of the country as of modern date, and the mere result of forced concessions from the sovereign, and has sometimes even coloured facts to support that conclusion. His predilection for the house of Stuart, has also made him somewhat unfair to that of Tudor, and still more to the real patriotism of the motives of many of those who sought to curb the high pretensions and baleful extent of prerogative so imprudently claimed by that unhappy family. With every abatement, however, his reputation stands high; and, aided by his clear style, which, although sometimes incorrect and exhibiting gallicisms, is frequently eloquent, and always agreeable, will probably remain so. The copy money received for his history, added to a considerable pension obtained from the crown by the interest of Lord Bute, finally secured him independence, and he was about to retire to his native country, when he was unexpectedly invited, by the Earl of Hertford, then proceeding as ambassador to Paris, to attend him, with a view of ultimately becoming the secretary of the embassy. He accordingly accompanied that nobleman to France, and received the expected appointment. He was also farther gratified, by a most enthusiastic reception in the Parisian circles, in his character of historian and philosopher. He remained chargé d'affaires after the departure of Lord Hertford, in 1765, and returned to England in 1766, accompanied by that singular and paradoxical character, Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with the greatest delicacy and generosity, a conduct which that eccentric person repaid with his usual ingratitude, and insane suspicion. Having now acquired a relish for public life, Mr. Hume, in 1767, became under-secretary of state, under General Conway, which post he held until the resignation of that minister in 1769. He then finally retired to Edinburgh; and having realized a thousand per annum, he drew round him some chosen associates, among whom he lived generally admired and respected, until the spring of 1775, when he was attacked by a disorder in the bowels, which never after altogether left him, but gradually produced a state of exhaustion, which carried him off on the 25th of August, 1776, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He died in a state of mental composure, which has been eloquently described by Dr. Adam Smith, who, in his estimation of the character of this eminent man, depicts him as charitable, generous, urbane, and possessed of a degree of gaiety and good humour, which is seldom attendant on students so persevering as Mr. Hume. This temper even evinced itself on his death-bed, which, as might be expected, has in many quarters produced more censure than admiration. Upon the whole, however, it will be as difficult to deny the high personal moral claims of this writer, favoured as he was with the rare talent of self-command, as the vigour and acuteness of his intellect. He doubtless takes the lead among modern philosophical sceptics, and while open to the objections to which that system of philosophising will ever be liable, he must be allowed to have upheld it with distinguished ability. Besides the works already mentioned, in 1783, "An Essay on Suicide" appeared, which a critic in the *Monthly Review* affirms, from his own knowledge, to be really by Mr. Hume. If so, it more openly assails received opinions than any thing published during his life-time, although it is said, that it would then have appeared, had not the booksellers been afraid to publish it.—*Hume's Account of his own Life, and Dr. Smith's Letter. Aikin's G. Biog.*

* A very destructive hurricane took place in London, and throughout England, at the above date. Scarcely a county escaped considerable damage, and numerous vessels were wrecked or sunk round the coasts. The wind blew from S. to S.W., and the ravages continued from eight in the evening till midnight, accompanied with much lightning. The tempest also extended to various parts of Europe.

HYDRAULIC machine invented by Sir Samuel Moreland, 1682.

HYDROSTATICS first taught by Archimedes, 200 before Christ.

HYLTON Castle, Durham, built 930.

HYMNS for churches, first composed by St. Hilary.

ICELAND, the ancient Thule, discovered by a Dane, 860; peopled by the Norwegians, who were driven out of Norway, 874; became subjects to Norway about 1275; and with Norway afterwards to Denmark.

ICONOCLASTERS, or Image-breakers, a sect that appeared about 722, supported by the Emperor Leo I. They destroyed both Pagan and Christian images, which caused great insurrections and divisions among the Christians, from 740 to 780, when images were again erected in churches, and the worship of them confirmed by the Roman church.

IDES, with the Romans, were eight days in every month, so called, being the eight days succeeding the Nones. In March, May, July, and October, these eight days begin at the 8th day of the month and continue to the 15th, in other months, they begin the 6th day, and last to the 13th. The last of these days only is called 'The Ides,' the first being called 'The Eighth Ides,' the second day the 7th, the third the 6th, and so on: *i. e.* the 8th, 7th, and 6th days before the Ides. Thus the Ides of any month imply the 15th or 13th of that month.

IDOLATRY introduced by Ninus, King of Assyria, about 1200 before Christ; first abolished from Kent, by Ercombert, who began his reign 640.

IDOLS are supposed to originate in the pillar of Jacob, erected at Bethel, Gen. xxviii. 18, 19.

ILLYRIA became tributary to Rome, 228 before Christ.

ILIUM, built 1359 before Christ; sixty-four years before the voyage of the Argonautæ. Sir Isaac Newton says, this voyage was about thirty years before the taking of Troy.

IMAGES and Reliques (Worship of), commenced 448; tried to be abolished by the Emperor Leo Isauricus, 727; images moved out of churches, 1548.

IMPEACHMENT, the first of a chancellor, and the first by the Commons, 1386.

IMPOSTORS.—1. One Aldebert, in the 8th century, pretending to have a letter from Jesus Christ, which fell from heaven, at Jerusalem, seduced multitudes to follow him into the woods and deserts, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist.—2. Two men were crucified for giving out that they were both of them the Messiah; and two women were executed for pretending, one to be the Virgin Mary, the other, Mary Magdalen, 1221.—3. Gonsalvo Martin, burnt by the Inquisition in Spain, for pretending to be the Angel Michael, 1221.—4. Elizabeth Barton, called the holy maid of Kent, was spirited up, by the popish party, to obstruct the reformation, foretelling the speedy death of Henry VIII. if he divorced Catherine, and married Anne Boleyn; she and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 1534.—5. In the first year of Queen Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip, Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and prince, for which she was sentenced to stand on a scaffold, at St. Paul's Cross, during sermon-time, 1553; she was called the spirit of the wall.—6. George David, a waterman's son, at Ghent, called himself a nephew of God, said he was sent into the world to adopt

children for heaven; he denied the resurrection; preached against marriage, in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers, and died at Basle, in Switzerland, 1566.—7. One Hacket personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 1592.—8. A friar, of the order of St. Basil, pretended to be the son of the Czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; but, according to his account, another child had been substituted in his place: supported by Poland, he was invited by the Russians to the throne, and the reigning Czar Fedor, and all his family, were put into his hands, whom he cruelly put to death; but his imposition was discovered, and he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.—9. James Naylor, a quaker, sentenced to be whipped, and his tongue burnt through, on the pillory, by an order of the House of Commons, for personating our Saviour, December 4th, 1656.—10. Mr. Mompesson, a magistrate of Tedworth, Wilts, having punished an idle fellow, who beat a drum about the country, under the authority of a feigned pass, and taking away his drum, which he deposited in his own house, his house was beset for two or three years with a continual drumming; the drummer was tried at Salisbury for a wizard, and transported, 1661.—11. Greatrakes, the Irish impostor, pretending to cure all diseases, by stroking the patient, occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland, 1665, and in England, where it fell into disrepute, in 1666, on his examination before the Royal Society.—12. Sabbati Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople, by personating our Saviour, 1666.—13. Dr. Titus Oates, an infamous clergyman, and others, made a discovery of an intended plot of the papists to kill the king, and introduce popery, September 6th, 1678; they swore away the lives of many Roman Catholic clergymen: Oates was whipped, 1695, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life; but was afterwards pardoned, and pensioned by King William, 1689.—14. One Fuller, a prisoner in the King's Bench, for debt, forged a sham plot against William III. for which he was fined and pillored, 1691.—15. Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hands of the Earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, for a pretended association for restoring King James; the lords were imprisoned; but the imposture being detected, Young was fined £1000 and pillored, 1692.—16. Three French refugees pretended to be prophets, and declared, that Dr. Emms would rise out of the grave, 1706.—17. Mary Tofts, of Godalming, Surrey, pretending that she bred rabbits within her, and so imposed on Mr. John Howard, of Guildford, and Mr. St. André, surgeon to the king, as to prevail on them to espouse her cause, 1726.—18. Elizabeth Canning, whose story is well known, convicted of perjury, and transported, 1753.—19. The story of the Cock-lane Ghost, by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762; the parents were pillored and imprisoned.

IMPROPRIATIONS, strictly speaking, took place with the Norman conquest. Before the destruction of the monasteries, by Henry VIII., 1539, many livings were in their possession; the great tithes they kept themselves, allowing the small tithes to the vicar or substitute that served the church. On the suppression of the monasteries, Henry VIII. disposed of these great tithes among his favourites. Hence they came into lay hands.

* **INCHBALD** (Mrs. Elizabeth), died Aug. 1, 1821.

* Elizabeth Inchbald, the daughter of a farmer named Simpson, born at Stanningfield, in Suffolk, in the year 1756. Having lost her father at the age of sixteen, she came to London with a view of obtaining an engagement for the stage, when attracting the attention of Mr. Inchbald, then an actor of some celebrity, a marriage was the consequence, and she accompanied her husband on several provincial tours, partaking in his engagements. He dying in 1779, she returned to London, and made her debut at Covent-garden as *Bellarion*, in the play of "Philaster," October 3, 1780. She continued on the boards about eight years, and from her great personal attraction, which she retained to a late period of her life, as well as from her

* INCLEDON (Charles), died Feb. 11, 1826.

INDEPENDENTS, such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themselves in religious matters. Presbyterians and Anabaptists are now agreed with them; the Anabaptists always were. Their first meeting-house founded in England was that by Mr. Henry Jacobs, about 1616.

INDIA STOCK sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683.

INDICTIONS were revolutions of 15 years, by which the Romans reckoned time; they were instituted according to general opinion, in the time of Constantine, about 312, and are still preserved in the Pope's bulls. The indiction of Constantinople began Dec. 1, 312. That of the western Empire, Dec. 24 or 25; that of the church of Rome, Dec. 25, 312, or Jan. 1, 313.

INDIES (East), first discovered by the Romans; discovered by the Portuguese, 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506. The first settlement was Goa. The English company established, 1600; their stock consisted of £72,000; they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, have continued ever since. The French first settled there, 1674; a new English company established, 1698; the two united, 1702; agreed to give government £400,000 a year, for five years, so they might continue unmolested, Feb. 1769; India bill passed, 1773; Dutch East India company established, 1594; East India company at Copenhagen, established 1612; French ditto, 1664. INDULGENCIES invented in the 11th century, by Popes Gregory VII., Victor, and Urban II., as a recompense to those who went in person to the

natural talents, was a popular performer. After her retirement from the stage in 1789, she depended principally on her literary labours for support, publishing several dramatic pieces, most of which had a temporary success, while some are even yet considered as what is technically termed "stock plays." Her works, dramatic and miscellaneous, consist of "A Mogul Tale," a farce, 1784; "I'll tell you what," a comedy; "Appearance is against them," and the "Widow's Vow," farces, 1786; "The Child of Nature," a dramatic piece; the "Midnight Hour," a farce; "Such things are," a play, 1788; "The Married Man," a comedy, 1789; "Next door Neighbours," a comedy, and "A Simple Story," a novel, in four 12mo. vols. in 1791; "Every one has his Fault," a comedy, 1793; "Wedding Day," a comedy, 1794; "Nature and Art," a novel, in two vols. 12mo. 1796; "Wives as they were, and Maids as they are," a comedy, 1797; "Lover's Vows," a play from the German of Kotzebue, 1798; "Wise Man of the East," a comedy, 1799; and "To Marry and not to Marry," 1805. She also edited a collection of dramas, entitled the "British Theatre," with biographical and critical remarks, in 25 vols. 12mo., during the period from 1806 to 1809; a similar collection of the most popular farces, in seven vols. 12mo.; and the "Modern Theatre," in 10 vols. 1809. Her death took place at Kensington, August 1, 1821, in her sixty-sixth year. The "Simple Story" will long preserve the reputation of Mrs. Inchbald as a novelist, being a tale of great interest and genuine pathos; and it adds highly to the merit of this ingenious and able woman, that she passed a life attended with many difficulties and temptations, with unsullied reputation.—*Gent. Mag.*

* Benjamin Charles Incledon, generally known by the latter of his Christian names only, an eminent English vocalist, born about the year 1764, at St. Keveran, in the county of Cornwall, where his father is said to have been a respectable member of the faculty. When only eight years old, the extraordinary fine tones of his voice, for which he was in after life so distinguished, induced his parents to article him to the celebrated Jackson, of Exeter, under whose tuition he remained as a chorister in Exeter cathedral, until he had attained his fifteenth year. The restraints, however, to which he was necessarily subject in this situation, were highly disagreeable to a boy of his mercurial disposition, and he took an opportunity to quit Exeter abruptly in the year 1779, and to enter as a common sailor on board the *Formidable*, 98 gunship, commanded by Rear-admiral (then Captain) Cleland. In the royal navy he remained about five years, during which period he sailed to the West Indies, and saw some service. His vocal abilities having attracted the notice of his officers, especially of Lord Mulgrave (then Captain Phipps), and Admirals Pigott and Hervy, he was advised by them to try his fortune on the stage. He accordingly made his first bow to a theatrical audience in Collins's Southampton company, in 1783, as *Alphonso*, in the "Castle of Andalusia." A subsequent engagement, entered into with the Bath manager the following year, introduced him to the acquaintance, and eventually to the friendship, of Rauzzini, who not only did his utmost to bring him before the public in a manner suitable to his talents, but also conferred on him the no less solid benefit of his instructions. In October, 1790, he made his debut on the London boards, at Covent-garden theatre, with great success, in the character of *Dermot*, in O'Keefe's musical farce of "The Poor Soldier," and rose at once into a degree of popularity, which attended him until the infirmities consequent upon advancing years, and a not very regular mode of life, compelled him to retire from the active duties of his profession. Of the diminution of his powers, however, he never could be persuaded, but constantly attributed his declining popularity to the caprice of the public. His voice, a rich tenor, combined uncommon power, sweetness, and ductility, both in the natural and falsetto, and his intonation was singularly correct, taking his imperfect education into consideration. His articulation was however far from equal to his other qualities, being coarse, not to say vulgar. The better sort of the old English ballad, of which Stevens's "Storm," and Gay's "Black-eyed Susan," are, perhaps, amongst the finest specimens, was decidedly his fort; nor in this style of singing had he ever an equal. Shield wrote many of his airs expressly for him, and never has any one done more justice to his composer. Pecuniary embarrassments, arising from an utter carelessness of money and general improvidence, embittered the latter part of his life, which was closed at Worcester, on the 11th of February, 1826. His remains were carried to Hampstead, in the vicinity of London, and were there interred.—*Gent. Mag.*

crusades; money first given for them in the 12th; Pope Clement V. was the first that made a public sale of them, about 1313.

INDUSTRIA, a Roman city, discovered in Piedmont, 1751.

INFANTE and **Infanta**, were titles used in Spain, since the reign of Evremond II. King of Leon, 982; and imply in the ancient Biscay languages, a successor.

INHERITANCE; that law of an uncle coming in before a nephew, passed from the Jews to the Phœnicians, and from them into all Africa.

INJECTIONS (Anatomical), first made by Ruisch, 1726.

INK (Indian), invented by the Koreans, about 620; discovered by the Chinese about 900.

INNES (Alexander), of Cromy, Scotland, assassinated by his cousin Robert, April 1580.

INNS of Court, instituted as a university to teach the law soon after the court of Common Pleas was fixed in Westminster-hall. The degrees were barristers and serjeants.

INOCULATION hath been practised under one mode or another, time immemorial; first tried on criminals and with success, 1721. The vaccine introduced 1799.

INQUISITION (Popish), begun by Pope Gregory IX. 1204; established at Tholouse, 1229; committed to the direction of the Dominicans, 1233; 133 heretics were burnt in Champagne in France, in the presence of eighteen bishops, 1839; its first establishment in Spain, 1842.

INSTITUTION to benefices by bishops first appointed. 1124.

INSURANCE of ships first practised in the reign of Cæsar, about 45; in general custom throughout Europe, 1194; insurance offices first set up in London, 1667.

INSURRECTION of the Chinese against the Dutch of Batavia, when 12,000 Chinese were massacred, October, 1740; of the poor in many parts of England, owing to the dearth of provisions, 1766.

INTERDICTS (National), were an improvement on the custom of the ecclesiastic censures on whole families, and took their rise about 320.

INTEREST of money, 45 per cent. 1307; established by law at 10 per cent. 1546; £9 16s. 1604; £8 1622; £6 1660; reduced to £5 per cent. 1714.

INTERIM, a provisional regulation in favour of the Lutherans, relating to the articles of faith necessary to be believed, till the decision of a general council, published by Charles V. of Germany, 1548.

INUNDATIONS. There happened such a flood in Gloucestershire, that all the country was overflowed by the Severn, and several persons were drowned in their beds, 1483. The waters did not abate for ten days, which hindered the Duke of Buckingham's passing that river into Wales, to join the Welchmen, who were risen against the king, and occasioned his misfortune and death. One in Catalonia, Spain, from continued rains, attended with a storm, that drowned more than 50,000 persons, 1617. One at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when upwards of 120 persons were drowned, 1633. One in Gascoyne, when the water spouted from the sides of an adjacent mountain, in jets, 1678. One in Yorkshire, in which a rock visibly opened, and water was thrown into the air, to the height of an ordinary church steeple, 1686. One in the North of England, November, 1771.

INVALIDS (Establishment for), in France, 1604.

IONIC order in architecture, the first order of, was given by the people of Ionia in Asia, about 650 years before Christ.

IPHIGENIA (The fable of the sacrifice of), taken by the Greeks, as supposed, from the history of Jephtha.

IPSWICH West-gate built, 1430; college built, 1524; town incorporated by Charles II.

IRELAND, originally called Ierne, Hibernia, and Scotia. They have their origin uninterrupted up to Japhet. The first conquest of this island was the Milesian, by Heremon and Ith (sons of Milesius, King of Spain); Ith landed here from Galatia, and died of the wounds he received of the natives, 1071

before Christ, when the island was divided as at present. Heremon was the first monarch. It was governed by several kings, till conquered by Henry II. From 323 to 103 before Christ, there were but two kings but what were killed by their successors. King Cormac O'Con wrote a book, called "Advice to Kings," about 254. Ulster was colonized by the Scots, who in the 3d century covered the island. Began to receive the Christian faith, about 430. Had no archbishops till 1152; before, the bishops were suffragans to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants in that town. Conquered by Henry II. who appointed first a viceroy, 1172. All the Irish were ordered home, 1423. The kings of England were called lords of Ireland, till 1542; when Henry VIII. took the title of king. Erected into a kingdom by a bull from Pope Paul IV. 1555. Invaded by the Spaniards, 1582, again by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601. A formidable insurrection there, headed by Tyrone, 1598; ended with his defeat, 1601. All the principal woods cut down by order of Cromwell. Linen trade opened, December 23d, 1779. Its independency established, 1782. The Genevans invited to settle there, 1782. Order of St. Patrick founded, February 5th, 1783. Admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779.

IRON discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1432 before Christ; first cast in England at Backstead, Sussex, by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, 1544; iron was not drawn by mills (an invention of Germany) till 1563.

IRON-MASK, a state prisoner in France, so called from an iron mask, that he had fixed on his face, to conceal him, but with steel springs, to admit of his feeding; was supposed to have been some prince, and was treated as such; a discovery of himself would have occasioned his death; he died 1704, after forty-three years' confinement.

IRON-MILLS, first erected in England, by Godfrey Box, of Liege, 1590.

IRRELASH Friary, Ireland, founded 1440, rebuilt 1602.

ISAIAH began to prophesy 786; put to death by Hezekiah, 696 before Christ.

ISAC TABLE, a monument of antiquity, discovered at Rome, 1525.

ISRAEL, the seat of the kingdom transferred from Tirzah to Samaria, by Omri, 924; kingdom of, finished by the taking of Samaria, (by Salmannaser) 721 before Christ.

ISRAELITES departure out of Egypt, Tuesday, May 5th, 1491. Josephus says, 1985; fed with manna from heaven, Thursday June 4th, the same year; passed over Jordan, with Joshua, Friday, April 30th, 1451 before Christ, and entered into Canaan.

ISTHMIAN Games; or, combats in the Isthmus of Athens, instituted by Sysiphus, King of Corinth, in honour of Neptune, fifteen years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326; restored, 581 before Christ. held every fifth year. The reward, a chaplet of parsley.

ITALY, a colony of Arcadians conducted by Evander there, 1243; first eruption of the Gauls into, 588; Cimbri and Teutones, driven out 113 before Christ. Several cities bought their present immunities of the Emperor of Germany; Lucca gave 12,000 crowns; Florence, Genoa, and Bologna, 6000 each, 1236.

JACOBITES, a party called by that name, from the revolution to 1746, viz. those who expressed their wishes to restore the family of James II.

JAMAICA discovered, by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509; taken from them by the English, under Admiral Pen, May 7th, 1655; dreadful hurricane, August 23d, 1722; another, September 1st, 1734; another, October, 1744; another dreadful one, August 10th, 1751; again, with an earthquake, when Savannah le Mar was overflowed by the sea, and destroyed, October 2, 1780; another, that did great damage, and killed 170 persons, July 30, 1781.

JAMES I. King of Scotland, succeeded his father

John, 1423; his father being at war with the English, he was taken by them, and remained a prisoner till 1424, when he was released, (on paying £40,000, and consenting to marry Joanna, grand-daughter to Edward III.) by John, Duke of Bedford, regent, during the minority of Henry VI. to whom he paid homage for his crown; murdered in his bed by assassins, by order of his uncle, the Earl of Athoel, February 19th, 1437, whom he had punished for mal-administration during his imprisonment. He was succeeded by his son James II.

JAMES II. King of Scotland, son of James I. succeeded his father 1437, being then 7 years old; killed at the siege of Roxburgh, by the bursting of a cannon, 1460, aged 29, and was succeeded by his son James III.

JAMES III. King of Scotland, son of James II. aged 7 years, succeeded his father, 1460: seduced by astrology, to which he was addicted, he arrested his two brothers, John and Alexander, caused John to be assassinated; Alexander escaped, raised an army against him, and took him prisoner, but generously set him at liberty; his subjects however rebelled against him for his tyranny, and he fell by them in battle, 1488; he was succeeded by his son James IV.

JAMES IV. of Scotland, son of James III. aged 16, succeeded his father, 1488; married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, December, 1503; subdued his rebellious subjects, but afterwards assisting Louis XII. of France, against Henry VIII. of England, he was killed at the battle of Flodden-field, 1531, aged 41, and succeeded by his son James V. James IV. always wore a chain round his body, in penance for his father's murder.

JAMES V. of Scotland, son of James IV. succeeded his father, 1531, then only 18 months old, his mother Margaret being regent; when of age, he assisted Francis I. of France, against Charles V. and married Francis's eldest daughter, 1535; buried his queen, 1537, and married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, Duke of Guise, and widow of Louis d'Orleans, by whom he had only one child, Mary, born 8 days before his death, which happened December 13th, 1542, he was succeeded by this daughter.

JAMES VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, surnamed Stuart, son of Mary, Queen of Scots (grand-daughter of Margaret, Henry VIIIth's sister), by Lord Darnley, born at Edinburgh, June 19th, 1566; crowned King of Scotland, on his mother's being deposed, the Earl of Murray regent, July 29th, 1566; took the reins of government, 1578; went to Norway October 22d, and married Ann, Princess of Denmark, November 24th, 1589; returned to Scotland, May 1st, 1590; seized by the Earl of Bothwell, 1593; was near being murdered by

Gowrie, and his brother, at Perth, August 5th, 1600; succeeded Elizabeth on the throne of England, March 24th, 1603; arrived in London, May 7th following; conspired against, in favour of Arabella Stuart, his second cousin, July following; styled himself King of Great Britain, 1606; created his son Henry Prince of Wales, May, 1610; created ninety baronets to raise money, May 1611; created his son Charles Prince of Wales on the death of his son Henry, November, 1616; went into Scotland, March 4th, 1617; returned September following; lost his queen in a dropsy, March 1st, 1619, aged 45; tore a protestation out of the journals of the House of Commons, December 11th, 1621; died of an ague at Theobald's, March 27th, 1625; and was succeeded by his second son, Charles I.; Henry, Prince of Wales.

JAMES II. brother of Charles II. born October 30th, 1633; entered into the Spanish service, 1658; married Ann Hyde, the lord chancellor's daughter, September 3d, 1660; made lord high admiral, 1664; lost his wife, March 31st, 1671, aged 30; married the Princess of Modena, November 21st, 1673; a bill passed the House of Commons to exclude him from the succession, 1680; in going to Scotland by sea, the vessel struck upon a sand-bank, he, with a few, escaped in the long-boat, 150 perished, 1682; succeeded Charles II. on the throne, February 6th, 1685; crowned April 23d, following; received the Pope's Nuncio, 1687; fled, on the Prince of Orange's being invited over, December 12th, 1688; seized at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall, December 16th; left England, by order of Prince William, December 23d, 1688; and was succeeded by his daughter Mary and William III. her husband; and landed with an army at Kinsale in Ireland, March 22d, 1689; returned to France, June, 1690; died at St. Germain's, August 9th, 1701.

JAMES'S Palace (St.), built, 1530.

JAMES (The) from Limerick, foundered at sea 25th April, 1834, with emigrants on board; 265 perished, and 10 only were saved.

JANE SEYMOUR. Henry VIIIth's third wife, died in child-bed with Edward VI. October, 1537.

JANISSARIES (Military order of), established among the Turks, 1362.

JANSENISTS, a sect, followers of Cornelius Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres, who broached a particular doctrine respecting grace and free-will. It made no noise in the world till after the death of its author, 1638.

JAPAN (Empire of), founded by Jerotimo, 1188; governed by kings 660 before Christ; first discovered by the Portuguese, 1549; Christianity prescribed there, 1586.

JEFFERIES (Miss), hanged for poisoning her uncle, March, 1752.

* **JEFFREYS** (George Lord), died in 1703.

* Lord George Jeffreys, Baron Wem, commonly known by the name of Judge Jeffreys, was the son of John Jeffreys, Esq. of Acton, in Denbighshire, where he was born towards the beginning of the 17th century. He was educated at the free-school of Shrewsbury, whence he was removed to that of Westminster; and being subsequently entered at the Middle Temple, he applied himself very assiduously to the law. His father's family being large, his allowance was very scanty, but his industry and ingenuity supplied all deficiencies; and by attending an assize at Kingston during the plague, when few barristers could be met with, he was allowed to plead, although not formally admitted, and continued to practise unrestrained until he attained the highest employments in the law. Soon after commencing his professional career, he was introduced by an alderman of his own name, and probably a relation, among the citizens of London; who soon after chose him their recorder; and to this advancement, and the influence it procured him, may be attributed his introduction at court, and appointment of solicitor to the Duke of York. A willing instrument of all sorts of measures, his farther promotion, at such a period, was rapid, and he was appointed successively a Welch judge and chief justice of Chester, and created a baronet. When parliament began to prosecute the abhorrrers, he resigned the recordership, and was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench. On the accession of James II. he was one of the great advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of that misguided reign; and for his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against the miserable adherents of Monmouth—**atrocities which will consign his name to everlasting ignominy—**

JEHOSHAPHAT overcame the Philistines 836 before Christ.

JERICHO (Walls of), fell, 1454.

* **JERNINGHAM** (Edward), died Nov. 17th, 1812.

JEROBOAM set up two golden calves at Dan and Bethel, to prevent his subjects going to worship at Jerusalem, 975 before Christ.

JERSEY, Guernsey, Sarke, and Alderney, were appendages of the duchy of Normandy, and united to the crown of England, by the first princes of the Norman line.

JERUSALEM Chamber, Westminster, supposed by Walpole to be derived from a room, which Henry III. when building the abbey, ordered to be called the Antioch chamber, being a treasury for receiving the sums levied by the Jews, for carrying on the war with France.

JERUSALEM (Temple of), built 1094; city taken by Jehoash, 835; by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of eighteen months, June 9th, 578, forty years after Jeremiah's prophecy, Ezek. iv. 6; the second temple began, 534; finished under Darius, March 10th, 515; the inhabitants butchered by Jason, 170 years before Christ; destroyed by Titus, August 31st, 70; an attempt to build it by Julian, 363; pillaged by the Persians, and 90,000 inhabitants killed, 613; taken by the Saracens, 637; converted into a mosque, 643; taken by Godfrey of Bologne, who was there elected king of it, July 5th, 1100; finally conquered by Saladin, 1187; now subject to the Turks. The Latin patriarchs of, ended, 1291.

† **JERVIS** (John), Earl of St. Vincent, died March 15th, 1823.

was rewarded by the vindictive and cold-hearted James with the post of lord high chancellor. What can be said in favour of this dispicable adherent, should not, however, be omitted; and it is acknowledged that he usually showed himself an able and impartial judge where political purposes were not to be answered. His deportment on the bench was, however, in the highest degree discreditable at all times, and even when his indignation was properly excited, he indulged in scurrility and abuse of the most degrading description, a practice in which he indulged even to fury against the celebrated Richard Baxter, and all prosecuted parties whose politics or opinions were disagreeable to the court. To this abusive habit he possibly owed the unhappy termination of his disgraceful existence. On the arrival of the Prince of Orange, when all was in confusion, the conscious chancellor, who had disguised himself as a seaman, in order to get on board a ship unknown, was detected in a low public-house in Wapping by an attorney, whom he had signally rated in open court. The latter making his discovery known, he was immediately seized by the populace, and carried before the lord mayor, who sent him to the lords in council, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he died April 18th, 1689, of intemperance and a broken heart. Pennant records a remarkable instance of insult endured by this fallen instrument during his imprisonment. He received, as he thought, a present of a barrel of Colchester oysters, and expressed a great satisfaction that he was still remembered with kindness by somebody, but on opening the barrel, instead of the expected contents, appeared a halter. Jeffreys, whose name has become a received appellation in England for iniquitous judges, left one son, who inherited both his title and intemperate habits. He is said to have been the author of some pieces in the State poems, and of "An Argument in the case of Monopolies," 1689. He died in 1703, and left an only daughter by Charlotte, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Pembroke, who married the Earl of Pomfret, and after his death presented the noble collection of the Pomfret marbles to the university of Oxford. The deep impression left by the cruelties of Jeffreys in the west of England is strikingly exhibited, by a fact mentioned by Granger, that the amiable Countess of Pomfret was insulted on the western road, simply as being the granddaughter of the execrated Jeffreys.—*Life of George Lord Jeffreys. Life of the Lord Keeper North. Granger. Pennant's London.*

* Edward Jerningham an ingenious poet and dramatic writer, descended from an ancient Roman Catholic family in Norfolk, and brother of Sir William Jerningham, bart. He was born in 1727, and when young was sent to the English college at Douay, in Flanders, whence he was removed to Paris. His education being completed, he returned to England, where he became a member of the established church. One of his earliest productions was a poem in favour of the Magdalen institution, which was followed by "The Deserter," 1769; "The Funeral of Arabert, Monk of La Trappe," 1771; "Faldoni and Teresa," 1773; "The Swedish Curate;" "The Fall of Mexico," 1775; "Honoraria, or the Day of All Souls," 1782; "The Rise and Progress of Scandinavian Poetry," 1784; "Enthusiasm," 1789; &c. His play, called "Margaret of Anjou," was acted in 1777; "The Siege of Berwick," a tragedy, in 1794; and "The Welch Heiress," a comedy, in 1795. A collection of his poetical and dramatic works appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. 1806. He also published in the latter part of his life, "An Essay on the mild Tenour of Christianity," and other religious tracts. His death took place November 17, 1812. The private character of Mr. Jerningham was extremely amiable, and he is spoken of with great respect and esteem by Lord Byron, in the notes to his English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.—*Gent. Mag. Walt's Bibl. Brit.*

† John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent, a gallant and distinguished naval commander, descended of an ancient and respectable family in Staffordshire. He was the second and youngest son of Swynfen Jervis, Esq. auditor of Greenwich hospital, and was born at Meaford-hall, January 9th, 1734 (old style). At the age of fourteen, he was rated a midshipman on board the Gloucester, of fifty guns, on the Jamaica station, and in 1755 served as lieutenant under Sir C. Saunders, in the expedition against Quebec. Soon after being made commander, he was appointed first to the Experiment and afterwards to the Albanysloop. In 1760 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and commanded the Foudroyant, in the action between Admiral Keppel and the French fleet, in July, 1778. In 1782, being then under the orders of Admiral Barrington, he engaged and took the Pegasè, of seventy-four guns and 700 men; in which exploit he received a severe wound in the

JESTERS were retained in courts from Henry VIII. to Queen Anne; Jester's court abolished in France by Louis XIV. in Germany, 1719.

JESUITS (Society of), established by Ignatius Loyola, 1536; expelled France, 1594; recalled, 1605; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; from Paraguay, 1733; France, 1764; from Portugal, December 3d, for attempting to assassinate the King on the 3d of September, 1759; from Bohemia and Denmark, 1766; Spain, Genoa, and Venice, April 2d, 1767; Naples, Malta, and Parma, 1768; society suppressed by the Pope, August 25, 1773.

JESUS CHRIST was born, Monday, December 25th, in the year of the world, 4005; in that of Rome, 752, four years before the common æra; his first ministry in 30; baptized by John, 30; celebrated his last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its stead, Thursday, April 2d; crucified, April 3d, at three in the afternoon; rose April 5th; ascended Thursday, May 14th; in all 33; or in 29, allowing his birth to have happened four years before the common æra.

JESUS College, Oxford, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1571. (Nineteen fellows).

JESUS College, Cambridge, founded by the Bishop of Ely, 1496. (Sixteen fellows).

JEWELS. Agnes Sorel was the first woman that wore any, 1434.

JEWS, carried into Assyria, by Salmanazer, 720 before Christ. The seventy years captivity of them, began 606 before Christ; ended 536 before Christ. The captivity of 100,000 by Ptolemy, 320 before Christ. Twelve thousand cut to pieces by Pompey in the temple of Jerusalem, during the time of the sacrifice, 62 before Christ. Banished from Rome, 19. Those about Cerene, headed by one Andræ, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans; they eat their entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those whom they assassinated, 115. Five hundred and eighty thousand of them destroyed by the Romans, 135, and almost all banished from Judea. Banished from Spain and France, 616. The first known in England were invited over by William I., 1067. Twelve thousand slain in Germany, by those of the Crusade, 1096. Thinking to invoke the divine clemency, at the solemnization of the passover at Paris, they sacrificed a young lad of 12 years old, the son of a rich tradesman, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the rest were banished the kingdom, 1180. From this circumstance the Jews have been ever since held in

detestation. Massacred, September 3d, 1189, at the coronation of Richard I. Seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235. One hundred and two were apprehended for crucifying a child in Lincoln, eighteen of whom were hanged, the rest heavily fined, 1255. Seven hundred were slain in London, because a Jew would have forced a Christian to pay him more than two shillings per week for the loan of twenty, 1262. Every Jew who lent money upon usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274. Two hundred and sixty-seven were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277. The same year, the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn at horses tails and hanged. All the Jews synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282. All the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattles confiscated to the king, and they, to the number of 15,060, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287; they remained banished 364 years, till Oliver Cromwell restored them. A general massacre of them at Verdun, by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the Infidels by them; 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity; when for the want of other weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317. Driven out of Germany, 1392; out of France, 1394. Out of Spain, to the number of 150,000, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was against them that the inquisition was there first established. A massacre of them at Lisbon, 1506; 2000 were destroyed. There was not a Jew in this island from 1610, to 1624. Act passed here to naturalize them, 1753; repealed, on the petition of all the cities in England, 1754. Four executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins's servant, December 9th, 1771.

JOAN (Pope), was said to be a maid who had concealed her sex in men's clothes, and was promoted to the papal dignity in 856, after Leo IV., that she reigned two years and five months, and was succeeded by Benedict III.; but as several historians have not mentioned her, it is conjectured to be a fable to depict the effeminate manners of Benedict III.

* **JOAN of Arc**, burnt alive by the English for witchcraft, 1431.

head from a splinter, and afterwards obtained the red ribband as a reward for his gallant conduct. In 1794, having accepted the command of a squadron equipped for the West Indies, he reduced Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie, for which services he received the thanks of Parliament, and the freedom of the City of London in a gold box. On the 14th of February, 1797, being then in the command of the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, he engaged and defeated twenty-seven ships of the line belonging to Spain, the smallest carrying seventy-four guns, and seven of them mounting from 112 to 130 each. On this occasion he was raised to the English peerage, by the titles of Baron Jervis and Earl of St. Vincent, from the scene of his glory. To this was added a pension of £3,000 a year, for the better maintenance of his dignity, and a gold medal from the king. In 1799, he was created admiral; and in 1801 became first lord of the admiralty, vice Earl Spencer; in which capacity he undertook and executed many salutary reforms in naval expenditure, but resigned his post in 1804. In May, 1814, he was appointed a general of marines, and July 19, 1821, admiral of the fleet. Lord St. Vincent was a man of a strong and acute mind, resolute and unbending in regard to discipline and necessary retrenchment and reform, and also of high gallantry and transcendent genius in his profession, with the leading members of which he was deservedly popular. He died in his eighty-ninth year, and though buried privately in the family vault at Stone, a monument was voted by the House of Commons to be erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral. This national tribute, consisting of a single statue, and bearing a strong resemblance to the gallant and able individual whose services it is designed to commemorate, was opened to public view in September, 1826.—*Ann. Biog.*

* **Joan of Arc**, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, one of the most remarkable heroines in history, was the daughter of persons of low rank, in the village of Domremi, near Vaucouleurs, on the borders of Lorraine, where she was born in 1412. She quitted her parents at an early age, and became servant at a small inn,

JOHN, fourth son of Henry II. born at Oxford, 1166; married his cousin Avis, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester, 1189; aimed at the crown during his brother Richard's confinement, 1193; excluded from the succession, 1194; pardoned by his brother Richard I. 1195; and appointed by him his successor, 1199. in exclusion of Arthur, son of his next brother Geoffrey; crowned May 27th, 1199; divorced Avis, on a plea of being too near of kin and married Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême, contracted to the Comte de la Marche, whom, on the death of John, she married, 1200; crowned again with his queen, 1200, and again at Canterbury, 1201; went to Paris soon after, besieged Mirabel, vanquished his nephew Arthur, took him prisoner, August 2d, 1203, and caused him to be murdered, then about twenty years old; cited to Paris, to answer for the crime, but did not attend, of course he was deprived of his dominions in France; crowned again in England, the same year; the kingdom put under an interdict, for his opposing the Pope's nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1208; excommunicated for non-submission, 1209; landed with an army in Ireland, June 8th, 1210, and quelled the revolt; deposed by the Pope, 1212, and the King of France employed to put the sentence in execution; submitted and surrendered his crown to the Pope's legate, May 25th,

1213, was absolved July 20th, following; resigned the crown again to the Pope, and the interdict was taken off, 1214; compelled to sign Magna Charter, at Runny Mead, 1215; the barons offered the crown to Louis, the King of France's son, who accepted it, 1215; Louis landed in England with a large army, 1216; John retired with his crown, &c. from Lynn to Lincolnshire, and lost all his treasure and baggage as he passed through the marshes; sickened at this, and died of a fever at Newark-castle, Oct. 28th, 1216; was buried in Worcester-cathedral, and succeeded by Henry III. his son, by his first wife.

JOHN of Gaunt's house, near Lincoln, built 1397.

JOHN'S (St.), College, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII's mother, 1508. (Fifty-nine fellows.)

JOHN'S (St.), College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, 1557. (Fifty-nine fellows.)

JOHNSON (Rev. Samuel), degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, for a libel on the Duke of York, December 1st, 1686.

JONA Monastery, in the Hebrides, Scotland, built by St. Columba. In this isle is the Reilig Curan, or famous burying place of the ancient Scottish kings.

JONGLEURS (The), in France, were those who sung the pieces of the Troubadours; but the professions were sometimes united.

* **JORDAN** (Dorothea), died, July 5th, 1816.

where she acquired a robust and hardy frame, by acting nearly in the capacity of hostler, attending to the horses, and riding them backwards and forwards to water. At this time, the affairs of France were in a deplorable state, and the city of Orleans was so closely besieged by the Duke of Bedford, that its fall seemed inevitable. Excited by the frequent accounts of the memorable rencounters at this siege, and affected with the distresses of the country, Joan was seized with a wild desire of relieving them, until her mind incessantly pondering on this favourite object, she fancied that she saw visions, and heard voices exhorting her to re-establish the throne of France, and expel the English invaders. Having communicated this imaginary inspiration to the governor of Vaucouleurs, he forwarded her to Charles VII. at Chinon, to whom, in the name of the supreme being, she offered to raise the siege of Orleans, and conduct the king to Rheims. The court at first pretended to hesitate, but after a committee of divines had pronounced her mission to be supernatural, Charles granted her request, and she was exhibited to the people on horseback. The English at first regarded the whole affair with derision; but gradually gave way to the superstitious notions of the age, and became daunted with the idea of divine vengeance hanging over them. Joan entered the city of Orleans, at the head of a convoy, arrayed in military garb, and being received as a celestial messenger by the commandant Dunois, she actually obliged the English to raise the siege, after furiously driving them from their intrenchments. The march of Charles to Rheims followed, and such was the impression produced on the population, that although proceeding through what had been deemed an enemy's country, every place opened its gates to him, and the ceremony of his inauguration took place as predicted. As a mark of gratitude for this service, the king had a medal struck in honour of Joan, and all her family was ennobled, in both the male and female line, of which the former became extinct so late as 1760. The town of Domremi, her native place, was also exempted from taxes for ever. After the coronation of Charles, Joan desired to return to the course of life which became her sex; but Dunois, who thought she might still prove serviceable, induced her to throw herself into the town of Compeigne, then besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, and the Earls of Arundel and Suffolk. Here after performing prodigies of valour, she was taken prisoner in a sally, and no efforts being made by the French court to deliver her, she was cruelly condemned by the English, under the pretence of witchcraft, to be burnt alive, which sentence she endured with great courage in 1431, in the 19th year of her age. Such are the outlines of this history as generally delivered; but many romantic circumstances are probably overcharged. It has even been doubted whether she was really put to death, some plausible evidence having been brought forward to prove that she was saved by a trick, on the day of execution, and that she afterwards appeared, and was married to a gentleman of Amboise, a story far more improbable than the facts which it is intended to supersede.—*Histories of England and France. Southey's Joan of Arc.*

* **Dorothea Jordan**, an English actress of great eminence in various departments of the drama. Her father, Captain Bland, of a respectable Irish family, eloped with her mother, who was a native of Wales, by whom he had a numerous offspring. The subject of this article adopted the theatrical profession for the support of herself and her mother, and made her first appearance at Dublin, in the character of Phebe, in "As you Like it;" but her talents first attracted particular attention in the walk of tragedy. Being ill-treated by Mr. Daly, the Dublin manager, she left Ireland, and obtained an engagement at the theatre of York. There she assumed the name of Mrs. Jordan, by which, though never married, she was subsequently known. In this situation she continued three years, with a great increase of her professional reputation, which at

JOSEPH sold, 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; governor of Egypt, 1715; sent for his father Jacob, 1706; bought all the lands of Egypt, and let them out at a fifth part of their produce, 1702; died in Egypt, 1635 before Christ, aged 110.

JOSEPH and Mary, with Jesus, returned to Nazareth, in the third year before the common æra.

* **JOSEPHUS** (Flavius), an eminent Jewish historian, born 37 A.C.

JOSHUA (Book of), written 1415 before Christ; contains a period of about twenty years.

JUAN Fernandes, discovered by the English in the year 1709.

JUBILEE among the Christians at the end of every century, instituted by Pope Boniface VIII., 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every fifty years, by order of Clement VI.; Urban VI. reduced it to every thirty-third year; and Paul II. to every twenty-five years, at which period it is now fixed. One was held in England, 1376, being the fiftieth year of Edward III. reign. Cloths of gold and silver were then worn.

JUDAH and Israel (The kingdoms of), divided 795 before Christ.

JUDGES appointed, 1176; for life 1762; sent to India, 1773.

JUGURTHA (War with), 111 before Christ,

JULIAN year commenced January 1st, forty-five years before Christ. It was invented by Joseph Scaliger, and has been adopted by chronologers, comprehending all time. It reaches 706 years beyond the creation, and all different æras and computations may be referred and adjusted to it.

JULIUS AGRICOLA, a Roman general, totally subdued Britain, 78.

JULIUS CÆSAR, Emperor of Rome, born July 10th, 100; invaded Britain, landing at Deal, August 26th, 55; left it September 20th following; returned, May, 55; left it September following; killed in the senate-house, March 15th, 44 before Christ, after having fought fifty battles, slain above 1,192,000 men, and taken by assault 1000 towns.

JUPITER'S moons first discovered by Galileo, January 7th, 1610.

JURY. Trial by twelve judges introduced first into Denmark, by Regnerus, who began to reign 820; the institution borrowed here by Ethelred, and juries established as at present, 979; the custom of keeping them from food till after their verdict, took its rise from the fear of bribery, it being customary for the plaintiff and the defendant to feast them.

JUSTICES of peace first instituted, 1344; their power enlarged and settled as at present, 1590. Rotation bill passed, 1792.

length led to her removal to the metropolis, where she speedily became a favourite with the public. She made her first appearance before a London audience as Peggy, in the *Country Girl*; and in that character, in *Nell*, in the *Devil to Pay*, and others of a similar cast, she displayed unrivalled excellence. Such, however, was her versatility of talent, that she appeared to almost equal advantage as a tragic actress, where the tender, rather than the violent and lofty feelings of the mind, were to be portrayed. Her long theatrical career was terminated by her retirement to France, where she resided in obscurity, and at length died without a relative or friend near her, to sooth the hours of sickness, or bestow on her remains the decent rites of sepulture. Circumstances so strangely contrasted with those of the former life, and long and well-known connection of this admirable actress with a branch of the royal family, increased the regret which was felt at the loss of an individual, distinguished alike by the peculiar benevolence of her disposition, and the splendour of her talents; and even whose failings had resulted from situations and circumstances which went far to mitigate the moral censure which they incurred.—*Gent. Mag. Thesp. Dict.*

* Flavius Josephus was born at Jerusalem, A. C. 37, when Caligular was emperor. His father, Mattathias, was descended from the ancient high priests of the Jews, and by his mother's side he was of the royal lineage of the Asmoneans, or Maccabees. He was educated in the knowledge of the Jewish law, and at the age of sixteen was induced to join the Essenes, but afterwards became a strict and zealous member of the sect of Pharisees. At the age of twenty-six he visited Rome, and by means of an introduction to Poppæa afterwards the wife of Nero, procured the release of some priests whom Felix had sent prisoners to that capital. On his return to Judea, he was made governor of the two Galilees, in which capacity he bravely defended Jotapha against Vespasian. He was however taken prisoner, but his life was spared at the intercession of Titus, who became his patron, and whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem. He was sent to his countrymen with offers of peace, but was treated with great contumely as a deserter. At the capture of the city, he was enabled to deliver his brother and several of his friends without ransom. He accompanied Titus back to Rome, where he was rewarded with the freedom of that city, and received a pension, and other marks of favour, from Vespasian and his son, as a mark of gratitude, to whom he assumed their family name of Flavius. He employed his leisure in drawing up those works which have perpetuated his name. These are, his "*History of the Jewish War, in Seven Books*;" his "*Jewish Antiquities, in Twenty Books*;" two books against Apion, of Alexandria, a great adversary of his nation; a "*Discourse on the Martyrdom of Maccabees*;" and a "*Treatise on his own Life*." All these are written in Greek, and his style is by Photius held to be easy, pure, and even eloquent. Few works are more interesting than his account of the Jewish war, of the incidents of which he was a spectator. In respect to his fidelity, different opinions prevail: in his *Jewish Antiquities*, his accounts frequently vary from those of Scripture, and generally in circumstances which he thinks will shock the prejudices of his Gentile readers. He is also led by his zeal for the honour of his nation to much exaggeration, and affects to believe that all knowledge and wisdom originated in Judea; but upon the whole, however, his works are much esteemed. They have been frequently published with Latin versions, but the best editions are those of Hudson, Oxford, 1720, 2 vols. folio; and Haverkamp, Amsterdam, 1727, 2 vols. folio. They have been translated into English by L'Estrange and Whiston, the latter of whom doubts the authenticity of, and rejects the discourse on the Maccabees. Josephus lived beyond the thirteenth year of the reign of Domitian; but the exact date of his death is uncertain.—*Life prefixed to Works. Lardner. Cave.*



FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.

JUSTICE in Eyre (similar to the justices of assize) instituted, according to Camden, 1184; but they appear to be of older date.

JUSTICIARY Court, Scotland, established, 1672.

JUSTS. There were royal ones in Smithfield, between the Earl of Hainault and certain Hanoverians, challengers, and the Earl of Somerset, and an equal number of Englishmen, defendants, 1408; the victory was on the Englishmen's side.

KALMUCKS, a nation of Tartary, now subject to Russia; they and the Mongouls were one and the same people.

KAMSHATKA discovered by the Russians, 1739.

KARA-KITAI, a barbarous nation, the ancient inhabitants of Leaoting, who in the 10th century

made themselves masters of many of the northern provinces of China. They founded the dynasty of Leao, the descendants of whom held the government till 1114, when the Nutschen, another barbarous nation, beyond Korea, subdued the Kitans, and founded the dynasty of Kin. The princes of the Leao family fled and founded a new empire, called themselves by way of distinction Kara, or black Kitans. China is called Katai by the Russians, Tartars, &c. to this day.

KEITHS (The), overpowered the clan Guns, and slew them in the chapel of St. Tayre, near Sinclair Castle, Scotland, 1478.

* **KELLY** (Michael), died October 15th, 1826.

† **KEMBLE** (John Philip), died 1822.

* Michael Kelly, the son of a wine merchant of Dublin, of the same name, who for many years acted as master of the ceremonies at the castle. The subject of this article was born in the year 1762, and at a very early age gave proofs of a strong genius for music, which his father encouraging, placed him under the best masters which the Irish metropolis could furnish. Rauzzini being at this time engaged in Dublin, gave him lessons in singing, and prevailed on his friends to send him to Naples, where he arrived in his sixteenth year, and was much patronized by Sir William Hamilton, the British minister at that court, studying under Fineroli, at the conservatorio La Madona della Loretto. He also received lessons from Aprili, the first singing master of his day, who procured him an advantageous engagement at Leghorn. He subsequently performed with success at most of the Italian theatres, in quality of *primo tenore*; and travelling into Germany, was one of the original singers in the "Nozze di Figaro" of Mozart, with which celebrated composer he contracted a close intimacy during his stay at Vienna, where he had accepted an engagement in the service of the emperor Joseph. By this monarch he was much carressed, till having at length obtained permission for a years absence, in order to visit his friends in Ireland, he never returned to the Continent, but settled in London. Here he made his first appearance at Drury-lane theatre in April 1787, as Lionel, in the opera of "Lionel and Clarissa," and retained his situation as first singer at that theatre, the musical performances of which he also directed till his final retirement from the stage. In 1797, he furnished the music to "A Friend in Need," "The Castle Spectre," &c., which in the succeeding year he followed up by the most popular of all his compositions, the airs, marches, &c., in Colman's musical romance of "Bluebeard." From this period till 1819 he continued to write, and in the course of the intervening years, set upwards of sixty pieces, most of which were successful. For some time previous to his decease, he had been partially deprived of the use of his limbs by a paralytic affection; his faculties and memory were however spared him to the last. Of the latter an evidence exists in his "Reminiscences," an amusing work, in 2 volumes, 8vo., which appeared a few months previously to his decease, replete with anecdotes of his contemporaries and familiars. His death took place at Ramsgate on the 15th October, 1826.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Kelly's Reminiscences.*

† John Philip Kemble, one of the most eminent tragedians of the British stage since the days of Garrick. He was the eldest son of Roger Kemble, manager of a company of comedians at Prescott in Lancashire, in which county he was born February 1757, and received the rudiments of education at the Roman Catholic seminary of Sedgeley park, Staffordshire. With the view of qualifying him for one of the learned professions, he was afterwards placed by his father at the college of Douay, where he early distinguished himself by his proficiency in elocution. On his return to England, having completed his academical pursuits, he entered immediately upon the profession of an actor, for which he had long exhibited a decided predilection, performing at Liverpool, York, Edinburgh, and other provincial towns of inferior note. At this period of his life he produced a tragedy on the story of Belisarius, which was acted at Liverpool, besides altering and adapting to the stage several of the works of the early English dramatists. He also printed about the same time, a volume of "Fugitive Pieces," in verse, with the appearance of which he was, however, so dissatisfied, that on the very day after their publication, he bought up and destroyed every copy he could recover. One which escaped his hands has since been sold by Mr. King, the auctioneer, for £3 5s. Mr. Kemble appeared for the first time in London on the Drury-lane boards, September 30th, 1783, in the part of Hamlet, and was received with great applause; it was not, however, till the secession of Smith from the stage in 1788, that he took that decided lead in tragedy which he ever after maintained. In 1787, he married Mrs. Brereton, daughter of Mr. Hopkins, the prompter of Drury-lane theatre. On the secession of Mr. King, Mr. Kemble succeeded to the management of Drury-lane theatre, which he enjoyed with only a short interruption till 1801, during which period the drama was much indebted to him for various and considerable improvements. He also used the influence which his situation gave him in restoring to the stage several old plays of merit, as well as in bringing forward many new productions, some of which were considerably altered and improved by himself. Amongst these are said to be, "Deaf and Dumb," "The Stranger," "Siege of Belgrade," &c. In 1794, he brought out a musical entertainment of his own, founded on the incidents of a French novel, and entitled "Lodoiska," which had a great run at the time, and has since been revived with benefit to the

KEN (Thomas), Bishop of Bath, theologian and poet of some celebrity, was born in 1647; died 1711, **KENELWORTH** Castle, built, 1120; priory (Augustines) built, 1122.

KENMURE (Lord), executed for rebelling, February 24th, 1716.

KENRED succeeded his uncle Ethelred, as thirteenth king of Britain, 704; turned monk, 708, and was succeeded by his cousin Ceolred, son of Ethelred, last king but one.

KENRICK succeeded his father Cerdic, as fourth king of Britain; crowned king of the West-Saxons, 534; died 560, and was succeeded in the monarchy by his eldest son Ceaulin.

KENT (Earl of), brother to Edward II. beheaded March 19th, 1330, for conspiring against Edward III.

KENULF, King of Mercia, succeeded Egfrid, as eighteenth king of Britain, 798; died 819; buried at Winchcombe, and succeeded by Egbert, King of Wessex.

* **KENYON** (Lord Lloyd), died, 1802.

† **KEPPEL** (Lord), died, 1786

KET, the tanner, hanged at Norwich, for rebelling, 1549.

KITT'S Cotty-house, Kent, erected over the grave of Catigern, 445.

KEW Bridge built, 1759.

theatre. In 1802 he visited the Continent, and having passed twelve months at Paris and Madrid, returned to London, when he purchased a sixth share of Covent-garden theatre, and became manager of that establishment. Here he continued his career with great success, till the destruction of the theatre by fire in 1809. In the autumn of the same year, the present edifice being constructed, opened with an increase of prices, which, together with certain obnoxious arrangements in regard to the private boxes, created for a series of nights the disturbances known by the name of the O. P. riots, and gave rise to a contest between the management and the public, in which the former was at length worsted. Mr. Kemble took his farewell of the stage on the 23d of July, 1817, on which occasion he was complimented with a public dinner, and other honourable tokens of esteem; and shortly after retired to the Continent, where he died at Lausanne in Switzerland, February 26th, 1823, of a paralytic attack, after a few hours' illness. As an actor, Kemble was of the school which qualifies spontaneous conception and feeling with profound consideration, measured dignity, and learned precision. His merits were therefore differently appreciated by the admirers of the drama, according to their various theories, in respect to impulsive or reflective personation. By all, however, he was regarded as a highly gifted actor, and the impression which he made in characters more immediately adapted to his style of excellence, such as Cato, Coriolanus, Hamlet, John, Jaques, Penruddock, &c., will last as long as the recollection of them. His management both of Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres, but especially of the latter, was also marked by the exhibition of much refined and accurate taste, in the rectification of scenic decoration, and the adoption of appropriate costume, adding thereby both to the splendour and illusion of the drama. The learning, elegant manners, and accomplishments of Mr. Kemble, introduced him into the best company in reference both to rank and talent, by whom he was at once courted and esteemed; and taken altogether, he may be regarded as a conspicuous instance of the compatibility of his profession with dignified self-estimation and general respect. George Stephen Kemble, brother of the foregoing, an able actor. He was born May 3d, 1758, at Kingstown, in Herefordshire; his mother, herself an actress, having played that very night the part of Anne Bullen, in the play of Henry VIII., was put to bed just at the time when, as queen, she was supposed in the drama to have given birth to the Princess Elizabeth. He was originally destined for the medical profession, and apprenticed to a surgeon at Coventry, but soon quitted it for the stage, and after going through the usual ordeal of the provinces, appeared at Covent-garden, September 24th, 1783. He afterwards became successively manager of the theatres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Newcastle, and acting-manager at Drury-lane. On the stage he was chiefly remarkable for playing Falstaff, it is said without stuffing. His last appearance on the boards was in the part of Sir Christopher Curry, May 20th, 1822, a fortnight before his death.—*Ann. Biog. Boaden's Life of Kemble.*

* Lord Lloyd Kenyon, an eminent English lawyer, the son of Lloyd Kenyon, Esq., of Gredington, in Flintshire, where he was born in 1733. After having been articled clerk to an attorney in the country, he became a student at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced barrister in 1761. He practised first in the Court of Chancery, and then in that of the King's Bench, where he distinguished himself by his defence of Lord George Gordon, on his indictment for treason in 1780. He was made Attorney-General in 1782, then a Welsh judge; and, in 1784, was promoted to the office of Master of the Rolls. He succeeded Lord Mansfield, as Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in 1788, when he was raised to the peerage.—*Brydges's Edit. of Collins's Peerage.*

† Augustus Keppel, a celebrated English admiral, the second son of William Earl of Albemarle. He entered the sea service at an early age, and accompanied Admiral Anson round the world. Having by his professional zeal and ability gradually reached distinction in the service, in 1778 he was appointed to the command of the channel fleet. On the 12th of July in that year, he fell in with the French fleet under Count d'Orvilliers off Ushant, when an engagement ensued, which, although partial, was very warm while it lasted. A short delay becoming necessary to repair damages, when that labour was accomplished, the admiral made signal for his van and rear divisions to assume their proper stations. This order was obeyed with great alacrity by Sir Robert Harland, who led the van; but Sir Hugh Palliser, commanding the rear, took no notice of the signal, and refused to join his commander until night prevented a renewal of the battle. The conduct of the rear admiral being fiercely attacked in the public papers, he demanded of his

KILDARE Cathedral, Ireland, beaten down, 1691.
KILDARE (Earl Fitzgerald), and his five uncles, executed in London, for attempting to raise a rebellion in Ireland, Feb. 3d, 1537.

KILKENNY (The Statute of) passed, 1364.

* **KILLIGREW** (Sir William), died 1693.

KILMARNOCK and Balmerino (Lords) beheaded on Tower-hill, August, 1746, for taking part in the rebellion of 1745.

KING (The influence of the) in parliament abridged, 1782.

KINGDOMS (Origin of) by Nimrod.

KING'S College, Cambridge, founded by Henry VI., 1441. (Fifty-eight fellows.) One Cloos was the architect of the chapel, which cost £14,000, as much now as £140,000.

KING'S Evil was supposed to be cured by a touch of the Kings of England; the first who touched for

commander-in-chief a formal disavowal of the charges brought against him. The latter, although he had made no complaint himself, indignantly refused; on which Admiral Palliser immediately exhibited articles of accusation against him, although he had a second time sailed with him, and had not before uttered a syllable to his prejudice. The Lords of the Admiralty immediately fixed a day for the trial of Admiral Keppel, who was honourably acquitted, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services. Palliser was next tried, and reprimanded; but the public indignation was so great, that he was obliged to resign his seat in the House of Commons, and to vacate several offices which he held under government. In 1782, Admiral Keppel was raised to a peerage, under the title of Viscount Keppel Baron Eldon, and was at two different periods appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. He was regarded as very able in his profession, and a man of great integrity and humanity.—*Collins's Peerage*.

* **Killigrew**. There were three brothers of this name, equally distinguished by their loyalty, wit, and talents, who flourished under the two Charleses. They were the sons of Sir Robert Killigrew, a knight of a good family. William, the eldest, was born in 1605, at Hanworth, Middlesex, and after going through the usual course of a university education at St. John's College, Oxford, made the tour of Europe. On his return to England, he obtained a place at court, as one of the gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber to Charles I., with the government of Pendennis-castle. During the civil wars he suffered materially both in purse and person, in consequence of his obstinate adherence to the royal cause; in recompense for which he received, after the restoration, the honour of knighthood; and on the marriage of Charles II., obtained the post of Vice-chamberlain. This situation he enjoyed more than two and twenty years, employing his leisure hours in the cultivation of a taste for the drama and general literature. He composed four plays, "Selindra," "The Siege of Urban," "Ormasdes," and "Pandora," Oxford, folio, 1666. These pieces, though now forgotten, were popular in their day, and received the approbation of the poet Waller in particular. His other writings are, "Midnight and Daily Thoughts," and the "Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court," 8vo., two essays, written in the decline of life, on the instability of human happiness. Thomas, the second, was born 1611, and died before his elder brother, in 1682. He was a page to Charles I., and on the decline of the king's party, accompanied the Prince of Wales into exile. During this his forced absence from England, he visited France, Italy, and Spain; and after the restoration, was appointed by the new king, with whom he was a great favourite, one of his grooms of the bedchamber. A lively vein of pleasantry, combined with a certain oddity both of person and manner, appear to have placed him high in the good graces of Charles, who would frequently allow him free access to his person, when characters of the first rank and dignity in the state were refused it, till Killigrew at length became almost the inseparable companion of his monarch's more familiar hours. He wrote eleven pieces for the stage, which have been collected and printed in one volume folio, 1664; but we look in vain in them for traces of that facetiousness and whim, which, together with the encouragement he received from royalty, procured him the appellation of "King Charles's jester." He lies buried in Westminster-abbey. Henry, the youngest of the three, was one year younger than his brother Thomas, whom he survived about six years. He was educated for the church, at Christ-church, Oxford, and acted for a while as chaplain to the cavaliers. In 1642, he graduated as doctor in divinity, and obtained a stall at Westminster. From this piece of preferment the parliamentary party ejected him during the Commonwealth, when he, in common with the rest of his family, underwent considerable deprivations; but on the re-establishment of monarchy, he was fortunate enough to obtain, in addition to the restoration of his prebend, the living of Wheat-hamstead, Herts, and the mastership of the Savoy. He appears in his youth to have possessed the same bent towards the drama which marked the other two, and even wrote a tragedy when only seventeen years old, under the title of "The Conspiracy." In 1652, he published a corrected version of this piece, changing the name to that of "Pallantus and Eudora." These are extant, besides several sermons of his composition. The females of this family boast also several names distinguished in the annals of literature. Dame Catherine Killigrew, wife of Sir Henry, a descendant of the same stock, knighted for his diplomatic services, was celebrated as one of the most accomplished scholars of her day. She was the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Giddy-hall, Essex, born about the year 1530, and to a familiar acquaintance with the classical as well as some of the Oriental languages, united considerable poetic talent. Her death took place in 1600. Anne Killigrew, daughter of the divine mentioned in a former part of this article, was born in 1660. She gave strong indications of genius at an early age, and became equally eminent in the sister arts of poetry and painting, as well as distinguished for exemplary piety and unblemished virtue amidst the seductions of a licentious court. She was one of the maids of honour to the Duchess of York, of whom, as

It was Edward the Confessor, 1058; his sanctity procured belief, and his successors continued it as part of their grandeur. It was dropped by George I.

KING'S Lynn, Norfolk, bailiffs first made mayors, 1204.

KING'S Speech (The first) delivered, 1107, by Henry I.

KINGS (Books of) contain the history of the King's of Israel and Judah, from the beginning of Solomon's reign, down to the Babylonish captivity, a space of near 600 years.

KINGSTON (Duchess of) tried for bigamy, and convicted, April 22d, 1776.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES chartered by King John.

KINLOSS Abbey, Scotland, founded 1150.

KINSALE Fort, Ireland, erected in the reign of Charles II.

KIRKBY and Wade, sea-captains, shot at Plymouth for desertion, April 14th, 1703.

KIRKHAM Priory (Augustines), Yorkshire, built 1122.

KIRKSTALL Abbey (Cistercians), Yorkshire, built 1147.

KIRKSTEAD Abbey (Cistercians), Lincolnshire, built 1139.

KISSING the Pope's foot took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, introduced by Dioclesian; thence also the custom of a vassal's kneeling to his lord in homage. Kissing the hands of great men was a Grecian custom.

KIT-CAT Club, a society of noblemen and gentlemen, about thirty in number, established 1703, for the purpose of promoting the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover; the club took its name from one Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, who lived near the tavern where they met in King-street, Westminster, and who served them.

KNEE ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.

* **KNELLER** (Sir Godfrey), died 1723.

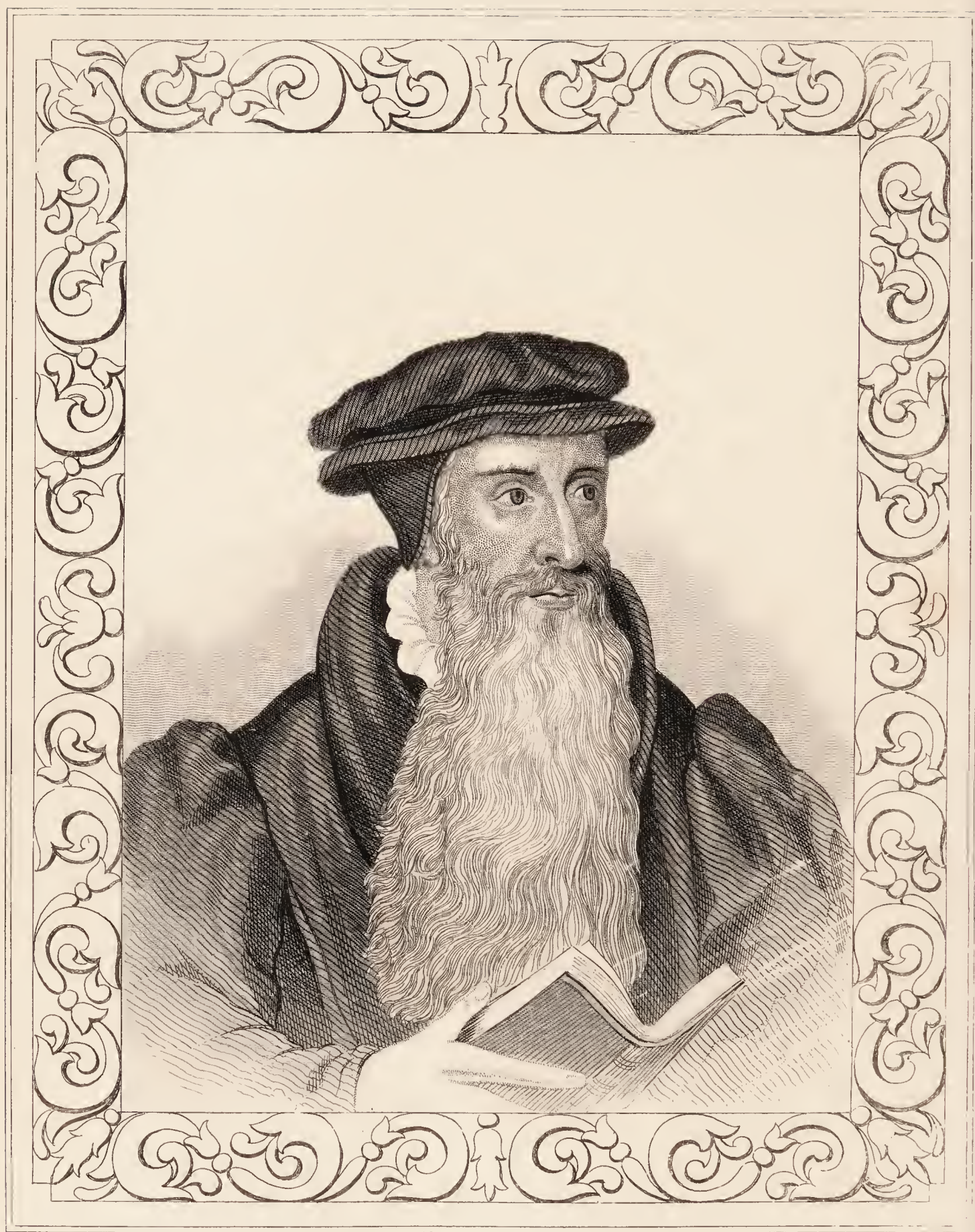
KNIGHTHOOD (derived from ancient chivalry, which took place on the Continent, when in a state of anarchy, for the defence of the women), a military institution of the Romans, who after their union with the Sabines, created three centuries of knights, about 750 B.C.; first instituted in England, 540; during the heptarchy, it was conferred by the priests at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword. The first knight made by the sovereign was Athelstan, by Alfred, 900, the custom of ecclesiastics conferring this honour was suppressed, 1100; all persons possessing an annual income of ten pounds, were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III., 1254. In France it was an association to protect the women from the violence of marauders, and was instituted about 1050; the ceremony of dubbing knights arose from the adoption of arms anciently practised in Germany, which was a present of arms from a prince by way of reward, and the adopted son was to defend the father on all occasions.

KNIGHTS Banneret (Title of) first given by Conan, who commanded the Roman legions in England, 383.

KNIGHTS Templars, a religious and military order instituted, 1119; they came to England early in Stephen's reign, and settled at the Temple in London under Henry II., and at other places; all of them arrested in France in one day; they were charged with great crimes and great riches; 59 of them burnt alive at Paris, Oct. 13th, 1307; they were all seized in England the same year; their order destroyed by Philip of France at the council at Vienna, 1311, and their wealth given to the Knights Hospitallers; abolished throughout Europe, 1312.

well as of her husband, afterwards James II., she executed portraits. She fell a victim to the small-pox in the summer of 1685, and has not only been characterised by Wood as "A grace for beauty, and a muse for wit," but has also been celebrated by the greatest of her literary contemporaries, John Dryden. Several historical paintings of hers are in existence, and a quarto volume of her poems appeared the year after her decease. The ode written by Dryden on this lady, is peculiarly admired by Dr. Johnson. She was buried in the Savoy chapel, where is a very neat monument with a Latin inscription, commemorating her beauty, accomplishments, and virtues. Praised as she has been, Wood asserts, that she was even superior to the commendations so freely bestowed on her.—*Biog. Dram. Ballad's Learned Ladies.*

* Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bart., an eminent portrait painter, was born at Lubeck about 1648. His father, who was surveyor-general of the mines to Count Mansfelt, designed him for a military life, and he was sent to Leyden to study mathematics and fortification. Subsequently, perceiving his decided bent for painting, he wisely acquiesced, and placed him under Bol and Rembrandt at Amsterdam. He visited Italy in 1672, where he became a disciple of Carlo Maratti and Bernini, and painted several historical pieces and portraits both at Rome and Venice. He did not, however, remain long in Italy, and on his return he was induced to visit England, in company with his brother John Zachary Kneller, in 1674. They were recommended to a Hamburg merchant, for whom Godfrey painted a much admired family picture, which being seen by the Duke of York, the latter introduced the painter to Charles II., by whom he was much patronised. He was equally favoured by James II. and William III., for the latter of whom he painted the beauties at Hampton-court, and several of the portraits in the gallery of admirals. He also took the portrait of the Czar Peter for the same sovereign, who, in 1692, knighted and made him gentleman of the privy chamber. Queen Anne continued him in the same office, and George I. made him a baronet. He continued to practise his art to an advanced age, and had reached his seventy-ninth year at his death. His interment took place in Westminster-abbey, under a splendid monument erected by Rysbrach, on which appears an epitaph by Pope. Kneller, as an artist, is accused of sacrificing his just reputation to lucre, on many occasions his negligence being extreme. The airs of his heads are extremely graceful, and his colouring is lively, true, and harmonious; his drawing correct, and his disposition judicious. On the other hand, he displays a singular paucity of imagination in his pictures; even in his portraits, the heads alone merit much attention, the attitudes, action, and drapery being insipid, unvarying, and ungraceful. Wealth was his leading object, and that he attained, spending however with great freedom. He was extravagantly vain, possessed a fund of humour, and a lively talent at repartee, many pleasant specimens of which have been duly recorded. About seventy-five of his heads have been engraved.—*Walpole's Anec. D'Argenville's Vies de Peint. Brit. Biog.*



KNIGHTS and Citizens obliged to reside at the places they represented, 1415.

KNIGHTS of the round table, instituted at Windsor, 1344.

KNITTING introduced about 1550.

KNIVES first made in England, 1563. This was the first branch of cutlery made here.

KNOWN-MEN, a name given to the Lollards, by Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, 1500.

* **KNOX** (John), died November 24th, 1572.

* John Knox, the chief instrument and promoter of the reformation in Scotland. He was descended from an ancient and honourable family, and born at Gifford in East Lothian, in 1505. He received his primary education at the grammar-school of Haddington, whence he was removed to the university of St. Andrew's, where he received the degree of M. A. much before the usual age. Having embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he began as usual with the study of scholastic divinity, in which he so much distinguished himself, that he was admitted into priest's orders before the time appointed by the canons. He soon became weary of the subtle theology of the schools, and resolved to apply himself to that which was more plain and pactical. This alteration of opinion led him to attend the sermons of Thoman Guillaume or Williams, a friar of eminence, who was so bold as to preach against the pope's authority; and he was still more impressed by the instructions of the celebrated George Wishart, so that he quickly relinquished all thoughts of officiating in the church of Rome, and became tutor to the sons of the lairds of Long Niddrie and Ormiston, who had embraced the reformed doctrines. Here he contrived to preach not only to his pupils, but to the people of the neighbourhood, until interrupted by Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who obliged him to abscond, and he thought of retiring to Germany. The persuasion of the fathers of his pupils, and the assassination of Beaton by the Leslies, encouraged him to remain; and he took shelter under the protection of the latter in the castle of St. Andrew's, where he instructed his scholars; and notwithstanding the opposition of the sub-prior and clergy of St. Andrew's, he preached the principles of the reformation with extraordinary courage and boldness. This continued until the castle of St. Andrew's surrendered to the French in July 1547, when he was carried with the garrison into France, and remained a prisoner on board the galleys until the latter end of 1549. Being then set at liberty, he passed over to England, and arriving in London, was licensed either by Cranmer or the protector Somerset, and appointed preacher, first at Berwick, and afterwards at Newcastle. In 1552 he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI., and preached before the king and council at Westminster, who recommended Cranmer to give him the living of Allhallows in London, which he declined, not choosing to conform to the English liturgy as it then stood. It is even said that he refused a bishopric, regarding all prelacy as savouring of the kingdom of antichrist. He however continued his practice as an itinerary preacher, until the accession of Mary in 1554, when he quitted England, and sought refuge at Geneva, where he had not long resided, before he was invited by the English congregation of refugees, then at Frankfort, to become their minister. He unwillingly accepted this invitation, at the request of John Calvin, and continued his services until embroiled in dispute with Dr. Cox, afterwards Bishop of Ely, who strenuously contended for the liturgy of King Edward. Knox, in his usual style of bold vituperation, having, in a treatise published in England, called the Emperor of Germany as great an enemy to Christ as Nero, his opponents accused him to the senate of treason, both against the emperor and Queen Mary, on which he received private notice of his danger, and again retired to Geneva, whence, after a residence of a few months, he ventured in 1555 to pay a visit to his native country. Finding the professors of the Protestant religion greatly increased in number, and formed into a society under the inspection of regular teachers, he finally joined them, and produced so great an effect by his exertions both in Edinburgh and other places, that the Roman Catholic clergy, alarmed at his progress, summoned him to appear before them in the church of the black friars in that metropolis, on the 15th of May, 1556. This summons he purposed to obey, resting on the support of a formidable party of nobles and gentry, which so alarmed his opponents, that they dropped the prosecution. Thus encouraged, he continued preaching with additional energy and boldness, and was even induced to write to the queen regent, Mary of Lorraine, a letter, in which he earnestly exhorted her to listen to the Protestant doctrines. While thus occupied, he was strongly invited to pay a visit to the English congregation at Geneva, and he accordingly departed for that place in July, 1556. He was no sooner gone, than the bishops summoned him to appear before them, and as that was impossible, they passed sentence of death against him as a heretic, and burnt him in effigy at the cross at Edinburgh. Against this sentence he drew up an energetic appeal, which was printed at Geneva in 1558, previously to which, he was invited to return to Scotland, and had actually reached Dieppe on his way, when he received other letters recommending delay, which epistles he answered by such strong remonstrances against timidity and backsliding, that those to whom he addressed them entered into a solemn bond or covenant, dated December 3d, 1557, "that they would follow forth their purpose, and commit themselves and whatever God had given them into his hands, rather than suffer idolatry to reign and the subjects to be defrauded of the only food of their souls." Knox in the mean time had returned to Geneva, where he published his treatise entitled, "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women," chiefly aimed at the cruel government of Queen Mary of England, and at the attempt of the queen regent of Scotland to rule without a parliament. A "Second Blast" was to have followed, but the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne of England, who was expected to be friendly to the Protestant cause, prevented it. In April 1559, he would have visited England, but was prevented by the resentment felt by Elizabeth at his late treatise; he therefore proceeded directly to

KNOX (William), Secretary of State in the American Department previous to the independence of the United States, died 1810. at the age of 78.

* KNOX (Vicesimus), died September 6th, 1821.

KNUTZEN (Matthias), a formal professor of Atheism of the 17th century.

KNUTZEN (Martin), a professor of philosophy at Königsberg, in Prussia, born in the year 1713, and died in 1751.

Scotland, where he found a persecution of the Protestants just ready to commence at Stirling. With his usual intrepidity he hurried to the scene of action to share the danger, and mounting a pulpit, by a vehement harangue against idolatry, he inflamed the people with extreme rage. The indiscretion of a priest, who, immediately on the conclusion of this discourse, was seen preparing to celebrate mass, and to decorate the altar for that purpose, precipitated his hearers into direct violence, and a general attack was made on the churches of the city, in which the altars were overturned, the pictures destroyed, and the images broken into pieces. The people next proceeded to the monasteries, which massy fabrics they almost levelled to the ground, and acted with a degree of energy and fury which nothing could for the moment resist. As these riotous proceedings were censured both by the reformed preachers, and by the leaders of the same party, historians have agreed to regard them as an unconcerted outrage, and a mere accidental eruption of popular fury. From this time Knox continued to promote the reformation by every means in his power; and by his correspondence with the secretary Cecil, was chiefly instrumental in establishing the negociation between "The Congregation" and the English, which terminated in the march of an English army into Scotland. Being joined by almost all the great men of the latter country, these forces soon obliged the French troops, who had been the principal support of the tyranny of the regent, to quit the kingdom, and the parliament was restored to its former independence. Of that body, the majority had embraced Protestant opinions, and no opportunity was omitted of assailing the ancient religion, until at length the Presbyterian plan, recommended by Knox and his brethren, was finally sanctioned; the old ecclesiastical courts being abolished, and the exercise of religious worship, according to the rites of the Romish Church, prohibited. In August 1561, the unfortunate Mary, then widow of Francis II. King of France, arrived in Scotland to reign in her own right. She immediately set up a mass in the royal chapel, which being much frequented, excited the zeal of Knox, who was equally intolerant with the leaders of the conquered party, and in the face of an order of privy council, allowing the private mass, he openly declared from the pulpit, "that one mass was more frightful to him than ten thousand armed enemies, landed in any part of the realm." This freedom gave great offence, and the queen had long and angry conferences with him on that and other occasions, in which he never paid the slightest homage, either to sex or quality. He preached with equal openness against the marriage of Mary with a papist; and Darnley, after his union, being induced to hear him, he observed in the course of his sermon, that "God set over them, for their offences and ingratitude, boys and women." The share taken by this ardent and intrepid minister in the ensuing unhappy transactions is subject rather for history than biography. In the year 1567, he preached a sermon at the coronation of James VI., when Mary had been dethroned, and Murray appointed regent. In 1572 he was greatly offended with a convention of ministers at Leith for admitting the titles of archbishop and bishop to remain during the king's minority, although he approved of the regulations adopted in reference to their elections. At this time his constitution was quite broken; and he received a great additional shock by the dreadful news of the atrocious massacre of St. Bartholomew. He had however strength enough to preach against it, which he desired the French Ambassador might be acquainted with; but soon after took to his bed, and died on the 24th of November, 1572. He was interred at Edinburgh, several lords attending, and particularly the Earl of Morton, that day chosen regent, who, as soon as he was laid in the grave, thus exclaimed, "There lies he who never feared the face of man, who hath been often threatened with dag and dagger, but yet both ended his days in peace and honour; for he had God's providence watching over him in an especial manner when his life was sought." The character of this eminent reformer has been sketched with great candour and impartiality by Dr. Robertson, in his history of Scotland, who, in observing upon the severity of his deportment, impetuosity of temper, and zealous intolerance, justly observes, that the qualities which now render him less amiable, fitted him to advance the reformation among a fierce people, and enabled him to encounter dangers, and surmount opposition, to which a more gentle spirit would have yielded. This is a truth which can be rejected neither by warm admirers on the one hand, nor by those who imbued with the tolerant notions of a more enlightened era, are shocked at the absence of moderation on all sides. That John Knox was a man of exalted principles, great intellectual energy, undaunted intrepidity, and exemplary piety and morality, will be freely admitted by the impartial of every class. He was twice married, and had two sons by his first wife, who were educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which they became fellows. His writings, in addition to those already mentioned, are "A faithful Admonition to the Professors of the Gospel of Christ in the Kingdom of England," 1554; "A letter to Queen Mary, Regent of Scotland;" "A steady Exhortation to England for the speedy embracing of Christ's Gospel." After his death appeared his "History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland," at the end of the fourth edition of which, Edinburgh, 1732, folio, are appended all his other works.—*M' Cries Life of Knox. Robertson's Hist. of Scot.*

* Vicesimus Knox, DD., an eminent divine, author of a variety of works both in theology and polite literature. He was born December 8th, 1752, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, whence he pro-

KOEMPSER, a German physician, historian, and botanist, died 1726.

KORAN (The), translated into Latin, 1143.

KORTHOLT (Christian). There were two learned theologians of this name; the elder a native of Burg, in the Island of Fermeren, was born in January, 1633, and died in the spring of 1694. The

grandson, bearing the same name, was born about the year 1709, and was the author of an account of the British Antiquarian Society, and an edition of the Letters of Leibnitz; he also wrote several devotional tracts in his capacity of Professor in the University of Gottingen, where he died in 1751.

* **KOSCIUSKO** (Thaddeus), died October 16th, 1817.

ceeded in due course upon a fellowship to St. John's-college, Oxford. On the death of his father he was chosen his successor in the head-mastership of Tunbridge grammar-school, over which he presided thirty-three years, till, retiring in 1812, he was himself in turn succeeded by his son. He held the livings of Riemwell and Ramsden Crays in Essex, and the chapelry of Shipbourne, in Kent. His works, many of which have been translated into various European languages, are, "Essays Moral and Literary," 3 vols. 8vo. and 12mo.; "Liberal Education," 2 vols. ditto; "Winter Evenings," 3 vols. ditto; "Personal Nobility, or Letters to a Young Nobleman," 1 vol. 12mo; "Christian Philosophy," 2 vols. 12mo; Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper," 1 vol. 8vo.; and a pamphlet "On the National Importance of Classical Education;" with a variety of sermons on different occasions. He also published for the use of his school, expurgated editions of Horace and Juvenal, and a series of selections from the works of the best English authors, generally known as "Elegant Extracts," and "Elegant Epistles." On the commencement of the war consequent on the breaking out of the French revolution, several pamphlets in opposition to the belligerent councils which prevailed, were generally attributed to him, as well as a translation of Erasmus's "Bellum dulce inexpertis," printed with the signature "Antipolemus." He is also regarded as the author of a searching tract, entitled, "The Spirit of Despotism," published anonymously in 1794, and since reprinted. Dr. Knox wrote the Latin language with great purity and elegance, both in prose and verse, paying the greatest attention to the harmony and rhyme of his sentences. His death took place at Tunbridge.—*Ann. Biog.*

* Thaddeus Kosciusko, a celebrated Polish patriot. He was of noble descent, but his family being by no means wealthy, he was educated in the military school at Warsaw, where he made a great progress in the study of mathematics and drawing. He was, in consequence of his proficiency, nominated one of four students sent at the expense of the establishment to improve their knowledge in France. On his return to Poland, he had a commission given him; but being refused promotion, he determined to go to America, where war was then carrying on between Great Britain and her colonies. There he became adjutant to General Washington, and acquired by his talents and bravery the esteem of those with whom he served, and he was also rewarded with the cross of the Cincinnati. After the conclusion of the war, he lived in retirement in his native country till 1789, when he was made a major-general in the army by the diet, in which the management of public affairs was vested. He was afterwards employed as a general of division under the younger Poniatowski, when he displayed great zeal, skill, and courage, in opposition to the attempts of the Russians against the independence of Poland. Finding his efforts for freedom paralysed by the weakness or treachery of others, he gave in his resignation, and was afterwards forced to become an exile from his country. He had retreated to Leipzig in 1793, when the Polish army and the people in general, impatient under the yoke of Russia, were ready for insurrection. All eyes were turned towards Kosciusko, whom they chose for their leader, and messengers were sent to him from Warsaw to acquaint him with the schemes and wishes of his compatriots. In compliance with the invitation, he proceeded towards the frontiers of Poland; but apprehensive of compromising the safety of those with whom he acted, he was about to defer his enterprise, and set off for Italy. He was, however, persuaded to return, and arriving at Cracow at the very time when the Polish garrison had expelled the troops of Russia, he was chosen, on the 24th of March, 1794, generalissimo, with all the power of a Roman dictator; and he immediately published an act, authorising insurrection against the foreign authorities, and established a new government. He then proceeded to support Colonel Madalinski, who was pursued by the Russians; and having joined that officer, they attacked and defeated the enemy on the 4th of April, with inferior numbers. His army now increased to nine thousand men, the insurrection extended to Warsaw, and in a few days the Russians were driven from that palatinate. Kosciusko united his forces with those of General Grochowski, and found himself at the head of an army fifteen thousand strong. He obtained some advantage over the Russians on the 8th of June, at Szezecociny; but the King of Prussia arriving to the assistance of the enemy, Kosciusko suffered a defeat, and was exposed to great personal danger. From this period he waged a disadvantageous warfare against his too powerful opponents till the 4th of October, when he was completely defeated, and taken prisoner, at the battle of Maniejowice. He was sent to Russia, and confined in a fortress near St. Petersburg, till the accession of Paul I., who through real or affected admiration of the character of Kosciusko, set him at liberty. In May, 1797, he took his departure for the American United States, where he was honourably received by the government and people. He returned to Europe the following year, and settled in France, where he passed a great part of the remainder of his life. Buonaparte in vain endeavoured to engage him in his ambitious schemes for the subjection of Poland, and even made use of the name of Kosciusko in his proclamations; but the wary and disinterested patriot comprehended the nature of his designs, and rejected his overtures. He died at Soleure, in Switzerland.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

- * **KOTZEBUE** (Augustus Frederick Ferdinand Von), murdered, March 25th, 1819.
- KRUDENER** (Baroness Valeria de), a religious enthusiast, born at Riga, in 1765, and died at Karasubassar, December 25th, 1824.
- KRUNITZ** (John George), a German physician and natural philosopher, born at Berlin, and died in the year 1796.
- KRUSEMARK** (Baron de), a Prussian general and statesman, died at Vienna, 1821.
- KRUSINSKI** (Judas Thaddeus), a Polish jesuit, born 1677, and died 1774.
- KUTUZOW**, or Koutousoff (Michael Lavrionovitch Gole Mitcheff, prince of) a famous Russian general, and minister of state, born in 1745, and died at Breslau, in Silesia, April 16th, 1813.
- KYNASTON** (Sir Francis), an English knight, one of the esquires of the body to King Charles I., born at Otley, in Shropshire, 1587.
- KYRLE** (John), surnamed by Pope "The Man of Ross," an English gentleman, who possessed an estate of £500 per year at Ross, in Herefordshire, where he died in 1754, at the age of ninety.
- LACTEALS** (The) discovered by chance in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23d, 1622; in birds, fish, &c., by Mr. Hewson, surgeon of London, 1770.
- LADIES** first introduced at Court by the Queen of Louis XII., about 1500; much later in England.
- LADRONE** and Philippine Islands, the first European discoverer of them was Ferdinand Magellus, 1520.
- LAITY** and Clergy (Distinction of) established before 150.
- LAKENHEATH**, Norfolk, infinite damage done there by a land-flood, 1667.
- LAMB** (Dr.) murdered in the streets of London, 1628.
- LAMBERT** burnt in Smithfield, 1538.
- LAMBETH** Palace built, 1184; college and chapel founded by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, about 1196.
- LANCASTER** Castle, built by Edward III.; town incorporated by King John; priory founded, 1188.
- LANCASTER** (Plantagenet, Earl of) grandson to Henry III., beheaded, March 1322, for conspiring against the Spencers, favourites of his first cousin, Edward II.

* Augustus Frederick Ferdinand Von Kotzebue was born May 3d, 1761, at Weimar, in Germany, where his father was a counsellor of legation. He is said to have manifested a talent for poetry when only six years old. His education was commenced at the gymnasium of his native place, and completed at the academies of Duisbourg and Jena. He was destined for the profession of law, but he wished to become a man of letters; and there was scarcely any branch of literature which did not in some degree engage his attention. At the age of twenty he was invited to St. Petersburg, by the Prussian ambassador, who was the friend of his father, and who procured him the office of secretary to M. de Bauer, general of engineers. On his death, Kotzebue was nominated by the czarina a counsellor, and placed in a judicial situation at Revel, where, in 1783, he became assessor of the primary tribunal, and at length president of the government, which post he occupied ten years, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. Having received his dismissal, he retired to an estate which he possessed at some distance from Narva, and consecrated his leisure to the cultivation of dramatic literature. He had previously produced some pieces for the theatre at St. Petersburg, which had contributed to procure him the favour of the empress. In 1792, he was called to the direction of the theatre at Vienna, whither he proceeded; but after a short time he relinquished his new situation, and went to Weimar. He had resided there three years, when the intreaties of his wife, who was a native of Russia, induced him to return hither; but he had scarcely arrived on the frontiers of the empire, when he was arrested by order of Paul I., who suspected him to be the author of some revolutionary pamphlets, in which he was personally attacked. Kotzebue was transported to Kurgau, in Siberia; and he published an account of his journey, his residence there, his attempts to escape, and various other adventures, in a very amusing, but apparently not very authentic work, entitled, "The most remarkable Year of my Life." He was, however, soon recalled, and, as he states, well received by the emperor, who confided to his direction the theatre of St. Petersburg. This situation he wished to resign, but could not obtain permission to do so till after the death of Paul I. In April, 1801, Kotzebue set off for Weimar, where he arrived soon after. Some disputes which he had with Goethe and the two Schlegels induced him to remove to Paris, where he experienced the most gratifying attentions from the French literati; and it is not at all to his credit that he repaid their kindness by the publication of a calumnious work, which he called, "My recollections of Paris." He treated the Italians with equal illiberality in his "Recollections of Rome and of Naples." About the end of 1803, he commenced, in conjunction with M. Merakel, a journal, entitled "Der Freymüthige,"—"The Sincere," in which Napoleon Buonaparte was attacked with virulence. Till 1813, Kotzebue continued to be employed on literature and politics; and to his pen are ascribed many proclamations and diplomatic papers issued by the cabinet of St. Petersburg. He attended the czar in the campaign of 1813, as political secretary to the army; and he was afterwards nominated consul-general of Russia at Königsberg, whence he was called, in 1816, to St. Petersburg, to be attached to the office of foreign affairs. In 1817, the Emperor Alexander authorised him to return to his own country, and appointed him his literary correspondent in Germany, with an allowance of 15,000 roubles, and a commission to give an account of the state of public opinion among the people. The manner in which he executed this employment caused his destruction. His calumnious accusations against the students of the German universities having rendered him the general object of their detestation, one of them, a young enthusiast named Sandt, went to Mannheim, where Kotzebue resided, and killed him in his own house, by stabbing him with a poignard. Kotzebue is known in England as a dramatist, in consequence of some of his plays having been translated for the British stage. His "Misanthropy and Repentance," the English version of which has received the unmeaning title of "The Stranger," may be considered as a fair specimen of his talents. He affixed his name to more than three hundred dramas; but many of them were merely retouched by him, having been purchased of their authors, and others are translations.—*Diog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

LANCASTER (Duchy Court of), London, erected 1370; made a county Palatine, 1376.

LANCASTERIAN Family (The first king of) was Henry IV.

LAND let in general for 1s. an acre throughout England, 1544. Rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was computed at six millions, about 1600; twelve years' purchase was then the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to fourteen millions, and land was worth eighteen years' purchase. It rose to thirty-five years' purchase in 1778, but fell, in 1779, to twenty-four years; in 1782, to twenty years.

LLANDAFF Bishopric, founded about 490; cathedral built, 982; chancellorship and precentorship erected about 1200.

LAND-TAX collected very early in tenths, fifteenths, scutages, &c., 891, but settled as it now stands, 1692; established on places, 1760; land-tax, in 1733, was only 1s. in the pound.

LANERCOST Priory, of the Augustine order, Cumberland, founded 1169.

LANARK Castle, Scotland, founded by Robert Bruce, 1314.

LANGUAGES. The first spoken on the earth was Hebrew, of which the Chaldee and Syriac are dialects. The original European ones were 13, Greek, Latin, Dutch, Slavonian spoken in the East, Welsh, Biscayan spoken in Spain, Irish, Albanian in the mountains of Epirus, Tartarian, the old Illyrian, the Jazygian remaining yet in Liburnia, the Chausin in the north of Hungary, and the Finnic in East Friesland. Arabic is the mother tongue of Africa.

From the Latin sprung the Italian, French, and Spanish, and from the Spanish the Portuguese. The Turkish is a dialect to the Tartarian, with a mixture of others. From the High Dutch, or Teutonic, sprung the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polonian, &c. French is allowed to proceed from the ancient British or Welsh.

LANGUARD Fort, Essex, built by James I.

LANGUEDOC (The Parliament of) erected by Charles VII., 1441; (the canal of) began and finished under Louis XIV.

* **LANSDOWNE** (Marquis of), born about 1737; died 1805.

LANTERNS, the invention of King Alfred, 890.

LANTPHEY Court, Pembrokeshire, built before 1335.

LA RAMIE, hanged at Paris, for personating the son of Charles IX., 1596.

LAPLAND converted to Christianity, 1160.

LATHE (The), for turning, is very ancient; according to Diodorus Siculus, it was first used by a grandson of Dædalus. Pliny says it was invented by Theodore the Samian.

† **LATIMER**, Bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford for heresy, in Queen Mary's time, 1555, aged 85.

LATIN ceased to be spoken in Italy, about 581; in France, in the 9th century; abolished in processes at law, 1731.

LATINS (The) reduced to the subjection of the Romans, 339 before Christ.

LATIUM (City of), now Romania, built by Latinus, king of the Latins, 904 before Christ.

* William Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne, was descended from Sir W. Petty, and was born in 1737. He succeeded to the Irish title of Earl of Shelburne, on the death of his father, in 1761; and, in 1763, he obtained the office of president of the board of trade, which he resigned to join the train of opposition led by Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham) with whom he returned to office in 1766. When a change of ministry took place in 1768, he was again displaced, and he continued to be a parliamentary antagonist of ministers till 1782, when he was nominated secretary of state for the foreign department. On the death of the premier, the Marquis of Rockingham, he was succeeded by Lord Shelburne; but he was soon obliged to give way to the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox. In 1784 he became an English peer, by the titles of Marquis of Lansdowne and Earl of Wycombe. He now employed himself in the cultivation of science and literature at Bow-wood, his seat in Wiltshire; and he collected a valuable library, the MSS. belonging to which were, after his death, purchased for the British Museum. Lord Lansdowne was twice married. By his first wife, the daughter of Earl Granville, who died in 1771, he had a son, who succeeded him, and died without issue. By his second wife, Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, he became the father of the present Marquis. The subject of this article was one among the numerous conjectured authors of "Junius's Letters."—*British Peerage*.

† Hugh Latimer, an eminent English prelate and reformer in the sixteenth century.¹ He was the son of a respectable yeoman at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, where he was born about the year 1470. He received his early education at a country school, whence he was removed to Cambridge in his fourteenth year. He was brought up a zealous Romanist, but becoming acquainted with Thomas Bilney, at Cambridge, he gradually changed his opinions, and being of an ardent and sincere temper, became equally zealous in promulgating the doctrines of the reformation. He first became openly obnoxious to the enemies of innovation, by a series of discourses, in which he dwelt upon the uncertainty of tradition, the vanity of works of supererogation, and the pride and usurpation of the Roman hierarchy. These sermons were warmly attacked by Buckenham, prior of the Black Friars at Cambridge, whose reasoning was assailed with great humour and acuteness by Latimer, who much advanced the Protestant party at Cambridge, of which himself and Bilney became the leaders. At length the Bishop of Ely interdicted his preaching within the jurisdiction of the university, which order was defeated by the good offices of Dr. Barnes, prior of the Augustines, who, being friendly to the reformation, boldly licensed Latimer to preach in his chapel, which was exempt from episcopal interference. At length the progress of the new opinions was represented to Cardinal Wolsey, who, at the importunity of Archbishop Warham, created a court of bishops and deacons to put the laws in execution against heretics. Before this court Bilney and Latimer were summoned, and the former, who was deemed the principal, being induced to recant, the whole were set at liberty; and such was the favour extended to Latimer, that he was licensed by the Bishop of London to preach throughout England. The remorse of Bilney is well known, and the manner in which he disclaimed his abjuration and sought the stake, which martyrdom he finally endured at Norwich. The fate of his friend by no means intimidated Latimer, who had even the courage to write a letter of remonstrance to Henry VIII., on the evil of prohibiting the use of the Bible in English. Although this epistle produced no effect, Henry,

LAUNCESTON Castle, Cornwall, built by the Romans; town built about 900; incorporated 1555.
LAUREL (The common) with the horse-chesnut, first brought into the low countries from Constantinople, as a present from the Imperial am-

bassador to Clusius the botanist, who called it Lauro-Cerasus, 1576; it was before called the date of Trebisonde.
 * **LAW** (Edward), Lord Ellenborough, died December 13th, 1818.

who loved openness, took it in good part, and presented the writer to the living of West Kingston, in Wiltshire. The ascendancy of Anne Boleyn and rise of Thomas Cromwell, proved still more favourable to Latimer; and after encountering much annoyance from the opposing party of divines, headed by Warham, Stokesley, and others, from which he was delivered by the king himself, he was, in 1535, appointed Bishop of Worcester. Of the plain dealing of Latimer, the following circumstance is a proof. It was then the custom for bishops to make presents on new-year's-day to the king, and among the rest, Latimer waited at court with his gift, which, instead of a purse of gold, was a New Testament, having the leaf turned down to this passage; "Whoremongers and adulterers God will judge." Henry was not, however, offended; and when the sturdy prelate was, some time after, called before him to answer for some passages in a sermon which he had preached at court, he defended himself so honestly that he was dismissed with a smile. The fall of Anne Boleyn and Cromwell prepared the way for great reverses, and the six articles being carried in parliament, Latimer resigned his bishopric, rather than hold any office in a church which enforced such terms of communion, and retired into the country. Here he remained in privacy, until obliged to repair to London for medical advice, in consequence of a hurt received from the falling of a tree. There he was discovered by the emissaries of Gardiner, and imprisoned for the remainder of Henry's reign. On the accession of Edward, he was released, and became highly popular at court by his preaching, during the whole of that short reign; but never could be induced to resume his episcopal functions. Having got rid of all intreaty on this subject, he took up his abode with Archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth, where his chief employment was to hear complaints and procure redress for the poor. Soon after Mary ascended the throne, and in pursuance of the measures taken to re-establish the opinions of the church of Rome, Latimer was cited to appear before the council, in doing which an opportunity was afforded him to quit the kingdom. He, however, prepared himself with alacrity to obey the citation, and as he passed through Smithfield, the courageous old man exclaimed, "This place has long groaned for me." About the same time Cranmer and Bishop Ridley were also committed to the Tower, which became so crowded, that the three prelates were confined in the same room. From the Tower they were conveyed to Oxford, and confined in the common prison, with every circumstance of degradation, preparatory to a mock disputation, in which Latimer behaved with his usual intrepidity and simplicity, refusing to deliver any thing more than a free confession of his opinions. The three prelates, although fully condemned, remained in prison sixteen months, chiefly because the statutes under which they had been tried had been formally repealed. In 1555, however, new and more sanguinary laws having been enacted in support of the Romish religion, a commission was issued by Cardinal Pole, the pope's legate, to try Latimer and Ridley for heresy. Much pains were taken during this second trial to induce them to sign articles of subscription, which they steadfastly refused, and were in consequence delivered over to the secular arm, and condemned to the flames. This sentence was put in execution about a fortnight after their condemnation, on the 16th of October, 1555. At the place of execution, having thrown off the old gown which was wrapped about him, Latimer appeared in a shroud prepared for the purpose, and with his fellow sufferer was fastened to the stake with an iron chain. A faggot, ready kindled, was then placed at Ridley's feet, to whom Latimer exclaimed, "Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England, as I trust shall never be put out." He then recommended his soul to God, and with firmness and composure expired amidst the flames. The character of Bishop Latimer is sufficiently obvious from the tenor of his whole life. His talents as a preacher, although adapted for popularity in his own times, in which his simplicity, familiarity, and gibing drollery were highly estimated, will not bear a critical examination in the present day. "His manner of preaching," says Gilpin, "was, however, highly affecting, as he spoke immediately from the heart; and no man was less influenced by sinister motives, or durst with more freedom reprove vice, however dignified by worldly distinctions." A collection of the sermons of Bishop Latimer was first printed in 1570, and they have since been frequently republished. Several of his letters appear in Fox's Acts and Monuments.—*Gilpin's Life of Latimer.*—*Biog. Brit.*

* Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, fourth son of Edmund Law. He was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, in 1749, and was educated at the University of Cambridge. He obtained a prize medal, given by the Chancellor in 1771; and after taking his first degree, became a student of the law at Lincoln's-inn. Having been called to the bar, he travelled the northern circuit; but he established his reputation as a barrister at the trial of Mr. Hastings, for whom he was leading council. He was raised to the office of attorney-general in 1801; and the following year he succeeded to the station of chief justice, on the death of Lord Kenyon, when he was made a baron. In 1806 he became, not without much constitutional objection, a member of the short-lived cabinet of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville. He held his post of chief justice till 1818, when he resigned it, and died the same year, leaving a high character for legal abilities, somewhat blemished by warmth of temper.—*Ann. Biog.*

LAW Burrows, in Scotland, an ancient security to keep the peace.

LAWS.—The most ancient Attick laws, from whence the Roman were afterwards taken, owe their origin to the laws of Moses; a tribunal of justice first established in the kingdom of Argos, by Phoroneus, son of Inachus, 1808 B.C. The first regular system was established at Athens, by Draco; this was afterwards abolished, and a new one given by Solon. Roman law collected by Theodosius the younger, 438; the code completed under Justinian, about 533; the Saxon code by Ina, 709; Alfred's body of laws made, 890; those of Edward the Confessor composed, 1065; restored to England by Henry I., 1100; the Pandect of Justinian found in the ruins of Almalphi, 1137; laws digested by Glanville, 1181.

LAWYERS excluded parliament in the reign of Henry IV.

LAYER (Counsellor) hanged for enlisting men into the Pretender's service, March 17, 1723.

LAZARO (Order of St.) instituted, 1119; confirmed, 1255.

LAZARUS raised from the dead, 33; died December 17th, 63.

LE MOTTE (Monsieur), the French spy, hanged at Tyburn, July 27th, 1781.

LEADENHALL built as a store-house for the poor, 1446.

LEAGUE between the Emperor, Pope, and Venetians, against the French, October 4th, 1511; between the Emperor and Henry VIII. against Francis I., 1521; between the Pope, Emperor, Venetians, &c., against Francis I., 1523; between Henry VIII. and Charles V. against Francis I., 1643; between the Pope and the Emperor against the Protestants, 1546; between the Pope and

France, against the Spaniards, December 15th, 1555; of the beggars (for so were the Protestants called) to oppose the inquisition in Flanders, 1560; between Spain, Venice, and the Pope, against the Turks, 1570; of the Huguenots, or French Protestants in France, which occasioned a civil war, 1576; between France and England, 1603; between the Protestant Princes against the Emperor, 1626; between Spain and Denmark against Sweden, 1637; in Scotland, against episcopacy, 1638; between Denmark and Holland, 1649; between Venice and Poland, against the Turks, 1684; of Ausburgh against France, June 11th, 1686; between Denmark, Poland, and Russia, against Sweden, 1699; between France, Spain, and Portugal, against England, Holland, and Germany, 1701; between the French and the American rebels, October 30th, 1778; between France and Holland against England, 1784.

LEAR, King of Britain, began to reign in 900. He built the city of Leicester, where he was buried, 840 B.C., leaving his youngest daughter, Cordelia, queen, who, after reigning five years, being taken prisoner by her sister, slew herself.

LEATHER, a duty first laid on it, 1339.

LECTISTERNIUM (Feast of) instituted at Rome, 399 years B.C.

LEDBURY Hospital, Hereford, founded, 1232; re-founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1580.

LE DESPENCER (Barony of) created, 1231.

* LEE (Nathaniel), a dramatic poet, died, 1691 or 1692, aged 33.

LEEDS Castle, founded about 857; built 1071; rebuilt in the eleventh century; chartered by Charles I.; anew by Charles II.

† LEE LEWES (Charles), an eminent comic actor, died June 24th, 1803.

* Nathaniel Lee, a dramatic poet, was the son of Dr. Lee, rector of Hatfield, Hertfordshire. He was educated at Westminster school under Dr. Busby, whence he was removed to Trinity-college, Cambridge, in 1668, and took the degree of B.A. the same year; but not succeeding to a fellowship, he quitted the university, and came to London, misled, it is said, by the promises of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. In the metropolis, neglected by his patron, he turned his attention to the drama, and in 1675 produced his tragedy of "Nero," and from that time to 1681, produced a tragedy yearly. He also tried his abilities as an actor, but although a most pathetic and impressive reader of his own compositions, he failed in the other requisites of a performer, and gave up the attempt. The warmth of his feelings, added probably to an hereditary taint of insanity, fostered by dissipated and irregular habits, produced, in 1684, a crisis of that malady, which rendered his confinement necessary, and he was taken into Bethlem hospital. He remained in that receptacle of misery until 1688, when he was discharged, sufficiently cured to write two more tragedies, the "Princess of Cleves," and the "Massacre of Paris," which appeared in 1689 and 1690. He was still, however, liable to fits of frenzy, and was so reduced in circumstances, as to depend for subsistence on a weekly allowance of ten shillings from the theatre. He died in 1691 or 1692, in consequence of some injury received in a drunken night frolic, and was buried at St. Clement Danes. He is the author of eleven plays, all of which were acted with applause, and dedicated to the leading noble patrons of the day. Addison regards the genius of Lee as peculiarly adapted for tragedy, but his natural fire and pathos was buried in a torrent of words, and clouded by a tendency to turgid and bombastic eloquence. He nevertheless possessed a high vein of poetry, and is thought to have represented the passion of love with peculiar force and tenderness. Two of his pieces, "Theodosius, or the Force of Love," and the "Rival Queens," have kept possession of the stage. Besides his own eleven tragedies, he wrote "Œdipus and the Duke of Guise," in conjunction with Dryden.—*Biog. Dram. Spence's Anec.*

† Charles Lee Lewes, an eminent comic actor, who was the son of a hosier in Bond-street, and was employed as a letter-carrier by the post office. He at length joined a company of strolling players, and after the usual vicissitudes of an itinerant life, he obtained an engagement at Covent-garden. He first appeared as a harlequin, but afterwards attempted higher characters; and on the death of Woodward, in 1776, he became one of the principal comedians of the company. In 1783, he left Covent-garden for Drury-lane, where, however, his stay was of short duration. He then travelled, and delivered G. A. Stevens's lecture on heads; after which he went to the East Indies, and on his return visited Scotland, and in 1792 and 1793 was at Dublin, where he was a favourite performer. The latter part of his life was spent in embarrassed circumstances, and it was terminated on the 24th of June, 1803, on the morning of which day he was found dead in his bed. He was buried at Pentonville, near London. In 1805 was published an amusing miscellany, entitled "Memoirs of C. Lee Lewes," 4 vols. 12mo. written by himself.—*Thesp. Dic.*

LEES Priory, Essex, built, 1306.

LEFEBVRE (Joseph Francis), Duke of Dantzic, was born in 1755, in Alsace; entered the army in early life, and was first a sergeant at the beginning of the revolution; he became a general in 1794; distinguished himself greatly in all the campaigns down to 1814, particularly at Jena, Eylau, Wagram, and Dantzic, and died at Paris on the 14th of December, 1820.

LEIBURN Castle, Kent, built about 1190, LEICESTER, built by Lear; abbey (Augustines), built, 1143; town incorporated by King John; walls demolished, 1662.

* LELAND (John), antiquary, died, 1552.

† LELAND (Dr. John), the historian, died, Jan. 16th, 1766.

‡ LELY (Sir Peter), historical and portrait painter, died, 1680.

* John Leland, a noted English antiquary, born in London about the end of the reign of Henry VII. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and Christ's-college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Oxford, and then to Paris for farther improvement. Returning home he took holy orders, and obtained a rectory in the marches of Calais. Henry VIII. made him his chaplain and librarian, and gave him the singular title of royal antiquary. In 1533, he was empowered, by a commission under the great seal, to search for objects of antiquity in the archives and libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys, priories, &c.; in consequence of which, he spent six years in travelling over the kingdom, visiting the remains of ancient buildings and monuments, and collecting materials for the illustration of the history and archæology of England and Wales. At the dissolution of monasteries, he endeavoured to prevent the destruction of MSS., by proposing their being conveyed to the king's library; but his recommendation was neglected. Several benefices were conferred on him, among which were a canonry at King's-college, now Christ-church, Oxford; and a prebend at Salisbury. He retired to his house in London, to arrange and methodize the stores of intelligence which he had collected; but the fatigue arising from intense study, or some other cause, rendered him insane, and he died about two years after. Leland published several elegant Latin poems, and some archæological tracts; and he composed a work, entitled, "*Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*," published at Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1709; but the great bulk of his collections, after passing through various hands, was placed in the Bodleian library, in an indigested state. Camden, Burton, and other antiquaries availed themselves of his labours, and at length Hearne printed a considerable part of his papers, forming "*The Itinerary of John Leland*," 9 vols. 8vo.; and "*Lelandi Antiquarii de Rebus Britannicis Commentaria*," 6 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit. Berkenhout. Aikin.*

† John Leland, a learned English dissenting divine, was born at Wigan, in Lancashire, in 1691. When very young, his family removed to Dublin, where he was privately educated for the ministry, and in 1716 he became joint pastor of a dissenting congregation in tha. capital, with Mr. Weld. In 1733, he first commenced author, by publishing an answer to "*Christianity as old as the Creation*;" and he engaged in a controversy with Dr. Morgan, against whom he wrote "*The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament asserted*." To this work he subsequently added a second volume. These publications produced him much attention, both from the friends of the establishment and the dissenters, and in 1739 he was favoured with the degree of DD. by the university of Aberdeen. In 1742, he published a reply to the celebrated pamphlet, entitled, "*Christianity not founded on Argument*;" and, in 1753, appeared his "*Reflections on the late Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History*." He next engaged in a summary review of the most noted books which had been published against revealed religion, which, in 1754, he committed to the press, under the title of "*A View of the principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the last and present Century*," 8vo. To this work he also added a second volume, in which a more particular attention is paid to the works of Hume and Bolingbroke; and as his reflections on Lord Bolingbroke's letters bore a close affinity to his labours in his "*View*," he was induced to include it with other matter in a third volume, in a new edition of the whole. He next completed, in two volumes, 4to, a work, entitled, "*The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation*," which has since been reprinted in two volumes, 8vo. Dr. Leland died in his seventy-fifth year, highly respected for his learning and abilities. After his death his sermons were published in 4 vols. 8vo. Dr. Leland's "*View of the Deistical Writers*," was republished, in 1798, by Dr. W. L. Brown, of the Marischal-college, Aberdeen, who added thereto, "*A View of the present Times, in relation to Religion and Morals, and other important Subjects*."—*Weld's Preface to Funeral Sermon. British Biog.* vol. x.

‡ Sir Peter Lely, a celebrated portrait painter, was born at Soest, in Westphalia, in 1617. His father, whose family name was Vander Vaas, a native of Holland, was a captain in the garrison of that town, but having acquired the nick-name of Captain le Lys or Lely, his son obtained it as a proper name. He was first instructed by Peter Grebber, at Haerlem, and having attained considerable skill, attracted by the encouragement afforded to the arts by Charles I., he came over to England in 1641, and commenced portrait painter. He finished portraits both of that monarch and of Cromwell; but it was not until the restoration that he rose to the height of his fame and prosperity. He fell in with the voluptuous taste of the new court, in his representation of the beauties who adorned it, and by the delicacy and grace of his pencil, became the favourite lady's painter. He has transmitted the features of most of the beauties of the court of Charles II.; and is particularly admired for the grace and air of his heads, and the elegant disposal of his fancy draperies; but fell short of his model, Vandyke, in taste and expression. He was in great favour with Charles II., who made him his principal painter, and honoured him with knighthood. He married an English lady of beauty and family, and acquired considerable wealth, part of which he expended in 30l-

- LENT** (The fast of), instituted 140; first established here in Kent, by Ercombert, 640.
- "LET US PRAY,"** a form used by the Heathen Greeks, prior to their worship at sacrifice.
- LEOMINSTER**, Herefordshire, chartered by Queen Mary.
- LESBOS** (The isle of) began to be peopled about 1045 B.C.
- LESKARD**, Cornwall, incorporated, 1580.
- LOSTWITHIEL**, Cornwall, incorporated by the 33d Edward I.
- LETTERS** invented by Memnon the Egyptian, 1822; first brought by Cadmus from Phœnicia to Greece, and afterwards introduced among the savages of Europe, about 1500 B.C.; carried by the Europeans to America about 1500.
- LETTERS of Slanes** are a discharge in old Scots law given to a murderer, by the relations of the person murdered, on paying a certain fine.
- LEVANT Trade** commenced, 1511; soon dwindled, but revived, 1610.
- LEVEL** (The Carpenter's) invented by Theodore the Samian, in the time of the Greeks.
- LEVELLERS** in London restrained, 1648.
- LLEWELLIN**, the last prince of the Welsh, defeated and slain by the English, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.
- LAWES Priory** (Cluniac monks) founded, and castle built, 1078; archdeaconry erected, 1180.
- LIBRARY**, first public one founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 B.C.; first private library, the property of Aristotle, 334 B.C.; first large one at Rome, built by Theophrastus; Alexandrian, founded 283, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt 47 B.C.; again, consisting of 700,000 volumes, 642; the Vatican at Rome, founded 1446.
- LICENCES** first enjoined to dealers in exciseable goods, 1784.
- LICINIAN Law** proposed in Rome, 376, passed 367, B.C.
- LIE** (The great affront of giving the), arose from the word "Thou liest," in the oath taken by the defendant in judicial combats before engaging, when charged with any crime by the plaintiff; and Francis I. of France, to make current his giving the lie to the Emperor, first stamped it with infamy, by saying in a solemn assembly, that "he was no honest man that would bear the lie."
- LIEGE** (Revolution of), 1789.
- LIGHT and Colours** (Theory of), given by Sir Isaac Newton, 1666.
- LIGHTHOUSES** were first raised, 1757.
- LIGHTNING** &c. so dreadful as to throw down several churches, February, 1222. It thundered fifteen days together, with rain and floods that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233. As the king and queen were talking together in their bedchamber, a flash of lightning passed by them, and killed two of their servants who were waiting on them, but did them no hurt, 1285. Destroyed many men and beasts, and burnt many houses, &c., 1360. St. Paul's steeple, and that of Waltham-cross, were fired by lightning, Candlemas-day, 1443.
- LIGHTS** in churches first introduced in day-time, about 50. The original institution was at the religious assemblies of Christians to avoid the scandal occasioned by their meeting in the dark, at night, during the times of persecution.
- LIGHTS of the Zodiac**, first observed by an Englishman, 1649.
- LILLO** (George), dramatic writer, born 1693; died September 2d, 1778.
- LIMA** founded by Pizarro, 1535.
- LINCLUDEN Abbey**, Scotland, founded in the reign of Malcolm IV., who died 1165.
- LINCOLN'S Inn-square** inclosed with rails, 1737.
- LINCOLN**, once a Roman colony; castle built by the Romans; cathedral built, 1070; bishopric formed by uniting Sidnacheater and Dorchester, 1086; deanery, archdeaconry, chancellorship, and precentorship erected, 1092; sub-deanery, ditto, 1140; city burnt, 1123; Newport-gate a Roman building.
- LINCOLN College**, Oxford, founded by the Bishop of Lincoln, 1427 (Twelve fellows).
- LINCOLN'S Inn**, London, the palace of the Bishop of Chichester, about 1226; converted into an inn about 1310.
- LINDISFARNE Monastery**, Northumberland, founded before 651; present one built, 1104. It was formerly a bishop's see, till removed to Chester.
- LINDESAY** (Sir James) executed for murdering Roger de Kirkpatrick at Carlaverock-castle, June, 1357.
- * **LINLEY** (Thomas) an eminent musician, died, 1795.

lecting a gallery of pictures, which sold at his death for £26,000. He was seized, in 1680, with an apoplectic fit, while painting the Duchess of Somerset, and died at the age of sixty-three. The "Beauties" at Windsor-castle, by the pencil of Lely, are much admired.—*Walpole's Anec. Biog. Erit. Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

* Thomas Linley. There were two distinguished English musicians of this name, father and son. The elder Linley received his musical education under Chilcott, the organist of the abbey church at Bath, and completed it under Signor Paradies, an eminent composer of Venice. In the city already mentioned he continued to reside for many years, conducting the oratorios and concerts performed there; and to his taste and exertions, while acting in that situation, may be mainly attributed the renewed popularity of the works of Handel. As his family grew up around him, several of its members displayed great musical talent, especially his two eldest daughters, one of whom became the object of a most romantic attachment to, and subsequently married, the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose duels with Captain Mathews respecting her, excited so great a sensation in their day. The second, Mary, was afterwards Mrs. Tickell. On Sheridan's completing the purchase of Drury-lane theatre, his father-in-law became joint-patentee with him, and coming to London, took an active part in the management of the concern, the musical department of which he conducted for many years. During this period, he composed the airs to numerous operas and minor musical pieces, having previously, in conjunction with his son, Thomas, arranged those of the "Duenna" for Covent-garden. The untimely death of this son, the eldest of his boys, who, after displaying extraordinary powers as a musician during the whole of his short, but brilliant career, was unfortunately drowned at the age of twenty-two, was a severe blow to his father. The melancholy circumstance alluded to, took place on the 7th of August, 1778, while on a visit with his sisters at Grims-thorpe in Lincolnshire, the seat of the Duke of Ancaster. In company with three other young men of his own age, he had embarked on board a pleasure-boat in the canal, which being, through some mismanagement, overset, Linley, though an excellent swimmer, sank in his endeavours to reach the shore, while the

LINEN first made in England, by Flemish weavers, 1253. Diodorus Siculus relates that very fine cloth was made in Malta, before 21; till 1253, woollen shirts were worn, as now by the mountaineers in Wales; linen weavers (a company of), from the Netherlands, established in London, 1386; staining of linen first known here, 1597; linen trade, Ireland, began by Lord Wentworth, 1634; British linen company erected, 1746; fine linen made in Ireland from nettles, 1755.

LISBON (Portugal) made a free port by John II. custom-house burnt, May 31st, 1766.

LITANIES first used in churches, 443; the first in England, 1343.

LITCHFIELD bishopric founded by Oswy, King of Mercia, 656; united with Coventry, 1086; precentorship erected, 1130; treasurership and deanery, ditto, 1140; chancellorship, ditto, 1222; cathedral built, 667; rebuilt, 1148.

LITERARY property (Statute in favour of), passed, 1710; adjudged not perpetual, 1774.

LITERATURE was so little known from the 9th to almost the 14th century, that few men of eminence in the church and state could either read or write.

* **LITHGOW** (William), a Scottish traveller died, 1640.

† **LITTLETON** (Sir Thomas), died, 1481.

LITURGY first read in Scotland, July 23d, 1637.

LIVERIES originated in our British ancestors clothing their vassals in uniform, to distinguish families; as they painted arms and symbols in their clothes and armour for the same purpose.

LIVERPOOL Castle built, and town chartered by King John.

LIVERPOOL (Lord) born, 1770; died December 4th, 1828.

LIVONIA converted to Christianity, 1186; ceded to Poland, 1561.

LLANSTEPHEN Castle, Carmarthenshire, built, 1138.

LOADSTONE, its attractive virtues, according to Pliny, were known to the ancients; but its inclination to the poles was not then discovered; it was however known before 1180.

‡ **LOCKE** (John), an eminent philosopher, died October 28th, 1704.

LOCUSTS (Swarms of) settled on the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables, 1748.

others saved themselves by clinging to the keel. A brain-fever seized his father on the communication of the intelligence, from which, though he slowly recovered to a certain extent, yet he never again attained his former health. He survived the defeat of his fondest hopes, however, till the year 1795, when he died in Southampton-street, Covent-garden. His remains were conveyed to Wells cathedral for interment, where they were deposited in the same vault with his daughters, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell, both of whom had also preceded him to the grave. There are few compositions in English music which surpass those of Linley in simplicity of construction, combined with pathos, spirit, and originality. His celebrated madrigal to Cowley's words—"Let me careless and unthoughtful lying," still annually performed at the ancient concerts, is especially considered a fine specimen of that species of composition. A handsome monument has been erected near the place of their burial, to the memory of himself and daughters, by a surviving member of the family.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

* William Lithgow, a Scottish traveller, who in the early part of the 17th century proceeded on foot through various countries in Europe, Asia, and America, over a distance, according to his own asseverations, of more than thirty-six thousand miles. In the course of these pedestrian excursions, he met with many strange adventures, and underwent many hardships, the most serious of which was his falling, during his journey through Spain, into the hands of the inquisition at Malaga. On this occasion he underwent the torture, both ordinary and extraordinary; and though he afterwards succeeded in reaching England, he was so much crippled by the injuries he had received, as to be forced to be carried to court in a litter, when he went there for the purpose of presenting his book to James I. A squabble with the ambassador Gondemar afterwards caused him nearly a year's confinement in the Marshalsea prison. The original account of his wanderings is now difficult to be met with, as is also his account of the siege of Breda; but the leading incidents of the former are to be found in the *Phoenix Britannicus*.—*Granger*.

† Thomas Littleton or Lyttleton, a celebrated English judge and law authority. He was the eldest son of Thomas Westcote, of the county of Devon, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Littleton of Frankley in Worcestershire, in compliance with whose will the eldest son of the marriage took the surname and arms of Littleton. He was born at the beginning of the 15th century at Frankley, and having been educated at one of the universities, he was removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law, and became very eminent in his profession. He first distinguished himself by his learned lectures on the statute of Westminster, "*De donis conditionalibus*," and was afterwards made, by Henry VI. judge of the Marshalsea court, and king's serjeant. In 1455 he went the northern circuit as judge of assize, and was continued in the same post by Edward IV. who also, in 1466, appointed him one of the judges of the common pleas. In 1475 he was created, among others, a knight of the bath, and continued to enjoy the esteem of his sovereign and the nation until his death, at an advanced age, in 1481. The memory of Judge Littleton is preserved by his work on "*Tenures*," which has passed through a very great number of editions; those from 1539 to 1639 alone amounting to twenty-four. This work is esteemed the principal authority for the law of real property in this kingdom, while the "*Commentary*" of Sir E. Coke is deemed the repository of all his learning on the subjects therein treated. Of this work a republication took place in 1783, enriched with the annotations of Sir M. Hale and Lord Chancellor Nottingham, and greatly improved by the learning and industry of Mr. Hargrave and Mr. Butler.—*Biog. Brit. Reeve's Hist. of English Law*.

‡ John Locke, one of the most eminent philosophers and valuable writers of his age and country, was born at Wrington in Somersetshire, on the 29th of August, 1632. His father, who had been bred to the law, acted in the capacity of steward, or court keeper to Colonel Alexander Popham, by whose interest, on the

breaking out of the civil war, he became a captain in the service of parliament. The subject of this article was sent at a proper age to Westminster school, whence he was elected in 1651 to Christ-church college, Oxford. Here he much distinguished himself for his application and proficiency; and having taken the degree of B.A. in 1655, and of M.A. in 1658, he applied himself to the study of physic. In the year 1664, he accepted of an offer to go abroad, in the capacity of a secretary to Sir William Swan, appointed envoy from Charles II. to the elector of Brandenburg, and other German princes; but he returned in the course of a year, and resumed his studies with renewed ardour. In 1666 he was introduced to Lord Ashley, afterwards the celebrated political Earl of Shaftesbury, to whom he became essentially serviceable in his medical capacity; and who was led to form so high an opinion of his general powers, that he prevailed upon him to take up his residence in his house, and urged him to apply his studies to politics and philosophy. By his acquaintance with this nobleman, Mr. Locke was introduced to the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Halifax, and others of the most eminent persons of their day. In 1668, at the request of the Earl and Countess of Northumberland, he accompanied them in a tour to France; and, on his return, was employed by Lord Ashley, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in drawing up the fundamental constitutions of the American state of Carolina. He also inspected the education of that nobleman's son, and was much consulted on the marriage of the latter, the eldest son, by which was the celebrated author of "The Characteristics." In 1670 he began to form the plan of his essay on the human understanding; and about the same time was made a fellow of the royal society. In 1672 Lord Ashley, having been created Earl of Shaftesbury, and raised to the dignity of chancellor, he appointed Mr. Locke to the office of secretary of presentations, which however, he lost the following year, when the earl was obliged to resign the seals. Being still president of the board of trade, that nobleman then made Mr. Locke secretary to the same; but the commission being dissolved in 1674, he lost that appointment also. In the following year he graduated as a bachelor of physic, and being apprehensive of a consumption, travelled into France, and resided some time at Montpelier. In 1679 he returned to England, at the request of the Earl of Shaftesbury, then again restored to power; and in 1682, when that nobleman was obliged to retire to Holland, he accompanied him in his exile. On the death of his patron in that country, aware how much he was disliked by the predominant arbitrary faction at home, he chose to remain abroad; and was in consequence accused of being the author of certain tracts against the English government; and, although these were afterwards discovered to be the work of another person, he was arbitrarily ejected from his studentship of Christ-church, by the king's command. Thus assailed, he continued abroad, nobly refusing to accept a pardon, which the celebrated William Penn undertook to procure for him, expressing himself like the chancellor L'Hospital, in similar circumstances, ignorant of the crimes of which he had been declared guilty. In 1685, when Monmouth undertook his ill-concerted enterprize, the English envoy at the Hague demanded the person of Mr. Locke, and several others, which demand obliged him to conceal himself for nearly a year; but in 1686 he again appeared in public, and formed a literary society at Amsterdam, in conjunction with Limborch, Le Clerc, and others. During the time of his concealment, he also wrote his first "Letter concerning Toleration," which was printed at Gouda, in 1689, under the title of "Epistola de Tolerantia," and was rapidly translated into Dutch, French, and English. At the revolution, this eminent person returned to England in the fleet which conveyed the Princess of Orange, and being deemed a sufferer for the principles on which it was established, he was made a commissioner of appeals, and was soon after gratified by the establishment of toleration by law. In 1690 he published his celebrated "Essay concerning Human Understanding," which was instantly attacked by various writers among the oracles of learning, most of whose names are now forgotten. It was even proposed, at a meeting of the heads of houses of the university of Oxford, to formally censure and discourage it; but nothing was finally resolved upon, but that each master should endeavour to prevent its being read in his college. Neither this, however, nor any other opposition availed; the reputation, both of the work and of the author, increased throughout Europe; and besides being translated into French and Latin, it had reached a fourth English edition in 1700. In 1690, Mr. Locke published his second "Letter on Toleration;" and in the same year appeared his two "Treatises on Government," in opposition to the principles of Sir Robert Filmer, and of the whole passive obedient school. He next wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "Some Considerations of the Consequences of lowering the Interest and Value of Money," 1691, 8vo., which was followed by other smaller pieces on the same subject. In 1692, he published a third "Letter on Toleration;" and the following year his "Thoughts concerning Education." In 1695 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations, and in the same year published his "Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures;" which being warmly attacked by Dr. Edwards, in his "Socinianism Unmasked," Mr. Locke followed with a first and second "Vindication," in which he defended himself with great mastery. The use made by Toland, and other latitudinarian writers, of the premises laid down in the "Essay on the Human Understanding," at length produced an opponent in the celebrated Bishop Stillingfleet, who, in his "Defence of the Doctrines of the Trinity," censured some passages in Mr. Locke's essay; and a controversy arose, in which the great reading and proficiency in ecclesiastical antiquities of the prelate, necessarily yielded in an argumentative contest to the reasoning powers of the philosopher. With his publications in this controversy, which were distinguished by peculiar mildness and urbanity, Mr. Locke retired from the press, and his asthmatic complaint increasing, with the rectitude which distinguished the whole of his conduct, he resigned his post of commissioner of trade and plantations,

LOGARITHMS, for the use of seamen, invented by baron Napier, a Scotchman, 1614.

LOGWOOD cultivated in Carolina, 1732.

LOLLARDS (a term of reproach equal to that of fanatics) were those who dissented from the church of England, before she renounced popery. They sprung from William Lollard, who began to propagate his opinions, 1315, and was burnt at Cologne, 1351; and after his death the disciples of Wickliffe were called Lollards; prescribed by parliament, 1406; greatly multiplied in England, 1409; many Lollards executed about 1414.

LOMBARDY (Kingdom of) began, 573. The Lombards were a detachment of Alcmans from Brandenburg invited into Italy by Justinian, to serve against the Goths. As a reward for their services, the emperor gave them part of Upper Pannonia, now a part of Lower Austria, 548; from whence they passed into Italy, and their chief was proclaimed king by his army at Milan, 570; besieged Rome, 595. This kingdom made considerable conquests till 771, when Desiderius, their last king, was taken by Charlemagne, and their territories annexed to the German empire; some of the Lombards afterwards inhabited Italy, formed themselves into societies, and companies of them settled in every kingdom; they became the carriers and bankers of Europe; one of these companies settled in Lombard-street, London.

LONDON first founded by Brute, a lineal descendant of Æneas, 1150 B.C. and called Troynovant; afterwards called Lundain from *Llan Dian*, the temple of Diana; it was called *Caer Lud*, in the reign of King Lud, Augusta, in Julius Caesar's time,

and founded by the Romans, 49; it went by the name of Londonceaster in the time of the Saxons, and Camera Regia in that of William the Conqueror; made a bishopric in 653, though others say it was in the time of Constantine the Great, for that the Bishop of London was at the council of Arles in 314; deanery erected before the conquest; archdeaconry before 1136; chancellorship, 1150; treasurership, 1160; precentorship, 1203; city repaired by Alfred, 885; burnt to the ground about 912; nearly destroyed by fire, 1077; charter first granted 1079; burnt again, 1130; the chief magistrate in William I. time was called Portreeve, a title first given in the time of the Saxons, 654; Richard I. ordained two bailiffs, but King John changed them into a mayor; obtained their first free charter for electing their own magistrates, 1208; common hunt first appointed 1226; aldermen first appointed 1242; most of the houses were thatched, 1246; John Norman. the first mayor sworn at Westminster, 1250; houses built with wood, 1300; no mace carried before the mayor till 1338; privileges of the city taken away, but restored on submission, 1386; aldermen elected annually, till 1394; charter declared forfeited, 1683; taken away, 1688; given again, 1689; lord-mayor not a freeman of one of the twelve companies, 1742; gates taken down, 1760; common council ordered to wear blue silk gowns at court, September 14th, 1761; discontinued the practice, 1775; streets new paved and signs removed, 1764; Newgate taken down, 1776; city remonstrated on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, 1770.

although King William was very unwilling to receive it, observing, that he could not in conscience hold a situation to which a considerable salary was attached, without performing the duties of it. From this time he lived wholly in retirement, where he applied himself to the study of Scripture; while the sufferings incidental to his disorders were materially alleviated by the kind attentions and agreeable conversation of Lady Masham, who was the daughter of the leader Dr. Cudworth, and for many years his intimate friend. Mr. Locke existed nearly two years in a very declining state, and at length expired in a manner correspondent with his great piety, equanimity, and rectitude, on the 28th of October, 1704. He was buried at Oates, where there is a neat monument erected to his memory, with a modest Latin inscription indited by himself. The moral, social, and political character of this eminent and valuable man, is sufficiently illustrated by the foregoing brief account of his life and labours, and the effect of his writings upon the opinions, and even fortunes of mankind, will form the most forcible eulogium on his mental superiority. Of his "Essay on the Human Understanding," it may be said, that no book of the metaphysical class has ever been more generally read; or, looking to its overthrow of the doctrine of innate ideas, none has produced greater consequences. In the opinion of Dr. Reed, he gave the first example in the English language of writing on abstract subjects with simplicity and perspicuity. No author has more successfully pointed out the danger of ambiguous words, and of having distinct notions on subjects of judgment and reasoning; while his observations on the various powers of the human understanding, on the use and abuse of words, and on the extent and limits of human knowledge, are drawn from an attentive reflection on the operations of his own mind, the only source of genuine knowledge on those subjects. Several topics, no doubt, are introduced into this celebrated production, which do not strictly belong to it, and some of its opinions have been justly controverted. In some instances, too, its author is verbose, and wanting in his characteristic perspicuity; but with all these exceptions, and even amidst the improvements in metaphysical studies, to which this work itself was mainly conducted, it will ever prove a valuable guide in the acquirement of the science of the human mind. His next great work, his "Two Treatises on Government," although necessarily opposed by the theorists of divine right and passive obedience, and by writers of jacobitical tendencies, essentially espouses the principles which, by placing the House of Brunswick on the throne of Great Britain, may be deemed the constitutional doctrine of the country; and, as such, it has been ably and unanswerably defended. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Locke left several MSS. behind him, from which his executors, Sir Peter King and Mr. Anthony Collins, published in 1706, his paraphrase and notes upon St. Paul's Epistles to the Galatians, Corinthians, Romans, and Ephesians, with an essay prefixed for the understanding of St. Paul's Epistles, by a reference to St. Paul himself. In 1706 the same parties published, "Posthumous Works of Mr. Locke," 8vo., comprising a treatise "On the Conduct of the Understanding;" "An Examination of Malebranche's Opinion of seeing all Things in God," &c.; but all his works have been collected together, and frequently printed in three volumes folio and four volumes quarto.—*Biog. Brit. Life prefixed to Works. Towers's Vindication. Enfield's Hist. of Philos. Aikin's G. Biog.*

LONDON-BRIDGE built of timber, in the reign of Ethelred between 993 and 1016; built new with timber, 1165; finished with stone, after thirty-three years labour, 1209; houses took fire at both ends, the people thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges, several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1214; its waterworks invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, February 11th, 1632; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burnt, April 11th, 1758; toll discontinued, March 25th, 1782.

LONDON-STONE, Cannon-street, first placed there by the Romans, fifteen years B.C.

LONDONDERRY, 210,000 acres there granted to the city of London, 1610; town besieged, April 20th, 1689.

LONGBEARD, William Fitz-Osborn, a lawyer, so called, hanged at Tyburn, for stirring up the people to sedition, after 1197. This was the first instance of the people rising in defence of their liberties, independent of the barons and the clergy.

LONGITUDE. Harrison's time-keeper invented, 1763; Le Roi, of Paris, invented a watch that keeps time better, 1776.

LOOM Engine (The Dutch weavers') was brought into use here, from Holland, about 1676.

LORD High Steward, the first appointed for a coronation, was Thomas, second son of Henry IV.; the first for a trial of a peer, was Edward, Earl of Devon, on the arraignment of John, Earl of Huntingdon, in the same reign.

LORD Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24th, 1549.

LORD Mayor's Show, London, the first, 1453.

LORD Steward of the Household, so called since 1540; before, he was styled Grand Master of the Household.

LORRAINE, given by the emperor Lotharius, to his second son, as an independent duchy, about 851; it continued under its princes till 1670, when it was seized by Louis XIV. of France, and annexed to that crown, though the empty title is retained by another.

LOTHIAN, Scots Marquisate, created, 1701

LOTTERIES (Public) first established in England, 1569.

LOUIS XV. King of France stabbed by Damien, but not mortally, January 5th, 1757; but being attacked by the small-pox, he died unlamented on the 10th of May, 1774, in the 65th year of his age, and 60th of his reign.

* **LOUIS XVI.** King of France, born August, 1754.

* Louis XVI., King of France, grandson of Louis XV., and son of the Dauphin Louis, and Maria Josepha of Saxony. His father, a prince of much strictness of character, carefully superintended the education of his three sons, the youngest of whom was the late King of France, and placed them under preceptors, who paid a guarded attention to their morals. Their care in this respect perfectly succeeded with Louis the eldest, who, without displaying any brilliancy of parts, was humane, averse to flattery, simple in his tastes, and fond of retirement. He was married in 1770 to Maria Antoinette of Austria, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa, and sister to the Emperor Joseph II., and ascended the throne in May 1774, being then in his twentieth year. His first prime minister was M. de Maurepas, who had occupied the same station in the late reign, but who had been exiled. By the influence of this statesman, the ancient parliaments were restored, which was a popular measure, but too late and insufficient to materially ingratiate the public. It was the lot of Louis XVI., like Charles I., to come to the crown when great changes were taking place in the minds of men; and while the despotism and extravagance of the last two reigns had operated to open the eyes of the people to the evil of arbitrary sway, a set of able and eloquent writers rose up, who, by the united powers of argument and ridicule, exposed all the weaknesses of ancient institutions, and endeavoured to re-model the whole fabric of public opinion. The finances were also in a state of great derangement; and although Louis himself was very moderate in his expenses, his economical plans were all thwarted by the profusion of his consort and the princes of the blood. A suspicion of bias on the part of the queen, in favour of her own family, was also prevalent, while the mixture of haughtiness and levity in her character, and her imprudences of conduct, deprived her of the esteem and affection of all but the few courtiers who profited by her failings. The situation of France in the quarrel between Great Britain and her revolted colonies, unfortunately for Louis, also afforded a temptation for interference, too accordant with the standard policy of France, to be neglected by his then minister, the Count de Vergennes, who, supported by the queen's party, prevailed against the king's opinion not to show any partiality to the colonies. The complaints of England at this conduct being disregarded, open war took place in 1778; and although France and her allies succeeded in detaching America from the British crown, that event, and the manner in which it was brought about, evidently hastened the revolution. Previously to affairs reaching this crisis, various ministries were employed, some of which had enlarged views, although little in accordance with the anomalous state of the country, until at length the finances were entrusted to the famous Necker, whose dismissal, in 1781, in consequence of the enmity which his economical plans excited in the courtiers and the queen, made room for the appointment of M. de Calonne. By some specious operations, this last minister restored an apparent prosperity for a short time, and gave free vent to the profusion of the court; but the result, at no distant period, was a derangement of the finances to so alarming an extent, that it was necessary to lay the state of affairs before a national assembly. An inferior kind of body to the States-General, termed the Notables, selected by the king's nomination, from the different orders of the state, was collected for this purpose, to whom the enormous deficit, which had hitherto been kept secret, was disclosed. Extensive taxation was proposed to make good the deficiency, which the parliament of Paris refusing to register, it was banished, together with the Duke of Orleans, who, under the mask of patriotism, was endeavouring to work the ruin of the king. After various abortive expedients, Necker was recalled, and the dreaded alternative of an assembly of the States-General resorted to, which critical measure took place in May, 1789. As it is simply intended in this article to touch upon a few points of this eventful crisis, which exhibit the course of events which led to the destruction of the king, it is not necessary to dwell upon the proceedings which terminated in the Commons declaring themselves "The National

Assembly." During these violent contests, the king, fluctuating between opposite counsels, until at length perceiving the obvious tendency of the measures pursued to the subversion of monarchical power, and being urged by the queen and the princes of the blood, he was induced to give orders for assembling the troops round the capital, and for the dismissal and exile of Necker. Paris burst into a flame on this event, commotions took place, in which the soldiers refused to act against the citizens; the Bastile was attacked and taken, and resistance being in vain, the king recalled Necker. Schemes for a new constitution, and new measures of finance, were then discussed with tolerable composure, until a scarcity of provisions following, the people were roused into fury, and a dreadful insurrection took place, in which a numerous armed mob marched to Versailles, broke into the palace, massacred some of the guards, and compelled the king, queen, and family to accompany them to Paris. A great emigration of the most zealous friends of royalty now took place, and the endeavours of these partizans to produce hostile interference from without, only served to hasten the destruction of the king and his queen. The National Assembly, in the mean time, formed a new constitution on the basis of limited monarchy, which the king solemnly swore to observe, but the increasing emigration of the clergy, nobles, and members of the royal family, while troops were collected, and openly formed into an army on the frontiers, naturally awakened public suspicion, and popular ferments took place both in the capital and the provinces. These suspicions Louis endeavoured to allay, by formally announcing to foreign courts his acceptance of the constitution; but his character for sincerity received an indelible stain by his attempt to escape in June, 1791. This step, when the royal party were stopped on the frontiers, and brought back prisoners to Paris, he endeavoured to defend, on the ground of the danger and insults to which himself, and still more the queen, was exposed from the Parisian mob; but as his flight was at the same time evidently connected with the plans of the Emperor Leopold and the emigrants, the confidence of the people could never be restored. In the mean time the National Assembly proceeded to complete their labours, and in September 1791, presented to the king the constitutional act, which he solemnly accepted, and swore to maintain inviolable. They soon after dissolved themselves, and were succeeded by a legislative assembly, appointed by internal election. The schemes of interposition and conquest becoming still more and more obvious, in the following April war was declared against the emperor, and a decree passed the convention, or forming a camp of twenty thousand men round Paris. This last measure the king, who regarded it as intended to overawe the moderate party, and strengthen the jacobins, refused to sanction, as he likewise did a severe decree against the refractory clergy. He also dismissed some of the popular ministers, who had been forced upon him; and by all these proceedings excited so much discontent, that a furious populace made their way into the Tuilleries, and treated the king with gross personal insults. The approach of the Duke of Brunswick, preceded by an impolitic and threatening manifesto, in which the acceptance of the constitution by Louis was treated as an involuntary compliance, completed the exasperation of the people, and at length Pethion, the mayor of Paris, appeared at the head of the sections at the bar of the National Convention, and demanded the deposition of the king. The determination of this point was fixed for the 10th of August, on which fatal day a numerous body of insurgents attacked the Tuilleries, in the defence of which nearly the whole of the Swiss guards were massacred. The king and family had previously taken shelter in the hall of the National Convention, which immediately proceeded to declare the suspension of the royal authority, in the person of Louis XVI. and to decree the convocation of a National Assembly for the ensuing month. The king and his family were then imprisoned in the Temple, while various massacres and enormities succeeded of the most appalling description. All of these were, however, surpassed by the horrid murder of upwards of 1000 state prisoners, on the 2d and 3rd of September; among whom was the beautiful Princess of Lamballe, whose bleeding head, stuck upon a pike, to the eternal infamy of the perpetrators, was shown to the queen, whose intimate and favourite she had been. Under the influence of a spirit so baneful, the result of many generations of misgovernment, the final fate of the most unhappy victim of it, could not be distant. After royalty had been abolished in the new convention by acclamation, an intention was soon avowed of bringing the king to trial, in breach of the constitution, which declared his person inviolable. On December 11th, 1792, he was accordingly brought to the bar, to answer to the heads of accusation drawn up against him, for the crimes of tyranny and treason towards the nation. He defended himself with judgment and presence of mind, and received the assistance of three eminent advocates, who generously took upon themselves the hazard of so unpopular an act. He was found guilty by a small majority, and the punishment of death was decreed against him. He employed the short interval allowed him, in the preparations for death enjoined by his religion, to which he was sincerely devoted; and on the 21st of January, 1793, was led to the scaffold, where his behaviour partook of the calm fortitude which had distinguished him through all the scenes of suffering, to which he had been so mercilessly exposed. He declared his innocence to the surrounding crowd, but was rudely interrupted by the noise of drums and the hands of the executioner. His body was thrown into a pit, filled with lime, and no vestige left of the place of his interment. Such was the tragical end of Louis XVI. a victim to the thoughtlessness and misrule of his ancestors, himself being possibly one of the most moral and best-intentioned sovereigns of France. In vigour of mind and firmness of resolution, he was certainly deficient, but perhaps few princes, more possessed of these characters, would have been able to extricate themselves with honour from the perils that surrounded him. His subservience to the queen, and the weak and profuse party who availed themselves of her influence, proved undoubtedly his most fatal political failing.

* LOUIS XVIII. King of France, died September 26th, 1824.

LOUIS, son of Philip II. of France, laid claim to the crown of England, from the pope's nomination, and landed with an army in the Isle of Thanet, May 23d, 1216.

LOUISBURG taken by the English, June, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken July 22d, 1758.

LOUISIANA discovered by the French, 1633; settled by them, 1718; ceded to England, east of the Mississippi, 1763.

LOUTH Park Abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.

LOUVRE (The), at Paris, was so called from *L'oeuvre*, the new work.

LOVE (Rev. Christopher), beheaded, 1651, aged 33.

LOVE-FEASTS established in the first century.

LOW Countries, the country of the ancient Belgæ, conquered by Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C.; passed into the hands of France, 412; governed by earls, subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369; by marriage the 17 provinces came into the house of Austria but were yielded to Spain by Charles V. 1556; seven of the provinces shook off the Spanish yoke, 1579; acknowledged independent by Spain, 1648; the other ten remained with the Duke of Austria, to whom Philip of Spain gave them as a marriage portion with his daughter Elizabeth, 1598; by the treaty of Vienna the seven were annexed to the German empire, 1725; that part now held by France was annexed to France, 1748; threw off their dependency on the empire, and united under the name of the Belgic states, Jan. 1790; insurgents quelled, Nov. 1790.

In point of acquirement, Louis XVI. was by no means deficient; he wrote well, and excelled in clearness of expression, and methodical arrangement. Of the possession of these talents, and no small extent of information, the instructions to the navigator Perouse, drawn up by his own hand, form an unequivocal proof. This unhappy monarch left a son and a daughter, the latter of whom married her cousin, then Dauphin of France. The unhappy son, regarded by the mockery of etiquette as Louis XVII. died miserably, in 1795, at the early age of eight, in the brutal custody to which, after the death of his father, he was committed.—*Hist. of the French Rev. Memoirs by Bertrand de Moleville. Memoirs by Soulaire.*

* Louis XVIII. (STANISLAUS XAVIER de France) second son of the Dauphin, the son of Louis XV., and brother of Louis XVI, born at Versailles, November 17th, 1755. As a boy he is said to have manifested a disposition tinctured with much timidity and reserve, but to have exhibited a far more decided turn for literary pursuits than either his elder or his younger brother (late Charles X.), with whom he was educated; and he early acquired the character of a good classical scholar. His debut in public life was made soon after the accession of his elder brother to the throne, when he presented the new monarch with a pamphlet of his own writing, entitled "*Mes Pensées*;" which, however, appears to have given but little satisfaction to the unfortunate prince to whom it was addressed, and who is reported, at a subsequent interview, to have requested the royal author to "keep henceforward his thoughts to himself." On the breaking out of the revolution, the Count de Provence, as he was then styled, fled from Paris to Coblenz, on the 20th June, 1791, and then took a principal share in the organization of the system of emigration. The progress of the republican arms afterwards compelled him to abandon this asylum for Turin, where he was received by his father-in-law, the King of Sardinia; but subsequently again removed to Verona, under the name of the Count de Lille, a title which he retained till his accession to the French throne. In 1796 he joined the army of the Prince de Condé, then at Reigal, and two years afterwards was formally acknowledged King of France by the Emperor Paul of Russia, at whose invitation he took up his residence for awhile, in the ducal castle of Mittau in Courland. The versatility of his new ally, however, soon put an end to his continuance in this abode. He received peremptory orders to quit the Russian territories in a week, and took refuge at Warsaw, whence the King of Prussia, on his refusing to renounce his throne in favour of Buonaparte, compelled him to retire, as a last resource, to England. Here he was hospitably received; and Hartwell, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham, assigned for his residence, where he remained till the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, drew him from his retreat to reascend the throne of his ancestors. From this he was again driven by the return of Buonaparte from Elba, and he retired into the Netherlands, till the battle of Waterloo, by completely breaking the power of his opponent, restored him to his crown. He survived this second elevation nine years, dying in his sixty-ninth year, on the 16th of September, 1824. For a considerable time previously to his decease, a dry erysipelas in his legs had deprived him of the power of walking, while his attachments to the pleasures of the table assisted a natural tendency to corpulency, and aided materially to produce the oedematous state, which terminating in a paralysis of the lower extremities, was the more immediate cause of his dissolution. As the restored monarch of France, Louis XVIII. acted with great temper and policy; at least on his second return to his capital, after the battle of Waterloo, when it required no mean degree of skill to render the intrusion of the foreign armies, which made him King of France, palatable to the people over whom he was called to reign. He soon also adopted the ancient maxims of his family, in regard to neighbours, as was evinced by the manner in which the invasion of Spain was prepared for, under the pretext of a sanitary cordon. Besides the pamphlet already mentioned, Louis XVIII. was the author of "*Le Mariage Secret*," a comedy in three acts, in which he is reported to have been assisted by his secretary Ducis, the imitator of Shakspeare. This piece, which is not devoid of merit, was brought out under the name of "*Desfaucheraire*." Two operas also were the offspring of his pen, "*Panurge*," and the "*Caravane du Caire*," to which Gretry composed the music. His other writings are, an account of his journey, or rather flight to Coblenz, which M. de Talleyrand is said to have characterized as the "*Journey of Harlequin, who is always afraid and always hungry*;" and a few political articles, exhibiting no great force or talent, in the "*Journal de Paris*," during the year 1814.—

LUBECK (City of) burnt to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.
LUCCA, its republic founded, 300; purchased its independency of the emperor for 10,000 crowns.

† **UCERA**, Italy, a city of the Daunians in great repute, 320 B.C.; sacked, 663; restored to the Christians, and the cathedral built, 1300; plundered by banditti, 1590.

LUCERN, a herb first discovered, says Pliny, by Darius, in the Media, and encouraged by him in Greece. It was raised with success in the Venetian state, 1550; found its way into Germany, 1578; and soon after to England.

LUCIUS, the first Christian king of Britain. He reigned seventy-seven years, and died between 156 and 189; founded the first Christian church in London, St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the see of an archbishop, till removed to Canterbury, in 1795; sanctuaries, or places privileged for the safety of offenders were common in heroic times, as early as the siege of Troy. According to Servius, they were first established at Athens, but others say, Cadmus first established them on the building of Thebes, then introduced into Rome by Romulus its founder, and reformed by Tiberius Cæsar; in England were first granted by King Lucius to our churches and precincts. St. John of

Beverley, Yorkshire, was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons; St. Buriën's, in Cornwall, also by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; and St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, 1529; abolished for great crimes, 1534; totally, 1624.

LUDGERSHALL Castle, Wilts, built before 1199.

LUDI ROMANI instituted about 616. *Seculares* (The) first celebrated at Rome, 456; revived by Augustus 17 years B.C.; *Florales* instituted, 140, B.C.; they were held every 110 years, and the tenth and last was held 04; *Apollinares* fixed, 208 B.C.

LUDLOW Castle, Salop, built soon after the conquest

* **LUDLOW** (Edmund), born, 1602.

LULWORTH Castle, Dorset, built, 1610.

LUNGS (Vesicles of the) discovered by Malpighi, 1681.

LUPERCALIA (The festival of), instituted in Arcadia, 1326 B.C.; was continued in February, till the reign of Pope Gelasius, who abolished it about 480. The rites of this festival were expressive of an early state of society, before the invention of arts and agriculture.

† **LUTHER** (Martin), the reformer, born at Eisleben in Germany, November 10th, 1484.

* Edmund Ludlow was the eldest son of Sir Henry Ludlow, knight, and born about 1602, at Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts. Sir Henry Ludlow, who was chosen knight of the shire for Wiltshire, in the long parliament, having joined the opposing party, his son, who warmly adopted the same principles, entered into a military association, formed among the students of the law, with most of whom he subsequently entered the army in the lifeguards of the Earl of Essex. He served at Edge-hill, raised a troop of horse, and being made governor of Wardour-castle, held it for ten months against the king's party, until battered to ruins, when he was made prisoner, but soon afterwards exchanged. He was also present at the second battle of Newbury, and many other warm actions. When the famous self-denying ordinance took place, he remained out of any ostensible situation, until chosen member for Wiltshire, in the place of his father. At this time the machinations of Cromwell becoming visible, he was opposed by Ludlow with firmness and openness. With a view of establishing a republic, his favourite form of government, he however joined the army against the parliament, when the latter voted the king's concessions a basis for treaty, and was also one of the unhappy Charles's judges. With a view of removing him, Cromwell caused him to be nominated general of horse in Ireland, where he joined the army under Ireton, and acted with great vigour and ability. When Cromwell was declared protector, Ludlow used all his influence with the army against him, on which account he was recalled, and was put under arrest at Beaumaris. Although he refused to enter into any engagement not to act against the government, he was at length allowed to come to London, where in a conversation with Cromwell himself, he openly avowed the republican principles upon which he acted, and refusing all security of engagement for submission, he retired into Essex, where he remained until the death of the Protector. When Richard Cromwell succeeded, he joined the army party at Wallingford-house, and was instrumental in the restoration of the long parliament, in which he took his seat. Too honest for the views of the army faction, they contrived to send him again to Ireland, as commander-in-chief, where his efforts in favour of the parliament were thwarted by the council of officers at Dublin, who at length accused him of high treason, and he was compelled to return to London. The restoration was now rapidly approaching, and finding the republicans unable to resist it, he quitted the country, and proceeded to Geneva, whence he afterwards with many more fugitives of the party, took refuge at Lausanne, where Lisle was assassinated by some English royalists. Similar attempts were made on the lives of Ludlow and others; but his caution, and the vigilance of the magistracy of Berne, protected him, and he passed the remainder of his life at Vevay, with the exception of a brief visit to England after the revolution, from which he was driven by a motion in parliament for his apprehension, by Sir Edward Seymour, the leader of the Tory party. He closed his life in exile in 1693, being then in his seventy-third year. A monument is erected to his memory by his widow, who was a faithful and courageous partaker of all his vicissitudes, in the principal church of Vevay.—*Ludlow's Mem. Biog. Brit.*

† Martin Luther, the famous ecclesiastical reformer, was the son of a German miner. He was educated at the university of Erfurt, and was intended for the legal profession, when a melancholy accident which he witnessed, gave him a distaste for the world, and induced him to enter into a convent of Augustine friars. Here he was at first distinguished by his zeal for the established faith; and he is said to have declared that he would have brought the first faggot to burn Erasmus, who had written against the mass, ecclesiastical celibacy, and the invocation of saints. Though numerous independent circumstances concurred to the production of that great event, termed the reformation, yet the personal character of Luther had no slight influence. He was of a bold and impetuous temper, possessed an ardent imagination, natural eloquence, a

LYCURGUS born, 926; established his body of laws in Lacedemon. 884; died in Crete, 827 B.C.

LYDIA, an ancient kingdom, under a long dynasty of kings, the last of whom was the rich Croesus, who was conquered by Cyrus, 544. It continued part of the Persian empire, until that was conquered by Alexander, and about 283 it became part of the new kingdom of Pergamos, till Attalus

bequeathed it to the Romans, 133 B.C. It was at last taken from the eastern empire by the Turks, 1326.

LYME Castle, Kent, built long before 1379.

LYME REGIS, Dorsetshire, chartered by Edward I.

* **LYNDHURST** (Lord), an eminent statesman and lawyer of the present day.

LYONS, France, founded by Lucius Plancus, 43 B.C.

command of language, an unwearied pen; and, to crown all, an obstinacy of disposition, which completely set opposition at defiance. Thus qualified for a polemic, accident soon called him forth to the field of controversy. Leo X., finding the papal treasury exhausted by the magnificent projects of his predecessors and his own profusion, found it necessary to raise money by the sale of indulgences; and Albert, archbishop of Mentz and Magdebourg, farmed the produce of this ecclesiastical tax in Saxony. The Augustine friars had usually been employed in the office of publishing and distributing these licenses and exemptions from spiritual censures and inflictions, and they derived both honour and profit from the trust; but Albert now gave the commission to the Dominicans, who appear to have executed it with extreme indiscretion, and by their scandalous lives and practices exposed the indulgences to contempt. Luther, as an Augustine friar, resented the affront put upon his order, and availing himself of the imprudence of his rivals, began to preach against their abuses in the sale of the indulgences, whence he proceeded to declaim against the practice of granting them, and to dispute the authority whence they originated. These sentiments he supported in a thesis which he published at Wittemberg; and this production was publicly burnt at Frankfort, by John Tetzel, a Dominican friar, who was the principal agent of archbishop Albert. Luther at first treated the pope himself with respect, and while he maintained his opinions, he affected submission to the authority of the church. Leo summoned the contumacious friar to answer for his conduct at Rome, but he wisely refused to put himself so much in the power of his adversaries, and insisted on having his cause tried in Germany, where he was strongly protected by the elector of Saxony and other princes. The pope at length sent Cardinal Cajetan to settle the controversy, before whom Luther made his appearance to defend himself at Augsburg. Finding that he could obtain no terms but on entire submission to the authority of his judge, he withdrew from the place, under apprehension of danger, and a decree being issued against him, he appealed from the pope to a general council. In the mean time repeated conferences took place between the partizans of papacy, and Luther and his disciples, which served to exasperate both parties, and which necessarily proved advantageous to the advocates for innovation. The tenets of the reformer became widely diffused, and he proceeded to greater lengths in his opposition to the Romish church. In 1519, occurred a memorable dispute at Leipsic, between Luther and Eckius a learned Catholic divine; after which the former took the decisive step of abolishing an established usage of the papists, by no longer withholding the sacramental cup from the laity. The pope then issued a bull of excommunication against Luther, as a confirmed heretic; and he displayed his contempt for the holy see, by burning the instrument of denunciation, in the presence of the assembled students and professors of Wittenberg. At the beginning of 1521, Luther showed his courage by making his appearance at the diet of Worms, whither he had been summoned to attend, under the protection of the imperial safe conduct, the violation of which his friends apprehended, and dissuaded him from trusting to it. He was, however, allowed to depart in safety; but as he was returning home, he was surrounded by a body of horsemen, and conveyed to the castle of Wartenberg. This was a friendly stratagem of the elector of Saxony, adopted as a precaution against the threatened vengeance of the hierarchy. Luther remained in his retreat nine months, employing his pen in the defence of his principles, and in strengthening the faith of his followers. Here it was that he wrote an answer to the treatise which our Henry VIII. had published against him, in which he treated the king with as little ceremony as any of his other antagonists. In 1524, Luther cast aside his monastic habit, and the next year he wedded Catharine Bora or De Bohren, a nun, who had escaped from her convent, and relinquished her vows. In 1529, the Emperor Charles V. assembled a diet at Spire, to concert measures against the advocates for the new opinions, and some severe resolutions being passed against them, a protest was signed by many of the persons present at the assembly, whence they acquired the distinctive appellation of Protestants. The schism in the church was now become incurable; and from this period Luther could contemplate with satisfaction the important and apparently durable effect of his extraordinary exertions, of the efficacy of which he could originally have entertained but a faint conception. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in exhorting universities, and princes, and states, to uphold the reformation of religion, and in publishing from time to time such writings as might aid and encourage them in the arduous undertaking. He died at Eisleben, February 18th, 1546, and was interred in the cathedral of Wittemberg, with a more extraordinary degree of pomp and magnificence than was ever displayed at the obsequies of any other private individual.—*Robertson's Hist. of Charles V. Aikin's G. Biog.*

* John Singleton Copley, now Lord Lyndhurst, is the son of Mr. Copley, a native of North America, who, at the close of the war between England and that country, came over and settled in London as an historical and portrait painter, and acquired both fame and profit by several works of superior merit. His largest, and upon the whole his best performance, was the well-known picture of the Death of the Earl of Chatham,

LYON'S-INN, London, established 1420.

LYRE, a strung instrument, said to be invented by Mercury, about 2004; first made of a tortoise shell, hence its name *Testudo*; improved by Terpander, 673 B.C.

LYSONS (Samuel), an eminent writer on British

topography and antiquities. He was born in 1763, at Rodmorton in Gloucestershire, of which parish his father was minister.

* LYTTTELTON (George, Lord), the historian, born, 1709; died, 1773; his brother, the Bishop of Carlisle, the antiquary, died, 1768.

in which he succeeded in grouping together a greater number of noble likenesses than were ever before presented in any British painting. He lived to witness the first efforts of his son at the bar, and died at an advanced age, in the year 1815. Our present subject, Mr. Copley, finished his education at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Trinity-college, which, however, as he did not choose to enter into holy orders, he retained but seven years. On leaving the University he entered the Temple, and passed with credit through the studies and forms preparatory to his appearance at the bar. He was called to "the degree of the coif," or in other words, he was made sergeant-at-law, in the Trinity term of 1813. Five years after he was appointed to the office of chief justice of Chester. On the first day of Hilary term, 1819 he took his seat within the bar as one of his majesty's serjeants. The first occasion on which Mr. Copley particularly distinguished himself, and attracted public notice, was on the trial of Watson, Preston, &c., for high treason. Sir Charles Wetherel pleaded the cause of Watson, and Mr. Copley so ably and earnestly seconded his efforts, that for weeks after the trial the names of Wetherel and Copley were triumphantly placarded by the mob, and enthusiastically toasted in every Radical company. Before this opportunity of showing the strength and extent of his professional talents, Mr. Copley was little known beyond the few courts in which he practised, and as little encouraged among the numerous junior counsel by which they were attended. A writer in a Sheffield journal remarks that, not ten years ago, Mr. Copley received a guinea fee from a professional gentleman of that town for his opinion on an inferior case. But after the trial of Watson had given him such deserved celebrity, briefs began to pour in upon him from numerous quarters; and it was deemed expedient that he should appear as early as possible as the organ and advocate of government, in the prosecution of some of the worst of the numberless violators of the peace at that period. Accordingly, he attended the special commission at Derby, for the trial of Brandreth and his companions; in which, however, nothing occurred to distinguish him from either his colleagues or competitors. In the year 1819, Mr. Copley was appointed solicitor general, in time to involve him officially in the proceedings against the queen, and acquitted himself quite as well as, in such circumstances, could be expected. The strong tide of professional honour, on which Mr. Copley was now embarked, carried him forward with increased rapidity, till he reached the highest honours of his profession. He was created attorney-general in 1824, when he was re-elected for Ashburton, which he had for some time represented in parliament. At the general election of 1826, he sought the suffrages of the university in which he had completed his education, and, after an arduous struggle, was returned with Lord Palmerston for that enviable representation. In a few months the unexpected and lamented death of Lord Gifford made way for his advancement to the mastership of the rolls, when he was re-elected for the university. His continuance in these high stations was, however, more transient than in those which preceded them. It had been generally understood that, whenever the decease or retirement of Lord Eldon took place, neither of which could be at a great distance, Lord Gifford's elevation to the woolsack was certain; and when the latter died, Sir John Copley's appointment to succeed him in the custody of the rolls of Chancery, was hailed as an intimation that he would succeed Lord Eldon in the Chancery itself. This event took place, somewhat earlier indeed than the public anticipated, and under rather different circumstances than Lord Eldon's known attachment to office allowed them to expect. Sir John Singleton Copley was raised to the dignity of the chancellorship and a peerage, Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, April 24th, 1827; but the prospect of permanency and prosperity which were indicated by his friends from this elevation, proved fallacious. On the secession of the Tory ministry, in 1830, his lordship resigned the seals, and was succeeded by Lord Brougham and Vaux. With an imposing countenance, and a manly majestic form, Lord Lyndhurst possessed at the bar that insinuating tact, and put forth those wily and winning arts, which seldom failed to parry, and often confounded the greater violence and force of his competitors. Not that he was deficient in sternness or in strength: whenever he chose he would return blow for blow, and has sometimes cast down the fiercest enemy, by a burst of eloquence and a frown of indignation. But he much more often prevailed by superior urbanity, and deceived by an imposing and captivating smile; and the ease, with which the transition from one to the other was made, frequently astonished his audience, while it always secured his purpose. As a pleader, he appeared perhaps to the greatest advantage in his occasional conflicts with serjeant, now Baron Vaughan.

* Lord George Lyttelton, an elegant writer and historian, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., of Hagley in Worcestershire. He received his classical education at Eton, whence he was removed to Christchurch-college, Oxon. In his nineteenth year he set out upon a tour to the Continent, and on his return, in 1730, was chosen member of parliament for Okehampton. Although his father was then a lord of the Admiralty under the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, in every important debate his own name appeared in the minority, and he zealously concurred in the measures of the opposition, led by Pitt and Pulteney. When Frederick, Prince of Wales, formed a separate court in 1737, he was appointed his secretary, and is supposed to have stimulated the prince to the patronage of Mallet, Thomson, and other

MACCABEES (Government of Judea under the), which continued 126 years, 163 B.C.; book of, contains the history of forty years, to 131 B.C.

MACEDON (Kingdom of), began under Caranus, 814; ended by the defeat of Perseus, by P. Æmilius; and became a Roman province, 168 B.C.

* MACKLIN (Charles), an actor and dramatist of some celebrity for talent, and more for longevity:

born in the county of Westmeath in Ireland, 1690.

† MACLAURIN (Colin), a celebrated mathematician and philosopher, born near Inverary, in Scotland, 1698.

MACMAHONE (Lord), hanged for conspiring the massacre in Ireland, 1644.

‡ MACPHERSON (James), a distinguished Scottish writer, born at Inverness, in Scotland, 1738.

men of letters. In 1741, he married Lucy, the daughter of Hugh Fortescue; the lady on whose death, in child-bed, after living some years in great harmony, he wrote a monody, which was much admired. On the expulsion of Walpole, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury; but although he spoke with elegance and fluency, his oratory wanted force, and he never attained the rank of a political leader. In early life he had imbibed sceptical opinions; but being subsequently led into a conviction of the divine origin of Christianity, he composed his well-known "Dissertation on the Conversion of St. Paul," first printed in 1747. About this time he lost his first wife, and in 1749 married a lady of family, from whom, in consequence of domestic strife, after a few years' residence together, he separated by mutual consent. In 1751, he succeeded his father in his title and ample estate, and by his elegance and taste rendered Hagley one of the most delightful residences in the kingdom. He successively enjoyed the posts of cofferer of the household and chancellor of the exchequer, which latter office, requiring talents of a very different kind, he resigned in less than a year to Mr. Legge. At the dissolution of this ministry he went out of employment, but was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Lyttleton, of Frankley, in the county of Worcester. From this time he lived chiefly in literary retirement, and being easily imposed upon by the appearance of religious zeal unfortunately became the dupe of Bower, the author of the lives of the popes, and other impostors. In 1760 he published his "Dialogues of the Dead," which, although deficient in vivacity and discrimination, were very well received. The latter years of his life were chiefly occupied in his "History of Henry II.," which is an able and perspicuous work, and the result of very assiduous research; but its prolixity has materially impeded its popularity. This amiable nobleman died in August, 1773, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, leaving one son and a daughter, the former of whom succeeded him in his titles, and unfortunately, with great talents, became conspicuous for a conduct the exact reverse of that of his father.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Anderson's Brit. Poets.*

* Charles Macklin, whose real name was M'Laughlin, was employed at Trinity-college, Dublin, as a badgeman, until his twenty-first year, when he came to England, and joined a company of strolling comedians, but was induced to return to his situation in Trinity-college. In 1716 he again repaired to England, and appeared as an actor in the theatre Lincoln's-inn-fields. It was not, however, until 1741 that he established his fame as an actor, by his admirable performance of Shylock, that being indeed the only character in which he stood pre-eminent. He continued on the stage until 1789, which long interval was marked by the usual vicissitudes of a theatrical life, rendered still greater by the spirit and strong temper of the individual. By his firmness and resolution in supporting the rights of his theatrical brethren, they were long relieved from a species of capricious oppression, to which the profession of an actor is peculiarly open, from party opposition or private enmity. During the last years of his life, his understanding became impaired, and in this state he died, July 11th, 1797, at the great age of 107. Macklin appears to much advantage in his "Man of the World," a comedy, which discovers a keen and pervading knowledge of life and manners, and exposes meanness, sycophancy, and political servility with considerable skill. His "Love à-la-mode" also possesses kindred, but more farcical merit. While his memory remained, Macklin was a most entertaining companion, although dictatorial, and very irascible. He is however said to have been, in his best days, a tender husband, a good father, and a steady friend.—*Biog. Dram.*

† Colin Maclaurin studied at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A., at the age of fifteen, and defended a thesis "On the Power of Gravitation." A controversy, in which he engaged with Bishop Berkeley, led to the publication of Maclaurin's great work, his "Treatise on Fluxions," printed at Edinburgh, 1742, 2 vols. 4to. On the invasion of Scotland in 1745, Mr. Maclaurin was very active in promoting the fortification of Edinburgh against the adherents of the house of Stuart; and on their taking possession of the city, he fled to York, where he was hospitably received and entertained by Archbishop Herring. On the march of the invaders to England, he returned home, and died soon after, June 14th, 1746. He was the author of a "Treatise on Algebra;" an "Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries;" "Papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society;" and other works.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Hutton's Mat. Dict. Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

‡ James Macpherson was distinguished in literary history for his translations or imitations of Gaelic poems, said to have been composed in the third century; he studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. In 1758 he published an original poem, entitled "The Highlander;" and this was followed two years after by "Fragments of Ancient Poetry, collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Gaelic or

MADAGASCAR, first seen by the Portuguese, 1506.

MADIRA (Islands of), discovered by the Portuguese, 1418.

MADRAS peopled, and Fort St. George built by the English, 1620.

MADRID built 936 years B.C.; made the seat of the Spanish government, 1516.

MAGDALEN College, Cambridge, founded by the Duke of Buckingham, 1516. (16 fellows).

* **MADDEN D.D.**, (Samuel), an Irish clergyman, descended from a French family, was born in 1687.

MAGDALEN College, Oxford, founded by the Bishop of Winton, 1549. (40 fellows).

MAGIC Lantern, first constructed by Roger Bacon, 1260, others say by Kircher, 1665.

MAGISTRATES of England were elected by the people, under the Saxon government, as were originally their kings.

MAGNA CHARTA, (a body of laws, the great barrier of English liberty) granted by King John to England, June 19th, 1215; to Ireland, November 12th, 1216.

MAGNIFYING Glasses, round, invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

† **MAHOMET** was born at Mecca, in Arabia, in 595.

MAHOMETANISM was first embraced by the Saracens, who revolted from the emperor Heraclius,

Erse language." The curiosity of the public was excited by these pieces, and a subscription was raised to enable Macpherson to visit the Highlands, and collect additional specimens of national poetry. He produced, as the fruit of his researches, "Fingal, an ancient Epic Poem, translated from the Gaelic," 1762, 4to.; "Temora," and other poems, 1763, 4to.; and some smaller compositions, all professedly translated from originals by Ossian, the son of Fingal, a Gaelic prince of the third century, and his contemporaries. It would be impossible, within the limits of this article, to give even an outline of the warm and angry controversy concerning the authenticity of these productions, which long agitated the republic of letters, and has hardly yet subsided. From the evidence of the contending parties it may be concluded, that Macpherson's prose epics were founded on traditional narratives current among the Highlanders; but the date of the oldest of their lays is comparatively modern; and it is now difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the precise extent of his obligations to the Gaelic bards of former ages. Mr. Macpherson went to Florida in 1764, as secretary to Governor Johnstone; and he subsequently obtained, at home, the lucrative appointment of agent to the Nabob of Arcot, in consequence of which he had a seat in the House of Commons from 1780 to 1790. He died near Inverness, in February, 1796, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

* Samuel Madden, D.D., received his education at Trinity-college, Dublin, and afterwards became a liberal benefactor to that society, by instituting, in 1731, prizes for such of the students as more especially distinguished themselves in the college examinations. The year following he published the first volume of a work calculated to excite considerable attention, under the title of "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century; or Original Letters of State under George the Sixth." This singular book was originally intended to occupy six octavo volumes, and extraordinary dispatch was used in striking off a 1000 copies of it; but the rapidity with which it was bought up by the author, equalled the diligence used in bringing it out. Nearly 900 of the impressions being recalled and destroyed within a week after its first issuing from the press. His other productions are. "Boulter's Monument," a poem of considerable length, printed in 1744; and a tragedy founded on the history of Themistocles. Dr. Madden, of whom the English lexicographer, Johnson, speaks in terms of the highest commendation, was farther beneficial to his country, and to the cause of science in general, by first establishing, in 1740, a society at Dublin for the encouragement of the arts; the plan of which has since been followed up and enlarged upon with great success in the British metropolis. For the furtherance of this praiseworthy object, he himself liberally contributed a £100 a year from his own private resources which were large, independently of the rectory of Drummully, and other valuable church preferment. His death took place on the last day of the year 1765.—*Nichol's Lit. Anec.*

† Mahomet, or Mohammed was of the tribe of Koreish, and family of Hashem, illustrious among their countrymen, as guardians of the famous temple of the Caaba. Being left an orphan in his second year, he was chiefly brought up by his uncle, Abu Taleb; and, in his twenty-fifth year, being recommended to Cadigha, a rich widow, as her factor, conducted himself so much to her satisfaction, that she made him her husband. It was in 609, and in the fortieth year of his age, that he opened the pretended mission; and his first convert was his wife, to whom he communicated an interview with the angel Gabriel, declaring him the prophet of God. His proselytes, in the first instance, were few, but they included his faithful servant Seid, the ardent and courageous Ali, and the respectable Abubeker. All these were privately instructed in the tenets of Islamism, the fundamental doctrine of which was, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet." Its precepts were pretended to be successive communications of the Divine will, by the means of Gabriel; and of these, collected and written by his disciples, were composed the celebrated "Koran," or "Book." In the fourth year of his mission, assembling his kindred of the race of Hashem, at a banquet, he openly announced to them his prophetic errand, and asked who would be his vizier. No answer was returned, until the young Ali, with all the fire of enthusiasm, accepted the office. He made, however, but little farther progress in the first instance, and was even protected, with some difficulty, against his enemies by the influence of his uncle. In the tenth year of his mission, he lost both Abu Taleb and his faithful wife Cadigha, which so exposed him to the enmity of the Koreishites, that he found it

MAIL COACHES first established, 1784.

MAIL (Exeter) coach attacked by a lioness that had escaped from a caravan, 1816.

MAIMING and wounding made capital, 1670.

MALAM discovered and brought into practice a rotatory steam-engine, 1820.

MALTA taken by the English after a two years' siege, 1800.

MALTA powder magazine blown up with 370 barrels of gunpowder, many houses destroyed, and nearly 1,000 persons killed, 1806.

MAMMOTH'S bones found by Captain Vetch, on the west bank of the Medway, near Rochester.

MAMMOTH skeleton discovered on the borders of the frozen ocean, 1799.

MAMMOTH (A complete skeleton of) found in the river Lena, in Siberia, 1810.

MAN (A) under sentence of death pardoned on condition of his permitting his leg to be cut off, and a new styptic tried upon it; but he died before a trial could be made, 1763.

MANBY (Captain) made a successful trial of a small mortar, to communicate with shipwrecked vessels, and save the crew by a line, 1809.

MANHEIM (Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, assassinated at), by Sandt, a student of Wurtzberg, 1819.

MANCHESTER navigation opened, June 17th, 1761.

MANCHESTER, the greatest flood ever known there, 1767.

MANCHESTER (Disturbances at), 1819; eight men, two women, and one child were killed, and 600 wounded.

MANICHEANS, a sect in Persia, who believe two deities, one good, and one bad; arose under Manes, 275.

MANILLA, an island in the East Indies, taken by the English from the Spaniards, July 27th, 1757; again October 6th, 1762.

* MANLEY (De la Riviere), a celebrated female writer, died, 1724.

MANNO, (T.) burnt in Smithfield for heresy, 1512.

necessary to make a temporary retreat, and seek the protection of another uncle at Tayif. The contagious nature of enthusiasm was strikingly exemplified, by his success in gaining proselytes among the numerous pilgrims to the Caaba. About this time, his pretended journey to heaven, on his beast Al-borak, under the protection of the angel Gabriel, is dated. This excursion, although but obscurely hinted at in the Koran, is admitted by all orthodox believers, who, however, are not quite agreed as to whether it was corporeal, or merely spiritual. The twelfth year of his mission was signalised by the conversion of the inhabitants of Medina, which so exasperated his enemies at Mecca, that his assassination was determined upon. Aware of his danger, he fled, and with some difficulty reached Medina, an event which, under the name of the *Hegira*, or Flight, has been rendered memorable as the era whence the Mahometans commenced the reckoning of their lunar year; it corresponds with the 16th of June, 622. He was received with all possible respect at Medina, and soon after married Ayesha, the daughter of Abubeker, the first and most favoured of his several wives, after the death of Cadigha. His followers now rapidly increased, and feeling his strength, he openly declared his resolution to destroy idolatry, and propagate his religion by the sword. In the seventh year of the Hegira, he summoned the surrounding sovereigns, including Heraclius, the Grecian emperor, to embrace the new revelation. The same year was signalized by an agreement, with some circumstances of humiliation on his own part, with the people of Mecca, which led to a solemn personal pilgrimage there, the fruit of which was the conversion of the subsequently noted Moslem leaders, Caled, Ainru, and Othman. An imprudent breach of the truce by the Koreish, soon after led to the absolute conquest of Mecca, and the idols of the Caaba were destroyed; but the sacred black stone was politically retained, having been rendered a renewed object of veneration by the prophet's holy touch. In the tenth year of the Hegira, he performed a valedictory pilgrimage to Mecca, on which occasion he was accompanied with ninety thousand fellow-pilgrims, and the ceremonial which he observed at the sacred city has served as a model to the pilgrimages of succeeding ages. Mahomet did not long survive his return to Medina; his health had been gradually declining, in consequence of poison administered to him by a Jewess, in his favourite dish, a shoulder of mutton, with a view of trying his prophetic character; but a fever proved the immediate cause of his death. He expired in the arms of his favourite Ayesha, in the eleventh year of the Hegira (June 632), at the age of sixty-three; and at the trying moment seemed to display a real faith in his mission, and to be comforted by the consciousness of great benefits conferred on mankind. His moral character may be estimated by the preceding sketch, brief as it necessarily is, and from the fact, that the assassination of a rival prophet in Yemen, was one of his last actions.—*Prideaux's Life of Mahomet. Gibbon. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

* De la Riviere Manley was the daughter of Sir Roger Manley, governor of Guernsey, a gentleman who suffered much for his adherence to Charles I., and who wrote Latin commentaries on the civil war, and published a "History of the late Wars in Denmark." His daughter received an education suitable to her birth; but her parents dying early, she was left in the care of a male cousin, who basely seduced her, by means of a fictitious marriage, and subsequently deserted her. She afterwards acquired the no-way respectable protection of the Duchess of Cleveland; and when that resource was withdrawn, wrote a tragedy, entitled "The Royal Mistress." The success of this production brought around her the men of wit and pleasure of the day, and she commenced the unhappy life of a woman of intrigue. At her leisure hours she composed her four volumes of "The New Atalantis;" in which, under feigned names, and with much warmth and freedom, she relates the amours and adventures, real and supposed, of many distinguished persons of the day, and more especially among the connexions of the favourers of the revolution of 1688. A warrant being granted by the secretary of state to seize the printer and publisher of this work, which was deemed a libel, she honourably stepped forward, and acknowledged herself the authoress. She was in the first instance committed to the custody of a messenger, but was afterwards admitted to bail. At length after repeated

MANSION-HOUSE, London, founded October 23d, 1739; inhabited 1752.

MANSFIELD, Nottinghamshire, the shock of an earthquake felt at, 1817.

MANSFIELD (A cause tried before Lord), in the court of King's Bench, which had been depending eleven years, between Macklin the actor, and Geo. Colman, as manager of Covent-garden theatre. Lord Mansfield advised a reference, and kindly undertook to be the referee. The demand being £1000, and the dispute arising from Mr. Macklin having been driven from the stage by the audience, Lord Mansfield awarded £500, 1784.

MANTUA was independent till 1703, when it was seized by the house of Austria; Order of the Redeemer, instituted 1608.

MANTUA (At a Jew's wedding at) the floor gave way, and seventy persons perished, 1776.

MANUFACTURE of plate-glass first began in Lancashire, 1773.

MANY emigrants from Geneva having come to Ireland, his Majesty, George III., ordered £25,000 to be paid to settle them there, 1782.

MANY hundred men employed to fortify the Tower of London, 1792.

MAPS and Globes invented by Anaximander; maps and sea charts first brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489.

MARBLE (The art of staining) known before the year 1644.

MARCHES in Wales, were districts in which great mischiefs were committed in the fourteenth century. One George Bourn, a famous Moss-trooper, confessed that he had murdered seven Englishmen and ravished forty women.

MARCHETA (Custom of), before 1109. It was a fine paid by the villain to his lord, by way of redemption when his daughter chanced to be debauched; afterwards it was paid when he married his daughter without the lord's consent, the lord losing thereby part of his live stock.

MARGARET of Anjou, daughter of the King of Naples, queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewksbury, May 4th, 1471.

MARGATE Roads. Loss of the Juliana East India-man, thirty-eight out of the forty individuals on board perished, 1821.

MARGNA (Island of), settled by the French, 1612.

MARIGALANTE (Isle of), discovered by Columbus, 1493; settled by the French, 1691.

* **MARIE ANTOINETTE**, Queen of France, beheaded October 16th, 1793.

MARINE Society-house, Bishopsgate-street, London, instituted, 1775.

MARISCHAL College, Aberdeen, founded, 1593.

MARISE (William), a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered, for piracy, 1241; the first punishment of that kind.

MARL (The use of) in husbandry, was known to the people of this island before Pliny.

MARLBOROUGH (Statutes of) enacted, November 18th, 1267.

MARLBOROUGH Estate, at Stonesfield, Oxford, the vestiges of a Roman villa was discovered, 1818.

MARLEY-HILL, Hereford, removed itself, 1573.

† **MARLOE** (Christopher), a dramatic writer, killed by his rival, 1593.

MARMION, Monmouthshire. An oak near this place fell, 1813, which, by "Pennant's Tour," grew in the time of Owen Glendower.

appearances in court, she was discharged, and a Tory administration succeeding, she lived in high reputation and gaiety. About this time she wrote another tragedy, entitled, "Lucius," which she dedicated to Sir Richard Steele; and a comedy called "The Lost Lover, or the Jealous Husband," which was acted in 1696. She was also employed in writing for Queen Anne's ministry, and when Swift relinquished "The Examiner," she continued it for a considerable time with great spirit, assisted by hints which that great writer afforded her. She died July 11th, 1724.

* Marie Antoinette Joseph Jeanne de Lorraine, Archduchess of Austria and Queen of France, was born November 2d, 1755, the day on which the dreadful earthquake desolated the city of Lisbon; and, at the age of fifteen, she was married to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. The day of her nuptials was marked by a shocking accident, the deaths of a multitude of persons, in consequence of a fire in the Place de Louis XV., which event strongly excited the compassionate feelings of both the bride and her husband. She became queen in 1774; and on the 19th of December, 1778, she gave birth to her first child, the dauphiness. In the midst of the American war, October 22d, 1781, took place the birth of a dauphin, afterwards the unfortunate Louis XVII. The queen, at the head of a splendid and dissipated court, was attacked by the calumnies of a party actuated by private as well as political motives, in endeavouring to bring the royal authority into contempt, and excite disturbances in the state. After various preliminary proceedings, took place the assembly of the states-general in May, 1789. The deputies of the Tiers-état visited Versailles; and it may be mentioned, as a proof of the current prejudices against the queen, that a report prevailed that she had been so extravagant as to have fitted up, at her retreat of Little Trianon, a room wholly ornamented with diamonds, and with wreathed columns, studded with sapphire and rubies; and the deputies, on viewing the place, insisted on examining the smallest closets, and could hardly be persuaded that the room they sought for had no existence. When the fury of the people burst forth into open acts of blood and violence, the queen was the particular object of the indignation of the mob. The insurrection of the 14th of July, 1789, and the subsequent events of the 4th and 5th of October, afforded ample proofs that the characteristic loyalty and gallantry of the French nation were for the present, at least, extinguished among the lower orders. In the various trials and dangers to which Louis XVI. was exposed previously to his dethronement in August, 1792, Marie Antoinette constantly accompanied him, and deeply participated. They were, together with all the royal family remaining in France, imprisoned in the Temple the 13th of August; and the trial and the execution of the king, were, ere long, followed by that of the unfortunate relict. She suffered by the guillotine, October 16th, 1793, having manifested on that awful occasion, as well as on her arraignment, a degree of courage and serenity of mind, which showed that she knew how to profit by the stern lessons of adversity.—*Mad. Campan's Mem. of the private Life of the Queen. Biog. Nouv. des Cont.*

† Christopher Marloe, an eminent English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan age. He was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. in 1587. He afterwards settled in London, and became an actor

* MARMION (Shakerly), a dramatic writer, born at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, in 1602.

MARR (Mr.) and family murdered in his dwelling-house in Ratcliffe Highway, 1811.

MARRIAGE (The first institution of), by ceremony, is ascribed to Cecrops, King of Athens, 1556 B.C.; celebration of it in churches first ordained by Pope Innocent III., about 1200; before which, the only ceremony was that of a man leading his bride home to his house; in Lent forbidden, 364; forbidden the priests, 1015; addresses of love to married women were customary about 1150; publication of banns instituted, about 1210; seven bishops deprived for being married, 1554; act passed for solemnizing it by Justices of the Peace, 1653; Marriage Act passed, June, 1753. Amended in 1781. Again in 1822, which created a great sensation.

MARSEILLES is said to have been a town 500 B.C.

MARSHALSEA, a Palace Court, erected, 1630.

MARTINEZ (An insurrection at Pernambuco, conducted by), who, with others, was afterwards put to death, 1817.

MARTINICO taken by the English, together with St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenada Islands, Feb. 1762; Pierre Town burnt (700 houses) October 1752.

MARTINICO (Revolution at) in favour of Buonaparte suppressed by the British troops, 1815.

MARTINIQUE captured by the English, 1809.

MARTIN'S (St.) Island taken by the French, November 27th, 1781.

MARY, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 60; feast of, instituted 695; feast of her nativity first observed in France, 1007.

† MARY I., Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Aragon, was born in 1516.

† MARY II., Queen of England, was born in 1662.

as well as a writer for the stage. Besides six tragedies of his own composition, and one written in conjunction with Thomas Nashe, he left a translation of "The Rape of Helen," by Coluthus; some of Ovid's "Elegies;" the first book of Lucan's "Pharsalia;" and the "Hero and Leander" of Musæus, completed by George Chapman. The exact time of his death is not known; but, according to Anthony Wood, it took place previously to 1593, and was owing to a wound received from the hand of a servant-man, whom he had attacked, on suspicion of being rivalled by him in the favours of a mistress.—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

* Shakerly Marmion was born of an ancient family, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1624. He rapidly dissipated a handsome fortune, and afterwards went to serve in the Netherlands; and on his return, in 1639, was admitted into a troop raised by Sir John Suckling for Charles I., but died the same year. He was the author of four comedies, called "Holland's Leaguer;" "A Fair Companion;" "The Antiquary;" and "The Crafty Merchant;" which are deemed among the best of the time. He was also author of a poem, entitled "Cupid and Psyche," and several minor poems.—*Biog. Dram. Athen. Oxon.*

† Queen Mary I., in her infancy was betrothed, first to the dauphin of France, afterwards to the Emperor Charles V., and lastly, to the Duke of Orleans, none of which matches took place. After her mother's death she was even declared illegitimate, but was restored to her rights, when the succession was finally settled, in 1544. She was bred up by her mother, in a zealous adherence to the Roman Catholic faith; on which account she was treated with some rigour under Edward VI. This severity doubtless operated upon her own temper and practice when she herself ascended the throne in 1553, after the abortive attempt to set her aside in favour of Lady Jane Grey. One of her first measures was the reinstatement of the prelates who had been superseded in the late reign; while Cranmer was prosecuted for high treason, and several other Protestant bishops imprisoned. The marriage of the queen, now of the mature age of thirty-seven, to the Archduke Philip, son of the Emperor Charles V., afterwards Philip II., united as it was with a complete restoration of the Catholic worship, produced much discontent. Insurrections broke out under Cave, in Devonshire, and Wyatt, in Kent, which, although suppressed, formed sufficient excuses for immuring the Princess Elizabeth in the Tower, and dooming the youthful and unfortunate Jane Grey and her husband, Guildford Dudley, to immediate execution. Philip arrived in England in 1554, when the nuptials were celebrated; but the attempts of Mary to introduce him to a paramount authority in England, were by no means completely successful. She succeeded better in a formal reconciliation of the kingdom to the Pope, which was effected in great form by the legate, Cardinal Pole. The sanguinary laws against heretics were now revived, and the council having resolved to put them into full execution, those shocking scenes of cruelty followed, which have fixed upon this unhappily educated princess, the hateful epithet of bloody Queen Mary. By her gloomy bigotry no fewer than two hundred and seventy-seven persons were committed to the flames, including prelates, private clergymen, laymen of all ranks, women, and even children. Her union with Philip II. was equally unpropitious to herself and the nation. Eleven years younger than the queen, he treated her with great neglect; and to prevent the fulfilment of his threat of desertion, England was impolitically forced into a war with France, and the assistance of English troops facilitated the Spanish victory over the French at St. Quentin. This result, which was of no service to England, was quickly counterbalanced, at her expense, by the loss of Calais, which was taken in 1558, by the Duke of Guise, after it had been in English keeping for two hundred years. This disgrace sank deep into the heart of Mary, who was already in a declining way from a dropsical complaint, mentally preyed upon by anxieties of various kinds, aggravated by a consciousness of the hatred of her subjects, and the indifference or aversion of her husband. She terminated her short and dark-featured reign, of little more than five years, in November, 1558, in the forty-second year of her age.—*Hume. Rapin.*

† Queen Mary II. This princess was the daughter of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II., by his wife Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon. She was married, in 1677, to William, Prince of Orange,

* **MARY**, Queen of Scots, grand-daughter of Margaret, Henry VIII. sister, only child of James V. of Scotland, born December 8th, 1542.

MARVELL (Andrew), an able writer and firm patriot, was born at Kingston upon Hull in 1620.

MARYLAND settled by Lord Baltimore, 1633.

MASCHAH to Aleppo (A caravan of 2000 persons

travelling from), in crossing the desert, was overwhelmed by the sands, and not more than twenty escaped, 1813.

MASKS were the invention of Æschylus, the Athenian poet.

† **MASON** (William), a distinguished English poet, was born in the county of York, 1725.

and when the revolution was effected, which dethroned her father, Mary was declared joint-possessor of the throne with her husband, King William, on whom all the administration of the government devolved. She was strongly attached to the Protestant religion and the church of England, and was evidently led to deem its preservation a paramount duty, even when opposed to the conflicting claims of filial obedience. During the absence of William in Ireland, in 1690, Mary managed parties at home with extreme prudence, and acted with equal ability during his various visits to the continent. Mary died of the small-pox, at Kensington, in the year 1695, being then in her thirty-third year, to the deep affliction of her husband, and the general regret of the nation.—*Burnet. Smollett.*

* Mary (Stuart), Queen of Scots, came to the throne on her father's death, when only eight days old. The regency was vested in the Earl of Arran, and Henry VIII. of England having demanded the hand of Mary in marriage for his son Edward, the regent's rejection of the proposal occasioned a war, in which the Scots were defeated at the battle of Musselburgh. At the age of six the young queen was sent by her mother to France, where she was educated in a convent, and appears to have been instructed in every branch of learning and polite accomplishment, which was fashionable at that period. On the 20th of April, 1558, she was married to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II. He died about six months after his accession to the crown, in December, 1560, and the widowed queen returned to Scotland. Having received overtures of marriage from various quarters, she gratified her inclination by uniting herself with her cousin, the young and handsome Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, by whom she became the mother of James VI. Darnley proved a profligate and ungrateful husband, and a weak and worthless man. Excited by jealousy, he caused his wife's secretary, David Rizzio, to be murdered in her presence, and offered her many other indignities, which produced an open quarrel between them. An apparent reconciliation took place, when Darnley, who had continued to reside separately from the queen, was assassinated, and the house he had inhabited was blown up with gunpowder, in February, 1567. This barbarous transaction was but very imperfectly investigated; and in the month of May following, the imprudent Mary wedded the Earl of Bothwell, who was openly accused as the murderer of the late king. Scotland soon became a scene of confusion and civil discord. The people rebelled against the authority of the Queen. Bothwell, a fugitive and an outlaw, took refuge in Denmark; and Mary was made a captive, treated with insult and contempt, and committed to custody in the castle of Loch Leven. After some months confinement she effected her escape, and, assisted by the few friends who still remained attached to her, she made an effort for the recovery of her power. She was opposed by the Earl of Murray, the natural son of James V., who had obtained the regency in the minority of her son. The battle of Langside insured the triumph of her enemies; and to avoid falling again into their power, she fled to England, and sought the protection of Queen Elizabeth. That princess, after keeping her a prisoner during eighteen years, caused her unfortunate captive to be tried and executed for a conspiracy against her government. Mary received the news of her destined fate with great serenity; wrote her will, and having prepared herself for death, by practising the ceremonies enjoined by the Catholic faith, she suffered decapitation on the 8th of February, 1587, in the castle of Fotheringhay, where she had been long confined; and on the 1st of August, she was interred with great pomp, in the cathedral of Peterborough. Her body was subsequently removed, by her son, to Henry VII. chapel, Westminster, where a magnificent monument was erected to her memory.—*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

† William Mason was the son of a clergyman, and became a student in St. John's-college, Cambridge, and subsequently a fellow of Pembroke-hall, in the same university. He made his *debut* in the literary world by the publication of "Isis," a poem, in 1748, in which he satirized the Jacobitism and high church principles which prevailed in the University of Oxford. This piece provoked a reply from the pen of Thomas Warton, entitled "The Triumph of Isis." In 1752, he published his "Elfrida," a tragedy, with choral odes on the ancient Greek model. Having taken orders in the church, he obtained the living of Aston, in Yorkshire, and he was appointed one of the royal chaplains. In 1756, he published four "Odes," which were parodied, in a ludicrous style, by Messrs. Colman and Lloyd. In 1759 appeared his "Caractacus," a drama, on a kindred plan with the former. Both these pieces were subsequently introduced on the stage, but with little success. In 1762, Mr. Mason was made precentor of York, with a canonry annexed to that preferment. One of his principal works, "The English Garden," a poem, in four books, appeared in 1772, 1777, 1779, and 1781, 4to.; and a second edition, with a commentary and notes, by W. Burgh, was printed in 1785, 8vo. This work was translated into French and German. In 1775, he published the poems of his friend Gray, with memoirs of his life. At the beginning of the American war, Mr. Mason became so active an advocate for freedom, as to give offence at court, and he was consequently dismissed from his chaplainship; but alarmed by the French revolution, his zeal cooled in the latter part of his life. He died April 7th, 1797.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

MASQUERADES were in fashion as early as the reign of Edward III.; not introduced into Scotland, till 1773.

MASS (Prostration at the elevation of) ordained, 1201.

MASSACHUSETT'S Bay Colony old charter granted, 1627; royal patent, 1628; first settlement at Salem, 1629; government removed to New England, 1630; division of it into four townships, 1643; present colony established by consolidation of four others, 1691.

MASSACRE at Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213. Of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7,000 persons, invited into the Circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390. Of 35,000 persons at Constantinople, 532. Seven thousand Albigenses massacred by the inhabitants of Berry, 1183. Of the Jews (some few pressing into Westminster-hall, at Richard I. coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500 who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people), 1189. Of the Huguenots, or French Protestants, at Paris, by order of Charles IX., when 70,000 were destroyed, June 12th, 1418. Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., 1520. Of 12,000 Protestants at Amboise, 1560. At Paris, when the king led the way, and slew nearly 10,000 Protestants, August 24th, 1572; one butcher

boasted he had hewn down 150 in one night; 25,000 more were slain in the provinces. Of the Christians, in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592. Of the English factory, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1623, in order to dispossess them of the Spice Islands. Of the Irish, at the island of Magee, when 40,000 English Protestants were killed in the rebellion under Sir Phel. O'Neil, October, 1641. Of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time, according to King William's proclamation, though without the king's knowledge, 1692. At Batavia, when 12,000 Chinese were destroyed by the Dutch, October, 1740.

* **MASSILLON** (John Baptist) an eminent French preacher, was born in 1663.

† **MASSINGER** (Philip), a celebrated dramatist, born 1585.

MATHEMATICIANS and Magicians expelled from Rome, 16.

MATHEMATICS first taught to the Jews and Egyptians by Abraham, 1950 B.C.

MATILDA, daughter of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, Stephen's queen, crowned Easter-day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Henningham-castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Faversham.

MATTHEWS and Lestock (Admirals) suffered the French and Spanish squadrons to escape from Toulon, February 1746.

MATTHEWS (John), the printer, hanged for a treasonous libel, 1719.

‡ **MATURIN** (Rev. Charles), a dramatic writer, died 1825.

* John Baptist Massillon was the son of a notary at Hieres in Provence. At the age of eighteen he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, where his agreeable manners and address exciting the envy of some of his brethren, they hinted suspicions of a display of too much gallantry towards the females, and he was sent to one of the houses of the society at Meaux. He was afterwards appointed to teach divinity at Vienne, and produced so great an effect, by a funeral oration on the deceased archbishop, that his superiors were induced to send for him back to Paris. In that capital he quickly distinguished himself, both by the pathos and originality of his pulpit oratory, until at length the curiosity of the king was excited, and he was appointed to preach a course of Advent sermons at Versailles. His success was as conspicuous at court as elsewhere; and Louis XIV., who knew how to pay a fine compliment, thus addressed him: "My father, I have often had my pulpits filled with celebrated orators, with whom I have been greatly pleased; but whenever I hear you, I am displeased with myself." In 1717 the regent nominated him to the vacant see of Clermont; but before his departure he was appointed to preach a course of Lent sermons before Louis XV., which collection, ten in number, is known by the name of "Le Petit Carême," and according to D'Alembert, forms a model of true pulpit eloquence. In 1729 he was admitted a member of the French academy, and two years afterwards was presented to the abbey of Savigny. The remainder of his life he spent almost entirely in his diocese, gaining all hearts by his mildness, amenity and pastoral benevolence. He died in 1742, at the age of seventy-nine. The only genuine edition of the works of Massillon, is that published by his nephew, at Paris, in 1745-6, in 14 vols. 8vo. His most striking passages and beauties have been collected in a single volume, by the Abbé de la Porte, which selection has been since added as a last volume to the various editions of his works.—*D'Alembert Eloge de Massillon. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

† Philip Massinger was the son of a retainer of the Earl of Pembroke, and was born at Salisbury. He entered as a commoner at Alban-hall, Oxford, but quitted the university without taking a degree, in consequence, perhaps, of his having become a Roman Catholic. But little is known of his personal history, yet he appears to have been intimately connected with the wits and poets of his time, in conjunction with some of whom, as Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, and Dekker, he composed some of his dramas. He is supposed to have resided in the neighbourhood of the theatre, Bankside, Southwark, and to have died there, in 1639, as he was buried in the adjacent church of St. Saviour. As a dramatist, Massinger is deemed more natural in his character, and poetical in his diction, than Jonson or Cartwright; and some recent critics rank him next to Shakspeare.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Life by Gifford.*

‡ Charles Maturin, an ingenious, but eccentric clergyman of the established church, curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, and author of several popular romances, &c., many of which, especially his "Family of Montorio," evince great powers of imagination, with a happy fecundity of language, but exhibit an almost equal degree of carelessness in the application of both. "Bertram," a tragedy, performed at Drury Lane Theatre, with Kean as the representative of the principal character, was the first production which, by its singular success, brought him into notice as an author. This effort is said to have produced him £1000. In a subsequent dramatic attempt he was not so fortunate, while having, it is to be feared, anticipated his resources, without contemplating the possibility of a failure, he contracted embarrassments, from which he

MAUBREUIL (Count) tried at Paris for robbing the Queen of Westphalia, when it appeared that he had been hired by an accredited agent to assassinate Napoleon on his journey to Elba; he afterwards published the details in London, 1817.

MAUDUIT (Israel), a political writer of some celebrity in his day, was born 1708, at Bermondsey, in which parish his father was a dissenting minister.

MAUNDAY Thursday, a ceremony instituted in the jubilee year of Edward III., by Pope Innocent VI., 1362.

* **MAUPERTUIS (Peter Louis Moreau de)**, a celebrated French mathematician and philosopher, born at St. Malo, in 1698.

† **MAURICE (Thomas)**, a learned oriental scholar and historian, died March 30th, 1824.

was seldom entirely free till his death in the October of 1825. He published, in 1821, a poem in blank verse, entitled, "The Universe," which brought him more of profit than reputation; and in 1824 appeared six of his "Controversial Sermons," preached at St. Peter's, during the Lent of that year. These exhibit him as a well read scholar, and an acute reasoner, and are perhaps the best foundation on which to rest his claims to the notice of posterity.—*Gent. Mag.*

* Peter Louis Moreau de Maupertuis studied at the college of La Marche, in Paris, where he discovered a strong predilection for the mathematics. At the age of twenty he entered the army, in which he served four years. In 1723, he was received into the Academy of Sciences, and soon after visited England and Switzerland, where he became a pupil and admirer of Newton, and formed a lasting friendship with the celebrated John Bernouilli and his family. In 1740, he formed one of the eminent scientific party appointed to measure a degree of the meridian at the polar circle, and so distinguished himself on the occasion, that he was admitted a member of almost every academy in Europe. In 1740, he received an invitation from the King of Prussia to settle at Berlin; where he did not remain long in the first instance, and on his return to Paris was, in 1742, chosen director of the Academy of Sciences, and the following year received into the French Academy. He returned to Berlin in 1744, and contracted an alliance with a young lady who was nearly related to M. Borck, at that time minister of state. In 1746, he was declared, by the king of Prussia, president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and the same monarch, soon after, bestowed upon him the order of Merit. Fortunate, however, as he was deemed by others, an unhappy restlessness of temper, and a dark, atrabilious humour, proved a source of continued disquiet; and a controversy with Koenig, which also subjected him to the ludicrous and overwhelming satire of Voltaire, completed his uneasiness. He died at the house of his friend Bernouilli, at Basil, in 1759, in the sixty-first year of his age. His works, which are collected in four 8vo. volumes, published at Lyons in 1756, and reprinted in 1768, consist of "Essay on Cosmology;" "Discourse on the different Figures of the Stars;" "Philosophical Reflections on the Origin of Languages;" "Animal Physics;" "Essay on Moral Philosophy;" "System of Nature;" "Letters on various Subjects;" "On the Progress of the Sciences;" "Elements of Geography;" "Expedition to the Polar Circle;" "Journey to Lapland, in search of an ancient Monument;" "On the Comet of 1742;" "Dissertation upon Languages;" "Academical Discourses;" "Upon the Laws of Motion;" "Upon the Laws of Rest;" "Agreement of the Laws of Nature, which have appeared incompatible;" "Operations for determining the Figure of the Earth," &c. Besides these works, he was the author of a number of interesting papers in the memoirs of the academies of Paris and Berlin.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

† Thomas Maurice was a descendant of a respectable Welsh family. On the death of his father, who had for twenty-six years held the situation of head-master of Christ's Hospital at Hertford, Thomas, the eldest of six children, was admitted upon that foundation in London; but the air not agreeing with the delicacy of his constitution, he was soon after removed, and went through a course of education at various private seminaries, the last of which was that of the celebrated Dr. Parr, then recently established at Stanmore-hill. At the age of nineteen he entered at St. John's, Oxford, but quitted that college in about a year after for University-college, where he was under the immediate tuition of Lord Stowell. About this period he commenced his career as an author, by the publication of a translation of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, which gained him great credit; "The School Boy," "The Oxonian," "Netherby," and "Hagley," poems; "A Monody to the Memory of the Duchess of Northumberland," and a satire, entitled "Warley," which last appeared in 1778. On taking his degree of A.B., he was ordained to the curacy of Woodford, Essex; but about two years after, obtaining an unexpected bequest of £600., he laid it out in the purchase of the chaplaincy of the 97th regiment; the half-pay of which he continued to receive till the day of his decease. In 1783, he began the arduous undertaking of writing a history of India, from the era of Alexander's invasion, down to that period at which Mr. Orme's work commences. After seven years labour, he was, however, induced to defer his original intention, and to prepare for the press a separate work, introductory to his grand design, the first volumes of which he printed in 1791, under the title of "Indian Antiquities." This treatise contains, among other learned inquiries, a learned dissertation on the Indian theology, in which he endeavours to strengthen the doctrine of the Trinity from that of the Divine triads, as acknowledged by the Asiatics. In 1795, he brought out the first volume of his "History of Hindostan." The second followed in 1798, and the third, and final part, in 1799. At this period Earl Spencer presented him to the vicarage of Wormleighton, Warwickshire, and the appointment of assistant librarian to the British Museum, was also conferred upon him. In 1802 appeared his "Modern History of Hindostan," incorporating the accounts given by Arabian, Venetian, Portuguese, and British

MAURITIUS Island, discovered by the Dutch, 1598.

* MAURY (John Siffrein) died 1817.

MAXENTIUS defeated by Constantine, and drowned in the Tiber, which occasioned a great change almost throughout the world, 333.

MAXIMIAN, killed by order of Constantine, 310.

MAXTOKE Priory, Warwickshire, built, 1337; castle built, 1346.

† MAY (Thomas) died 1650.

‡ MAYER (Tobias) died 1762.

writers, to the close of the eighteenth century. The concluding volume of this work was not published till 1804, in which year the author was presented, by the lord chancellor, with the living of Cudham, in Kent. He died at his rooms in the British Museum, March 30th, 1824. Mr. Maurice was intimately acquainted with most of the distinguished scholars of his time; and, in addition to the labours already recorded, published, during his life-time, a great variety of miscellaneous works.

* John Siffrein Maury, a modern French statesman and ecclesiastic, was born at Valeras, in 1746, of a respectable family, and having studied at Lyons, he entered into holy orders. He settled in the metropolis, where he became distinguished as an eloquent preacher, and his talents were rewarded with church preferment, and a place in the French academy. Previously to the Revolution he was also preacher to the king, and on the occurrence of that event he was elected a deputy from the clerical order to the States-general. He displayed his gratitude to his benefactors, and consecrated his eloquence to the defence of the monarchy. He opposed the re-union of the three orders, and that measure being effected, he absented himself for some time from Versailles, and was arrested at Péronne; but afterwards set at liberty by command of the legislative body. In the National Assembly he strongly advocated the rights and privileges of the king and of the clergy, and endeavoured to prevent the property of the latter from being declared national property. On the dissolution of the Assembly he went to Rome, when the pope bestowed on him the title of bishop, and sent him, in 1792, as apostolic nuncio to Frankfort, to assist at the coronation of the Emperor of Germany. Some time after he was made Archbishop of Nicæa, and in 1794 he received a cardinal's hat. When Buonaparte had established himself on the imperial throne of France, the Abbé Maury tendered submission to his authority, and the Archbishopric of Paris was bestowed on this eloquent churchman, as the reward of his obedience. On the Restoration of the royal family, he removed from his native country, and died at Rome in 1817. He obtained distinction by his writings, as well as by his public discourses; and among several works which he published, his "Essai sur l'Eloquence" may be mentioned as highly creditable to his talents.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Nouve. des Contemp.*

† Thomas May, a poet and historian, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas May, knight, of Mayfield in Sussex, where he was born about 1595. He entered a fellow-commoner at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, and was afterwards admitted a member of Gray's Inn; but he never seems to have followed the law as a profession. His father having spent nearly all the family estate, he enjoyed but a scanty inheritance, which misfortune he bore with great equanimity, and consoled himself by an assiduous attention to literature. He was much noticed by Charles I., and the more refined wits of his early courts; and first sought distinction in the drama, being the author of three tragedies and two comedies, which were highly esteemed in their time. He also composed several poetical translations, as Virgil's "Georgics," with annotations; Lucan's "Pharsalia;" to the latter of which he supplied a continuation of his own, both in Latin hexameters and in English. He likewise translated Barclay's "Icon Animorum," and had a share in the version of his "Argenis." Of the original poems of May, the principal are his "Reign of Henry II.," and "The Victorious Reign of Edward III.," each in seven books. The bounty of Charles I. was not sufficient to secure the attachment of the poet; for, according to Lord Clarendon, it was disgust at being denied a small pension, which induced him, on the breaking out of the civil war, to enter into the service of Parliament, to which he was appointed secretary; and the result was his well-known "History of the Parliament of England, which began November 3d, 1640," a work which became extremely obnoxious to the royal party, who vilified both the author and his production, without measure. Granger, however, asserts, that with little elegance of composition, there is much more candour than the royalists were willing to allow; and the opinion of Warburton is still more favourable. He afterwards made an abstract of this history, under the title of "A Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England," 1650, 8vo. He died a few months after the publication of his "Breviary," at the age of fifty-five, on the 13th of November, 1650; and his death, which happened suddenly, was attributed, by Andrew Marvell, to a little too much previous indulgence in wine. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, by the order of Parliament, which also erected a monument to his memory. This was taken away at the Restoration, and the body of May, with undignified animosity, disinterred, and tumbled, with many others, into a pit, dug for that purpose, in St. Margaret's church-yard.—*Biog. Dram. Biog. Brit. Granger. Warburton's Letters to Hurd.*

‡ Tobias Mayer, an eminent astronomer and mechanician, was born at Maspach, in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1723. He taught himself mathematics, and at a very early age he employed himself in designing machines and instruments, which was his father's profession. At the age of twenty-eight he was appointed mathematical professor at the university of Gottingen. He made many considerable discoveries in geometry and astronomy, and invented several useful instruments for the more exact measurement of angles on a plane. He died at the early age of thirty-nine, exhausted by his labours. His theory of the moon, and astronomical tables and precepts, were rewarded by the English Board of Longitude with

MAY-GAMES much in fashion, 1515; soon after grew into disuse, owing to a riot at such a time. **MAYORS** and bailiffs of corporations were Portreeves in the time of the Saxons. Limerick in Ireland had a charter from Richard I., in 1197, to choose a mayor; this was eleven years prior to London's having a similar privilege.

* **MAYNARD**, (Sir John) died 1690.

† **MAZARIN** (Julius) died 1661.

‡ **MAZEPPA** (John) died 1709.

MEAD, (Dr. Richard) a medical writer, born 1673. died 1754.

MEAD, well known to the earliest Greek writers; a liquor of luxury, 1642.

£3000, which were paid to his widow. He was also the author of "An Account of a Lunar Globe, constructed by the Cosmographical Society of Nuremberg, from new Observations;" "A Mathematical Atlas;" "A new and general Method of resolving all Geometrical Problems by Geometrical Lines, &c." with many very exact maps.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

* Sir John Maynard, an English statesman and lawyer, born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, in the early part of the seventeenth century. After having studied at Exeter-college, Oxford, he entered at the Middle Temple, and was in due course called to the bar. He was a member of the Long Parliament, and was actively engaged in the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud. He afterwards opposed the tyranny of Cromwell with so much firmness, that he was committed to the Tower. He attained the rank of sergeant-at-law, and after the Restoration, received the honour of knighthood; and might have been raised to the bench, but he declined the promotion. In the Parliamentary debates, which took place previously to the dethronement of James II., he warmly advocated that measure. His *bon mot*, in reply to an observation addressed to him by William III., may be mentioned as expressive of his character and sentiments. That prince, in allusion to Sergeant Maynard's great age, having remarked that he must have outlived almost all the lawyers of his time—"Ye," replied Sir John, "and if your highness had not come over to our assistance, I should have outlived the law too." He was appointed one of the commissioners of the Great Seal, in 1689, and he died in the following year.—*Biog. Brit.*

† Julius Mazarin, a celebrated statesman of the seventeenth century, was born at Piscina, in the territory of Abruzzo, in Italy, July 14th, 1602. He received his education at the Spanish university of Alcala, and afterwards going to Rome, he entered into the service of Cardinal Sacchetti, with whom he went into Lombardy. Having been instrumental in arranging the contested points between the French and Spaniards, and thus contributed to the treaty of Quieras, he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu, through whose influence, and the recommendation of Cardinal Barberini, he was sent by the pope as nuncio extraordinary to the Court of Versailles, towards the close of the reign of Louis XIII. That prince, in 1641, procured him a cardinal's hat; and on the death of Richelieu in the following year, Mazarin became prime minister. A few months after, the king died, and the new premier, by his influence with the queen regent, Anne of Austria, in the minority of her son, Louis XIV., arrived at the possession of supreme power. At first his administration was popular; but discontents arising from various causes, France became the scene of intestine commotions; and the cardinal found himself obliged to give way to the power of his enemies, and quit the helm of the state. He was forced to flee to save his life, as a price was set upon his head; and his valuable library was confiscated and sold. But the king, shortly after coming of age, recalled Mazarin to his councils, and he soon resumed his former ascendancy. He made peace with the government of Spain, by which the malcontents had been supported, and he negotiated a treaty of marriage between the king, his master, and the Spanish infanta. Having thus secured his power, he maintained his station till his death, which took place at Vincennes, March 9, 1661. Cardinal Mazarin was an able politician, but a profligate character, both as a statesman and an ecclesiastic. It is somewhat remarkable, that notwithstanding his worldly sagacity, he was a believer in astrology, and the dupe of juggling impostors.—*Voltaire Siecle de Louis XIV. Moreri.*

‡ John Mazeppa, Hetman of the Cossacks, the hero of Lord Byron's poem, which takes its title from his name. He was born in the Palatinate of Podolia, of a noble, but depressed Polish family, and became page to the king, John Casimir, in whose service he acquired a good education. Engaging in an intrigue with a married lady, which was discovered by her husband, Mazeppa was fastened to the back of a wild horse, and left to his fate. The animal having been bred in the deserts of the Ukraine, directed his course thither, and expiring at length with fatigue, dropped beneath his miserable rider, who was found by the peasants of the country half dead. Their hospitable cares recovered him, and he took up his residence with them. His talents and knowledge soon raised him to eminence among a people where all power was elective. The Hetman of the Cossacks having been deposed, in 1687, Mazeppa was substituted in his place. He displayed great ability in maintaining his authority, and acquired the confidence of the Czar Peter the Great, who bestowed on him the cordon of St. Andrew, and the title of privy counsellor. Created Prince of the Ukraine, he became tired of his dependence on the emperor, and entered into a secret league with Charles XII. His scheme being prematurely discovered, and his capital, Batourin, having been taken by the Russians, he was obliged to flee and join the Swedish king, who was advancing towards the Ukraine with his army. The battle of Pultowa was the result of his counsels, and after that disastrous engagement, he took refuge at Bender, and died there in 1709.—*Biog. Univ.*

MEAL-TUB plot, (so called from the place where some papers concerning it were found) 1679. It was a sham plot to accuse Oates* of perjury and sodomy, and to charge some great men with conspiring against the life of the king. Dangerfield was the principal actor; but it came to nothing.

MEAT ordered to be sold by weight, 1532.

MEDIA, a province of the Assyrian empire, till 821; revolted 711; the first king of the Medes was Arbaces, 875; became independent, and conquered Persia; but Cyrus having vanquished Darius, the Mede, 536 before Christ, it was from this time united with the Persian empire, and shared its fate.

MEDITERRANEAN, violent gales in the, by which thirty-two vessels were destroyed, 1821.

MEGARENSIAN war, 579 before Christ.

MELANCHOLY accident happened at the Haymarket Theatre; in descending into the pit, fifteen persons were killed through pressure, 1794.

MELCOMB REGIS, Dorsetshire, chartered by James I.

MELFOUNT ABBEY, Ireland, founded, by O'Carrol, prince of Orgial, 1142.

MELONS, cucumbers, and many other like productions, were in the time of Edward III., and afterwards dropped, till the reign of Henry VIII.; for during the wars between York and Lancaster, nothing of this kind could be attended to.

† **MELVIL**, Sir James, born 1530.

MELVILLE transport, wrecked near Kinsale Bay, and every person perished, 1816.

MELROSS ABBEY, Scotland, founded 1106.

MEMORY, the art of assisting it, by getting by heart, invented by Simonides, at Athens, 503 before Christ.

MEMPHIS, the ancient, is supposed to be the village of Giza, facing Cairo in Egypt; was taken by Cambyzes, son of Cyrus the Great, and King of Persia. He is supposed to have been the Ahasuerus of Scripture.

‡ **MENAGE**, (Gilles) born, August 15, 1613.

* Titus Oates. This infamous character was born about 1619. He was the son of a Baptist preacher, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, whence he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards took orders. In 1677 he turned Roman Catholic, and was admitted into the society of Jesuits; but subsequently declared himself a Protestant, and in conjunction with one Dr. Tongue, gave information of a pretended Popish plot, for the destruction of the Protestant religion; and falsely accused the Catholic lords Petre, Powis, Ballasis, Arundel of Wardour, and other persons of quality, several of whom, including Lord Stafford, were executed, of being concerned in the conspiracy. Such was the heated credulity of the times, this versatile and unworthy character was rewarded with a pension of £1200 per annum, and lodged for safety at the palace of Whitehall. On the accession of James II., however, he was thrown into prison, and indicted for perjury, and being convicted, was sentenced to stand in the pillory five times a-year during his life, and to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, and thence to Tyburn, the last part of which sentence was executed with extraordinary severity. Though the whipping was so harshly inflicted, he was enabled, by the care of his friends, to recover; and at the Revolution, the current of popular prejudice again setting in his favour, he was rewarded with a pension of £1000 per annum. In 1698 he sought to be restored to the congregation of baptists, to which he had primitively belonged; but in the course of a few months was excluded as a hypocrite and disorderly person. He died in 1705. Hume says, that this execrable tool of faction, had, in early life, been chaplain on board the fleet, from which he was dismissed for unnatural practices, and it was then that he became a convert to the Catholic religion, as he boasted, with a view to obtain the secrets of its adherents. On all sides, the infamy of his character is allowed, and the credit given to a miscreant so utterly unworthy of confidence, to the destruction of several persons of respectability, and even consequence, affords a memorable demonstration of the opposing bigotry which predominated in that most disgraceful period of English history.—*Hume. Burnet.*

† Sir James Melvil, a statesman and historian, was born at Hall-hill, in Fifeshire, and at the age of fourteen, he became page to Mary, queen of Scots, then wife to the Dauphin of France. Having continued some time in her service, he passed into that of the Constable Montmorenci, who placed great confidence in him. At the end of nine years, he went upon his travels, and visited the court of the elector palatine, with whom he remained three years, and was employed in various negotiations. On the accession of Mary to the throne of Scotland, Melvil followed her, and was made privy councillor and gentleman of the bed-chamber, and continued her confidential servant until her imprisonment in Lochleven-castle. He was sent to the court of Elizabeth, and maintained correspondences in England in favour of Mary's succession to the English crown. On the discovery of her attachment to Bothwell, he remonstrated with her so freely, that, in order to avoid the effect of her lover's anger, he absented himself from court. By Mary he was recommended to her son, James VI., who, on his accession to the throne of England, wished to have him for one of his ministers; but Melvil, devoid of ambition, preferred living in retirement at his family seat of Hall-hill, where he remained until his death in 1606. He left an historical work in manuscript, which lay long unknown in the castle of Edinburgh, but which was published in 1683, under the title of "Memoirs of Sir James Melvil, of Hall-hill, containing an impartial Account of the most Remarkable Affairs of State during the last Age, not mentioned by other Historians, more particularly relating to the kingdoms of England and Scotland, under the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, Mary, Queen of Scots, and King James. In all which transactions the Author was personally and publicly concerned." This work contains many important facts not found elsewhere, and is written with much simplicity. His brother, also in the service of Mary, was most probably the Sir Andrew Melvil who was present at her death.—*Melvil's Memoirs. Nicolson's Hist. Libr. Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*

‡ Gilles Menage, a distinguished man of letters, of the seventeenth century, was born at Angers, August 1513, in which city his father was king's advocate. After finishing his early studies with great reputation, he was admitted an advocate himself, and pursued his occupation for some time at Paris; but disgusted

MENAI STRAITS, a ferry boat lost in passing, nearly sixty persons perished, 1786.
MENANDER, * born 342 before Christ.
MENDICANT FRIARS, all the orders of, reduced to four, *viz.* Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and the Hermits of St. Augustin, 1272.
MENNONITES, who taught that Christ did not partake of the nature of his mother, arose under Menno, 1645.
MERCATOR'S charts invented, 1556.
MERCER'S CHAPEL, London, built 1187.
MERCERON (Mr.) a magistrate of Middlesex, sentenced to fine and imprisonment for appropriating parish money, and licensing publicans, not legally qualified, 1818.
MERCHANT adventurers were first established in Burgundy, for the discovery of unknown parts, 1296; the company was afterwards translated into England, and confirmed by Edward III. and succeeding kings; incorporated 1564.
MERCHANT Taylors' Company, first called so by Henry VII., who was of that company, as were

several kings of England, and great part of the nobility, 1503; school, London, founded, 1568.
MERCHANTS, an attempt was made to exclude them from sitting in the House of Commons, 1711.
MERIONETH, Archdeaconsry of, erected before 1280.
MERIONETHSHIRE, a cottage in, struck by lightning, two, out of five of the family, killed, 1819.
MERIMOGH River, near Newbury, in New England, a chain bridge of 214 feet erected over, 1812.
MERLIN, the Welsh prophet and poet, lived 477.
MERLIN'S Cave in Richmond-gardens made, 1735.
MERMAID (species of the seal kind) caught in the Indian seas, and deposited in the Museum of Surgeon's Hall.
MEROVINGIANS, the first race of the French kings, so called, in honour of Merovee, King of France, a great warrior, who succeeded Clodion, 441.
MERRY ANDREW, the character of, arose from Andrew Borde,† a droll physician, who used to attend markets, and harangue the people, 1547.

with that profession, he adopted the ecclesiastical character, so far as to be able to hold some benefices, without cure of souls. From this time he dedicated himself solely to literary pursuits; and being received into the house of Cardinal de Retz, he soon made himself known by his wit and erudition. He subsequently took apartments in the cloister of Notre Dame, and held weekly assemblies of the learned, where a prodigious memory rendered his conversation entertaining, although pedantic. He was, however, overbearing and opinionative, and passed all his life in the midst of petty hostilities. His character of Abbé did not render him averse to be thought a man of gallantry; and he was a professed admirer of the celebrated Mesdames La Fayette and Sevigné, although little to the injury of their reputation. Being in easy circumstances, he was enabled to cultivate letters in the manner most agreeable to himself, and to print some of his works at his own expense. He precluded himself from being chosen of the French Academy, by a witty satire, entitled, "*Requête des Dictionnaires*," directed against the Dictionary of the Academy. He died in Paris, at the age of seventy-nine. His principal works are "*Dictionnaire Etymologique, ou Origines de la langue Française*;" "*Origines de la langue Italienne*;" "*Miscellanæ*," a collection of pieces in prose and verse; an edition of "*Diogenes Laertius*," with valuable notes and corrections; "*Remarques sur la langue Française*;" "*Anti-Baillet*," a satirical critique on that author; "*Histoire de Sablé*;" "*Historia Mulierum Philosophorum*;" satirical pieces against Montmaur, the Greek professor; "*Poesies Latines, Italiennes, Grecques, et Françaises*." After his death, a "*Menagiana*" was compiled, from notes of his conversation, anecdotes, remarks, &c., which is one of the most lively works of the kind, and has been several times reprinted.—*Bayle. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

* Menander, one of the most celebrated of the Greek comic poets, was born at Athens. His master, in philosophy, was Theophrastus, and he is represented as possessing every point of a dramatic writer; elegance of language, force and delicacy of sentiment, and genuine humour. His attachment to the fair sex, and especially his mistress, Glycera, was vehement in the extreme; and his address and manners were correspondently soft and luxurious. He composed 108 comedies, of which eight only gained the prize; and he may be esteemed as the first, if not the principal author, of the new Grecian comedy; which, if it possessed less wit and fire, was superior to the old in delicacy, regularity, and decorum. A few fragments only remain of the numerous pieces of Menander, from whom, however, Terence is supposed to have copied all his pieces, except the "*Phormio*" and "*Hecyra*;" and consequently that author may enable us to form a tolerably correct notion of the merits of his original. The admiration of this dramatist, expressed by Quintilian, is very great. He refers his orator to Menander, for copiousness of invention, elegance of expression, and a general fine feeling of nature; nor is Ovid, in more than one passage, much less complimentary. He was equally esteemed in his life-time; even, according to Pliny, he refused express invitations from the Kings of Macedonia and Egypt. He was drowned in the harbour of the Pærus, B.C. 298, having, according to some accounts, thrown himself into the water, out of mortification at the prize having been unjustly awarded to his rival, Philemon. This catastrophe took place in his fiftieth year. The fragments and sentences of Menander were first collected by Morelle, Paris, 1553; but the best edition is that of Le Clerc, Amsterdam, 1702; to which, however, should be added the Emendations of Dr. Bentley, printed in 1713, under the name of "*Philolentherus Lipsiensis*."—*Vossii Poet. Græc.*

† Andrew Borde was a physician and miscellaneous writer of very eccentric character. He was born at Pevensey, in Sussex, and educated at Oxford. He left the university without a degree, and entered a Carthusian convent near London. After returning to Oxford he "travelled," as he himself says, "through, and round about Christendom, and out of Christendom into some parts of Africa." In 1542 he resided at Montpellier, where he graduated in physic. He afterwards came home, and obtained a doctor's degree at Oxford, and settled at his native place; thence he removed to Winchester, and finally to London, where

MERTHYR TYDVIL, in Glamorganshire, serious disturbances at, by workmen, on reduction of wages, 1816.

MERTON Priory, (Augustines) Surrey, founded 1114.

MERTON College, Oxford, founded by Merton, Bishop of Rochester, 1274. (Twenty-four fellows.)

MESSALIANS, the sect of, arose, 363.

MESSENIAN war with the Lacedemonians, the first, 743, lasted nineteen years; second, 685, lasted fourteen years; it ended in the conquest of the Messenians, who, rather than submit to the Lacedemonian yoke, flew to Sicily; the third began 469 before Christ.

MESSINA in Sicily, built by the Messenians who settled there, 667; took by the Syracusans, 425 before Christ; torn by the factions of Merli and Mal-

vezzi, 1674; destroyed by an earthquake, 1693; again, Feb. 1783; suffered by a plague, 1743.

MESSINA, in Italy, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1784.

METAPONTUM, Italy, was in its meridian, 300 before Christ. Pythagoras died here.

METEOR appeared, and was observed in several parts of England, about nine at night; it illuminated the whole atmosphere, 1784.

METEOR appeared, 1806, about one-fourth of the diameter of the moon; it passed horizontally with great velocity.

METEOROLOGICAL Society, formed at the public meeting at the London Coffee House, 1823.

METHOD of striking whales by harpoons discharged from swivel guns, invented 1772.

***METHODISM** took its rise, 1734.

he is said to have become a fellow of the college of physicians, and physician to Henry VIII. But notwithstanding these honours, he died in the Fleet Prison, in 1539. Bale and other Protestant writers, not only abuse Borde as a quack or mountebank, but also accuse him of grossly immoral conduct; for which charge there appears to be no just foundation, and it may be ascribed to that spirit of religious animosity by which *bilious Bale*, as Fuller quaintly styles him, was too often actuated. Among the works of this writer are "A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge, the whych doth teach a Man to speak Part of all Manner of Language," Lond. 1542, 4to; "The Breviary of Health;" "The Merry Tales of the Madmen of Gotham;" and "A right pleasant and merry History of the Mylner of Abington, with his Wife and his fair Daughter, and of two poor Scholars of Cambridge." The first of these publications contains thirty-nine chapters, to which are prefixed wood-engravings, representing the inhabitants of different countries. Before that which treats of the English is a figure of a man naked, having a bundle of cloth under his arm, and a pair of shears in his hand. Below are some verses beginning thus—

"I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,
Musing in my mind what rayment I shall wear."

The wit of this satirical censure is neither very clever nor very appropriate; and it is moreover said to have been borrowed from an old Venetian caricature of a Frenchman.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Memoirs of Medicine. Berkenhout's Biog. Liter.*

* John Wesley, the son of an English clergyman, was born at Epworth, June 17, 1703. He received his school education at the Charter-house, whence he was removed to Christ-church college, Oxford. After taking his first degree, he was, in 1724, elected fellow of Lincoln-college; and in 1726 he graduated M.A. About this time he was distinguished for his classical attainments, skill in dialectics, and no inconsiderable share of talent in poetry. Soon after he was elected fellow, he was appointed Greek lecturer, and took pupils; and in 1725 he was ordained by Bishop Potter. For some time after his residence at Oxford he was only distinguished as a grave, sedate young man, but after awhile the perusal of some devotional tracts, and more especially Law's "Serious Call," induced him to consecrate himself more entirely to what he deemed the essentials of a holy life. In 1729, he associated with some friends of similar disposition, who met and read together the classics on week-days, and divinity on Sundays, but shortly after their meetings became exclusively religious. This society, consisting of fifteen members, who, by the strictness of their manners and deportment, were variously designated by the gayer students, but more especially obtained the name of Methodists, which appellation they themselves sanctioned and retained. His father wished him to make interest for the next presentation of his living of Epworth, but he was too much attached to Oxford, and the manner in which he was engaged, to listen to his advice. A mission to Georgia had soon after greater attractions, and in 1735 he accepted the invitation of Dr. Burton, one of the trustees for that newly-founded colony, to go over and preach to the Indians. He accordingly embarked the same year in the company of his brother Charles, two other missionaries, and several German Moravians. The disturbed state of the colony prevented all preaching to the Indians, and although the colonists of Savannah were at first attentive to the ministry of Mr. Wesley, his notions were too exclusively high church for his hearers. He refused the Lord's supper to dissenters, unless they would be rebaptized, insisted upon immersion in the rite of baptism, and by a variety of ascetical practices, excited an unfavourable opinion of his judgment. What most injured his reputation, however, was his conduct towards a young lady, whom it was expected he would marry, and whom he refused to admit to communion after her marriage with another person, without deigning to assign any reason. Legal proceedings were in consequence commenced against him, previous to the conclusion of which, after a consultation with his friends, he became convinced that "God called him to return to England;" on which he gave public notice of his intention to depart, "shook off the dust from his feet," and left Georgia after an abode of a year and nine months. On his arrival from America, he discovered that he, who had been voyaging to convert others, had never been converted himself, and he felt, as he observed, "a want of the victorious faith of more experienced Chris-

tians." This conviction appears to have been strengthened by a German Moravian missionary, with whom he much communed, until at length he taught himself to expect a sudden conversion, which, by his own account occurred on the 24th of May, 1738, at a quarter before nine in the evening, while a person in a society in Aldersgate-street was reading Luther's preface to the "Epistle to the Romans." The innate rationality of his character would not, however, leave him quietly to the influence of enthusiasm; and to strengthen his faith and quiet some occasional misgivings, he went over to Germany, and proceeded to Hernhuth, the head-quarters of the united brethren, most likely with the additional view of becoming acquainted with the discipline and organization of the Moravians. He returned in September, 1738, when he commenced the systematic labours which have made him the founder of the great religious body of Methodists. He began to exhort and to preach, often three or four times a day, at the prisons and other places in the metropolis, and made frequent excursions into the country, where his followers became rapidly very numerous. His discourses were often attended with the demonstration of the effect produced on the hearers, such as swoonings, outcries, convulsions, and similar results of violent internal emotions and excitement. He soon after accepted the invitation of Whitfield, who had some time before commenced the practice of field-preaching, to join him at Bristol; and in May 1739, the first stone of a Methodist meeting was laid in that city. Some difficulties, which arose as to the liability of the feoffees, nominated in the first instance, to the expenses of erection, by inducing Mr. Wesley to take it all into his own hands, laid the foundation of the unlimited power which he obtained over his followers, and which the present managing body of ministers has inherited from him. Whatever chapels were subsequently built by the connexion, were all either vested in him or in trustees, bound to give admission to the pulpit as he should direct. It is thought that his original plan was to form a union of clergymen, in order to further his scheme of conversion by their joint efforts; but the dislike of ministers of the establishment to join in it, reduced him to the necessity of appointing lay preachers, and employing them as itinerants among the different societies of the persuasion. At the same time he assumed, as his inalienable right, the power of nominating those preachers, and thus, as the societies increased, his authority received indefinite augmentation. The opinions of Wesley being derived from the Arminian theology, differed materially from those of Whitfield on the points of unconditional election, irresistible grace, and final perseverance; in consequence of which a coldness grew up between them, and a lasting separation between the societies over which they presided. Nothing so much favoured the progress of Wesleyan Methodism as the strict and orderly discipline established by the founder, commencing from the small division of classes, and ending in the annual conferences of the numerous preachers. The whole was very wisely calculated to bind the society to each other, and to the great source of authority, in the first instance, Wesley exclusively, and since his death a sort of presbytery, termed the Conference, as arising out of the annual assemblies originally so denominated. The society in its infant state had to contend with much popular hatred, sometimes fomented by persons in the upper ranks of society; but all this has gradually subsided. At the same time, as the followers of both Whitfield and Wesley were in the first instance, chiefly among the uneducated classes, they were little susceptible of being affected by the ridicule heaped upon the occasional displays of enthusiasm and fanaticism by their leaders. In 1749 Wesley married a widow of good fortune, which was, however, all settled upon herself; and, as his friends foresaw, the union was an unhappy one, and terminated in a final separation, in 1781. On the breaking out of the American disputes, he wrote a pamphlet on the side of government, entitled, "A Calm Address to the American Colonies," which produced a considerable effect, at least upon his own followers. When the contest terminated in separation, he took a step which appeared a renunciation of the principles of the episcopal church, by ordaining preachers for America, by imposition of hands, and consecrating a bishop for the Methodist episcopal church. By this step he deeply offended many of the society, and especially his brother Charles; and it is asserted that he himself repented it, as likely to further that separation from the church, which after his death virtually took place. The approach of old age did not in the least abate the zeal and diligence of this extraordinary person, who was almost perpetually travelling, and whose religious services, setting aside his literary and controversial labours, were almost beyond calculation. Besides his numerous exhortations, he generally preached two sermons every day, and not unfrequently four or five, all which he was enabled to effect by very early rising, and the strictest punctuality. His labours were continued to within a week of his death, which took place, March 2, 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. John Wesley had a countenance wherein mildness and gravity were very pleasingly blended, and which, in old age, appeared extremely venerable. In manners he was social, polite, and conversible, without any of the gloom and austerity that might have been expected. In the pulpit he was fluent, clear, and argumentative; often amusing, but never aiming at or reaching, like Whitfield, the eloquence of passion. His style in writing was of a similar description, and he seldom appeared heated, even in controversy. His great mental characteristics were energy, and love of power, which he would never share with any one; like many correspondent characters in the Catholic world, who could not have effected what they accomplished upon any other principle. In a similar manner he mixed up no small portion of human policy in his religious system; in all which respects he has been closely followed by the governing juntos of ministers who have succeeded him, a tenacity which has produced one separation, and from appearances may eventually lead to more. That, independently of these alloys of human weakness, his objects and purposes were to benefit the best interests of mankind, it

would be uncandid to dispute ; and he will ever be deemed a memorable person, even by those who feel but little interest in the fortunes of the fabric of which he has apparently laid so durable a foundation. The works of John Wesley, on various subjects of divinity, ecclesiastical history, sermons, biography, &c., amounted even in 1774, to thirty-two vols. 8vo. George Whitefield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born at Gloucester, where his parents kept the Bell-inn, Dec. 16, 1714. He was the youngest of six sons and a daughter, and his father dying in his infancy, the care of his education devolved upon his mother. He was sent to a grammar-school at Gloucester, where he distinguished himself by a ready memory, and elocution, which enabled him to figure highly at the annual visitations of the corporation. Being destined to assist his mother in the business of the inn, he was taken early from school, and for some time officiated in a blue apron, as drawer. At the age of eighteen, however, he embraced an offer of being entered as servitor at Pembroke-college, Oxford, where he became acquainted with the Wesleys, and joined the small society which procured them the name of Methodists. Here, in addition to the religious preaching, reading, and visits to gaols, and to the poor, he began to exhibit many of the symptoms which, under the Roman Catholic system, usually precede a vocation for the cloister. He describes himself as lying whole days, and even weeks, on the ground, in silent or vocal prayer, choosing the worst sort of food, and dressing in a patched gown and dirty shoes, to acquire a habit of humility. Hearing of his devotional tendencies, Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, made him an offer of ordination at the early age of twenty-one, which he accepted, and was ordained a deacon in 1736. Such was his strain of preaching, that at his first sermon at Gloucester, a complaint was made to the bishop, that he had driven fifteen people mad, on which the prelate observed, that he hoped the madness would not be forgotten before the next Sunday. The week following he returned to Oxford, where he graduated B.A., and soon after was invited to London, to officiate at the chapel of the Tower. He preached also at various other places, and for some time supplied a curacy at Dummer, in Hampshire. The account sent him by the Wesleys of their progress in Georgia, at length excited in him a desire to assist in their pious labours, and embarked at the close of 1737, he arrived at Savannah in the following May, where he was received with great cordiality, and acquired considerable influence. Observing the deplorable want of education in the colony, he projected an orphan-house, for which he determined to raise contributions in England, where he arrived in the beginning of 1739. Although discountenanced by many of the clergy, Bishop Benson did not scruple to confer on him priest's orders, and on repairing to London, the churches in which he preached were incapable of holding the crowds who assembled to hear him. He now adopted the design of preaching in the open air, which he seems first to have practised at Kingswood, near Bristol among the colliers. His ardent and emphatic mode of address attracted several thousands of these people, as auditors, on whom his discourses produced a surprising effect, and whose vicious manners and habits he visibly improved. He afterwards preached in the open air in Bristol, and in Moorfields, Kennington, and other places in the neighbourhood of London, to vast assemblages of people, who came from all parts to hear him. In August 1739, he again embarked for America, and made a tour through several of the provinces, where he preached to immense audiences, with an effect which is portrayed in a very forcible manner in the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. He arrived at Savannah, in January, 1740, where he laid the foundation of the Orphan-house, and after making another extensive tour, returned to England, where he arrived in March the following year. During the absence his cause had been declining at home, and the differences between him and Wesley, on the doctrines of election and reprobation, lost him many followers. His circumstances were also embarrassed by his engagements for the Orphan-house ; but his zeal and intrepidity gradually overcame all difficulties, and produced the two tabernacles in Moorfields and in Tottenham-court-road. After visiting many parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, where, like Wesley, he married a widow, in 1744, he again returned to America, and remained there nearly four years, not returning until July, 1748. He was soon after introduced to the noble convert to methodism, the Countess of Huntingdon, who made him one of her chaplains, a circumstance which led to his preaching before the lords Chesterfield and Bolingbroke, who were desirous to hear a preacher of whose eloquence so much was everywhere said. A visit to Ireland, and two more voyages to America followed, and for several years his labours were unremitting. At length, on his seventh voyage to America, he was carried off by an asthma, at Newbury-port, in New England, September 30, 1770, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. The person of Whitefield was tall and well-proportioned, and his features good, with the exception of a cast in one of his eyes. That he possessed a high degree of natural eloquence is indisputable, and if in the pulpit he occasionally intermixed buffoonery, it was not the less effective on that account. His learning and literary talents were mean, and he was a writer only for his own followers. That he had much enthusiasm and fanaticism in his composition is evident from his journal and letters ; and to what degree they were accompanied by the usual alloy of craft and artifice it is difficult to determine, especially as he possessed both warm friends and bitter enemies to misrepresent on each side of the question. He was clearly below Wesley, as to general intellect, and length of view ; and while the one has proved himself a Protestant Loyola, the other did little to perpetuate his own name, although the junction of his chapels with Lady Huntingdon's connexion has produced a religious party of considerable strength, which may be denominated, a scion of the low church of Engia

Whitefield's works, practical and controversial. have been published in six vols. 8vo.—*Life by Gillies.*

METHUSELAH, the longest liver, died a little before the flood, in 1656 of the world, aged 969.

***METTINGHAM** college and castle, Suffolk, built, 1335.

METZ stage coach stopt by ruffians, who murdered the coachman, postillion, six passengers, and a child, 1763.

MEUX and Co.'s large vat, in St. Giles' brewhouse, burst, demolishing two houses. Three thousand five hundred barrels of beer were lost, and several persons killed, 1814. In this vat, George IV. (when Prince Regent) dined; on which occasion Mr. Meux was knighted.

†**MEXICO** conquered by Cortes, 1521.

* The ruins of this castle and college are two miles east from Bungay. It was built in the sixth year of Richard II. The yearly value of the college was £202 7s. 5½d., and it is now (1836) worth £4047 9s. 2d. It was granted, in the thirty-third year of Henry VIII., to Thomas Denny. The castle, now in ruins, appears to have been of great extent and strength, and within the walls of which, a modern farm-house has been erected.

† Montezuma, was Emperor of Mexico, at the time of the Spanish invasion. In 1519, when Cortes arrived on the coast of Mexico, and expressed his intention of visiting the emperor in his capital, Montezuma sent him a rich present, but forbade his farther advance. Cortes, however, heeded not this prohibition, and the emperor, intimidated, began vainly to negotiate for the departure of the Spaniards. His despotic government having procured him many enemies, who willingly joined Cortes, and assisted him in his progress to Mexico, he was obliged to consent to the advance of the Spaniards, to whom he assigned quarters in the town of Cholula, where he plotted their destruction. His plot being discovered, a massacre of the Cholulans followed, and Cortes proceeded to the gates of the capital, before Montezuma was determined how to receive him. His timidity prevailed, and meeting him in great state, he conducted the Spanish leader with much respect to the quarters allotted to him. The mask, however, was soon removed, and coming to open contention, Cortes seized Montezuma in the heart of his capital, and kept him as a hostage at the Spanish quarters. He was at first treated with respect, which was soon changed to insult, that was carried so far, that fetters were put on his legs, on which he burst into loud lamentations, which were changed to expressions of joy on their being taken off again. He was at length obliged to acknowledge his vassalage to the king of Spain, but he could not be brought to change his religion, although in the custody of the Spaniards. He was constantly planning how to deliver himself and his countrymen, and when Cortes, with great part of his forces, was obliged to march out to oppose Narvaez, the Mexicans rose up, and furiously attacked the Spaniards who remained. The return of their commander alone saved the latter from destruction; and hostilities were still going forward, when Montezuma was induced to advance to the battlements of the Spanish fortress in his royal robes, and attempt to pacify his subjects. His pusillanimous address only excited indignation against himself, and being struck on the temple with a stone, he fell to the ground. Every attention was paid to him by Cortes, from motives of policy, but rejecting all nourishment, he tore off his bandages, and soon after expired, spurning every attempt at conversion. This event took place in the summer of 1520. He left two sons and three daughters, who were converted to the Catholic faith. Charles V. gave a grant of lands, and the title of count of Montezuma to one of the sons, who was the founder of a noble family in Spain. A terrible and bloody contest ensued previously to the capture of the city of Mexico by Cortes, August 13, 1521. Above 100,000 Mexicans are said to have been killed during the seige, and more than half that number perished by famine. The loss on the side of the Spaniards is stated to have amounted to no more than a hundred men; but they were assisted by numerous bodies of the Tlascalans, many of whom must have been slain. Velasquez, who commanded in Cuba, hearing of the success which had attended the arms of Cortes, considered him as the rival of his fame and power, and sent a fleet against him, which did not materially impede his victorious career. In 1531 he had completed the conquest of the Mexican territories, in the course of which undertaking, he committed and authorized numberless acts of cruel barbarity and oppression, which have left an indelible stigma on his fame. He appears naturally to have been a man of a disposition rather mild and humane than merciless and sanguinary; and yet the prejudices of the age, and the barbarous dictates of a superstitious priesthood, to which he submitted with all the tranquillity of a deluded conscience, and all the reluctance of a good heart, led him to deeds that make humanity shudder. Cortes was rewarded for his services by the king of Spain with the title of marquis, and a grant of territorial property. Returning to Spain, he was treated, by his sovereign Charles V., with less consideration than he expected. On his appearance one day at court, he pressed somewhat rudely through the tinsel crowd to approach the emperor, who observing the little regard he showed for ceremony, exclaimed aloud: "Who is that person?"—"Tell his majesty," said Cortes, "it is one who has conquered for him more kingdoms than his ancestors left him provinces." Cortes died in Spain, in 1554, aged sixty-nine. The Viscount de Flavigny, published at Paris, in 1778, a work entitled, "*Correspondence de Fernand Cortes avec l'Empereur Charles Quint, sur la Conquête de Mexique, traduite de l'Espagnole;*" 12mo. The letters, all written by Cortes, are three in number, and they were first published in Spanish by the Archbishop of Toledo, who had held the see of Mexico. They are extremely curious and interesting, being calculated to illustrate the character of the writer, as well as the transactions in which he was engaged.—*Cálvigo's Hist. of Mexico. Robertson's Hist. of America.*



MR. J. H. J. O. N.

LONDON: 1741.

MICHAEL, St. Mount, monastery, Cornwall, built, 1030.
MICROSCOPES first used in Germany, 1621; solar ditto, 1740.
MIDDLESEX-HOSPITAL enlarged, 1834.
MILE, the length of it first determined, 1593, to consist of 5280 feet, or 1760 yards; so that a square mile contains 640 square acres.
MILITARY Academy, Wolwich, established, 1741.
MILITIA, the present act passed 1757; altered 1764, 1781; permanent local militia established, 1808.
MILNER (Isaac), Divine and Mathematician, died 1820.
MILTON (John), born 1608, died blind, 1674.
MINES, royal, established, 1565.
MINOTAUR, of seventy-four guns, wrecked on the Haaks bank, and 480 of the crew drowned, December 22, 1810.
MINSTER at York, much injured by fire, intentionally caused by Martin, a lunatic, February 2, 1829; re-opened, after complete restoration, May 6, 1832.
MINT (New), erected, 1813.
MIRABAUD, the French statesman died, 1791.
MIRRORS invented by Praxiteles, 228 years before Christ.
MITCHELSTOWN, at a barn near, at which a number of persons had met to celebrate a wedding, a fire took place, in which the bride, and nearly twenty other persons perished, February 12, 1816.
MITFORD (Jack), an eccentric author, died in St. Giles'-workhouse, December, 1831.
MOHOCKS, a set of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women, 1711; £100 reward was offered by royal proclamation for apprehending any one of them.
MOIR (Captain), found guilty of murdering a fisherman, who persevered in trespassing on his grounds at Little Warham, Essex, July 30, 1830, executed August 2, following.
MOLA (Pietro Francesco), born 1609, died, 1665.
MOLDAVIA and Wallachia invaded by the Russians, November 23, 1806.
MOLE, at Athens, built 120.
MOLIERE (Jean Baptiste), French comedian, born 1620, died 1673.
MONASTERY, the first founded, to which the sister of Saint Anthony retired, 270; the first in Britain, 596.
MONCEY (General), defeated by the Patriots of Valencia, July 1, 1808.
MONEY, first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 23d chapter of Genesis.
MONK (General), born 1608, arbiter of England's fate, 1659; made Duke of Albemarle, July 13, 1660; died January 4, 1669-70.
MONK, the first was Paul of Thebais, about 250.
MONMOUTH (Duke of), beheaded 1685, aged 35.
MONMOUTH (Jeffery of), wrote in 1152.
MONMOUTH was made an English county, 1535.
MONTAGUE (Lady Mary Wortley), an elegant writer, died 1762.
MONTEM. The triennial custom of the Eton-scholars parading to Salt-hill, near Windsor, and

distributing salt. Originated in the friars selling their consecrated salt for medical purposes.
MONTESQUIEU (Charles), born 1689; died 1755.
MONTE VIDEO taken by storm by the British, February 3, 1807; capitulated to Buenos Ayres, June 20, 1814.
MONTREAL discovered 1534; settled 1721.
MONTREAL taken by the English, 1760; by the Provincials, November 12, 1775; and re-taken by the English, June 15, 1776.
MONUMENT, London, began 1671; finished 1677; repaired 1786.
MONUMENT at Ayr, to Robert Burns, completed July 4, 1823.
MOORFIELDS levelled and first planted, 1614; converted to Finsbury-square in 1789.
MOORGATE, London, sold for £166., and pulled down 1761.
MOORE (Sir John), killed in the battle of Corunna, January 16, 1809.
MORAVIANS (Order of) appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.
***MORE** (Hannah, died September 7, 1833.
MORE (Sir Thomas), born 1480; beheaded July 6, 1535; aged 55.
MOREAU, French general, wounded by a cannon-ball while talking to the Emperor of Russia, before Dresden, August 28, and died September 4, 1813.
MORELLO, general of the insurgent army in South America; condemned and executed at Mexico, 1816.
MORLAND (George), painter, died October 29, 1804, aged 39.
MORLEY (Lord), tried at Westminster-hall for murder, 1666.
MORNING CHRONICLE, property of the, sold for £40,000., 1823.
MORRISON, R., D.D., F.R.S. Born at Morpeth, January 5, 1782; died at Canton, in China, August 1, 1834. Was received into the Dissenting Academy at Hoxton, near London, January 7, 1803. Left England, January 31, 1807. Landed at Macao, September 4, 1807. In 1813, completed an edition in Chinese, of the whole of the New Testament. The translation and publication of the whole of the Old and New Testaments, in nineteen volumes, octavo, was completed in 1819, assisted by Dr. Milne. Dr. Morrison's "Chinese Dictionary" is unquestionably the imperishable monument of his literary fame; it occupied, from its commencement to its completion, thirteen years of the prime of his laborious life. He dedicated it to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by whose orders the Company's funds were munificently charged with the entire expense of its publication, amounting to about £12,000. Sir George Staunton pronounced him to be "confessedly the first Chinese scholar in Enrope."
MORTARS, for bombs, first made in England, 1543.
MOSCOW entered by the French, September 14, 1812; set on fire in 500 places at once, by order of the Russian governor, and three-fourths of the city destroyed two days after; evacuated by the French, and re-entered by the Russians, October 22, 1812.
MOSCOW had 2000 houses destroyed by fire, July,

* Hannah More, the youngest but one of the five daughters of Jacob More, who was descended from a respectable family at Harleston, in Norfolk, was born, in 1745, in the parish of Stapleton, in the county of Gloucester. She wrote the pastoral drama, "The Search after Happiness;" and soon after formed an acquaintance with Langhorne, the poet, whose correspondence, in 1773, begins the list of that illustrious company of scholars, poets, wits, historians, actors, bishops, and blue stockings, male and female, by whom H. More was received with the attention and welcome due to her talents and conduct. Her prose works are distinguished for soundness of argument, justness of thought, solidity of reflection, and fullness of illustration, combined with exalted piety. There is a moral eloquence that elevates them, an earnestness and force that come upon us with the conviction of truth. Her letters are written with grace, vivacity, and politeness, and are rich beyond any book that has been recently published in recollections of literature and anecdotes of literary men. The name of H. More will descend to posterity as one among the "devout and honourable women," of whom England, we trust, possesses "not a few."

- 1736, again in 1752, when 18,000 houses were burnt.
- MOSELEY (Dr. B.)**, Physician, born in Essex; died 1819.
- MOSES**, born 1571, died 1451, B. C.
- MOWHEE**, a New Zealander, and convert to Christianity, died at London, December 12, 1816.
- MOZART** (Wolfgang Amadeus), musical composer, born January 27, 1756, died December 5, 1792.
- MUDGE** (Major General), died 1820.
- MUGGLETONIANS**, sect of, sprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, 1647.
- MUMFORD (Mr.)**, murdered near Querndon, in Essex, by Pallet, one of his labourers, December 4, 1823; the murderer was executed at Chelmsford.
- MUNDEN (J. Shepherd)**, celebrated comic actor, born, 1759, died, 1832.
- MUNROE (James)**, president of the United States in America, born 1759, died 1831.
- MURAT (Joachim)**, brother-in-law of Buonaparte, made King of Naples, August 1, 1808; acceded to the confederacy of sovereigns against Buonaparte, January 1814; having been defeated by the Austrians, quitted Naples, April 22, 1815; after wandering from Toulon to Corsica, and from Corsica to the coast of Pizzo, in Calabria, was there tried by a military commission, and shot, October 15, 1815.
- MURILLO (Bartho)**, painter, born 1613, died 1685.
- MUSEUM (British)**, purchased by parliament and vested in the public, 1753.
- MUSICAL Festival**, Westminster-abbey, at which King William IV. and Queen Adelaide were present, 24th of June, 1834.
- MUSICAL notes** invented, 1070, such as are at present used, 1330.
- MUSIC** on bells, or chimes, invented in Alost, 1487.
- MUSKETS** first used in France at the siege of Arras, 1414; in general use, 1521; in the Netherlands, 1567.
- MUSLINS** from India first worn in England, 1670; first manufactured in England, in 1781.
- MUTINY Act** first passed in 1689.
- MUTINY** on board the fleet at Portsmouth for advance of wages, &c., April 18, 1797.
- MUTINY** at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, subsided, June 10, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed.
- NAMUR** was taken by the French, July 18, 1794.
- NANTZ (edict of)**, passed by Henry IV., by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV., 1685; by this bad policy 50,000 French protestants left France and came to England.
- NAPLES**, ships of war in the bay of, surrendered to the British, May, 1815; city of, quitted by Murat, and entered by the Austrian troops, April 22, 1815; public entrance of King Ferdinand into the city, after an absence of nine years, June 17, 1815.
- NAPOLEON I.**, Emperor of the French, born 1769, died 1821.
- NASMYTH (Peter)**, a distinguished English artist, born 1786, died 1831.
- NATURALIZATION**, first law for, in England, 1437 and 1709.
- NAVAL asylum**, instituted by the Duke of Clarence, 1801.
- NAVAL salute** to the English flag began in Alfred's reign, and has continued ever since.
- NAVIGABLE Canals**, the first in England, 1134.
- NAVIGATION Act** first passed, 1381; again in 1541; again for the colonies, 1646, 1651, which secured the trade of our colonies, 1660 and 1778; of the Thames shipping commenced, 1786.
- NAVY**. In 1830 the number of commissioned ships was under 200, and the number of men employed was 30,000.
- NAVY Office** founded, December 4, 1644.
- NEEDLE-MAKERS' Company**, London, incorporated, 1656.
- NEEDLES** were first made in England by a native of India, 1545, the art lost at his death; re-
- covered by Christopher Greening, in 1560, who was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present Earl of Dorchester at Long Crendon, Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to the present day.
- NEGROES** adjudged to be free whilst in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, January 15, 1778.
- NELSON** (Admiral Lord Viscount, Duke of Bronte), killed in battle, in the glorious victory off Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, and buried at the public expense in St. Paul's-cathedral, with a splendor never before witnessed in these Kingdoms, January 10, 1806.
- NEPAUL**, East India Company's war with the state terminated, April 27, 1815; treaty of peace signed between the parties, December 2, 1815; war renewed by an infraction of the treaty by the Nepaulese, January, 1816; after several contests, unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former treaty ratified, March 15, 1816.
- NERO** murdered his mother, 55, died 68, aged 32.
- NETLEY-ABBEY**, Hants, built, 1239.
- NEWBROOK-House**, county of Mayo, Ireland, seat of Lord Clanmorris, destroyed by fire December 2, 1833.
- NEW Caledonia** discovered, 1774.
- NEWCASTLE (Duke of)**, obtained a verdict for £21,000 against the hundred of Broxholme, for the wanton destruction of his castle of Nottingham, in October, 1831, August 9, 1832.
- NEWFOUNDLAND** discovered by Cabot, 1497; settled, 1614.
- NEWFOUNDLAND Fishing Act** passed, 1699.
- NEW FOREST**, in Hampshire, made, 1081.
- NEWGATE**, in the Old Bailey, London, built 1776; burnt by the rioters, June 6, 1780.
- NEW HOLLAND** discovered by the Dutch, 1628; settled by the English, 1787.
- NEW INN Society** founded, 1485.
- NEW-RIVER** cut finished in three years time, (the manager, Sir Hugh Middleton, knighted by King James), runs fifty miles, and has about 200 bridges over it, 1609; brought to London, 1614.
- NEW SPAIN**, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.
- NEWSPAPERS** stamped, 1713; increased, 1815; reduced, 1836.
- NEW-STYLE** first introduced into Europe, 1582; into Holland and the protestant states, 1740; into England, 1752.
- NEW TESTAMENT** translated into the Chinese language, by the East India Company's translator at Canton, and printed, 1814.
- NEWTON (Sir Isaac)**, born Dec. 25, 1642; knighted by Queen Anne, 1705; died March 20, 1726-7.
- NEW YORK** settled, 1664; surrendered to the British troops, September 15, 1776; suffered a damage of 100,000 dollars by fire, 1800; university organised, 1832.
- NEY (Marshal)**, convicted of treason, August 6, 1815, and shot the next day.
- NICENE CREED** made, 325.
- NIMMO (Alexander)**, an eminent engineer, born in Scotland, 1783, died at Dublin, 1832.
- NINEVEH**, destroyed by the Medes, 612, B. C.
- NOAH**, directed to build the ark, 1536, A. M., 120 before the flood, died 1998 before Christ, aged 950.
- NOETON**, seat of Lord Ripon, Lincolnshire, destroyed by fire July 15, 1834.
- NORBURY (Lord)**, the facetious Irish Judge, born 1746; died 1831.
- NORMANS**, their invasions commenced in 800; settled in France in 1002; in Friesland, 1011; reduced England, 1066; driven out of Naples, in 1194.
- NORTHCOTE (James)**, an eminent English artist, born 1746; died 1831.
- NORWAY**, attached to Sweden, and Charles XIII., of Sweden, proclaimed king of, November 4, 1814.
- NORWICH Cathedral** began, 1096.
- NORWICH**, the lake at, opened, and the salt water admitted, by which all the fish were destroyed, June 3, 1831.
- NOTES** and bills first stamped, 1782.

- NOTRE DAME, Paris, built, 1270.
 NOVA SCOTIA, settled, 1622.
 NOVA ZEMBLA discovered, 1553.
 NUNNERY, the first in England, at Folkestone, 630.
 O'CONNELL (Daniel), a Roman Catholic, returned to Parliament for county Clare, Ireland, July 5, 1828.
 O'CONNER (Roderic), last Irish monarch, died 1198, very old.
 O'KEEFE (John), celebrated dramatic author, born at Dublin, 1747; died, February 4, 1833.
 OFFA'S Dyke made, 774.
 OLBER'S planet discovered, 1802.
 OLIVENZA surrendered to the French, June 22, 1810; to the Allied army, under Lord Wellington, April 15, 1811.
 OMNIBUS, a species of long bodied coach, first introduced into London, July, 1828.
 OPERA HOUSE (English), Strand, February 16, 1830; new house opened, July 14, 1834.
 OPERA, the first in London was in York-buildings, in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705; by Handel, in 1735.
 OPIE (John), painter, born 1761; died 1807.
 OPORTO taken by the French, March 29, 1809; evacuated by them, May 12, following.
 ORANGE (William I., Prince of), assassinated, June 30, 1584.
 ORDEAL by fire, abolished, 1261.
 ORGANS brought to Europe from the Greek empire, were first invented, and applied to religious devotion in churches, 758.
 ORKNEY and Shetland Islands conveyed by Denmark to Scotland, 1426.
 ORLEANS, New, British unsuccessful attack upon, lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 2000 men; Generals Pakenham and Gibbs were also killed, and General Kean wounded, January 8, 1815.
 ORPHEUS, the poet, flourished 576 before Christ.
 OSNABURGH bishopric established, 1780.
 OSSIAN flourished, as a poet, in 300.
 OSTADE (Adrian Van), a Dutch painter, born 1610, died 1685.
 OSTEND had its works and floodgates of its canal destroyed by the English, May 19, 1798.
 OTAHEITE discovered, June 18, 1765.
 OTHO, the first King of Greece, born June 1, 1815.
 OTTOMAN empire begun, 1293.
 OTWAY (Thomas), English poet, born 1651, died 1685.
 OVID born at Sulmo forty-three years before Christ, died fifteen after Christ.
 OWHY-HE island discovered, 1778.
 OXFORD University, founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; chancellor's-court established, 1244; bishopric founded, 1541; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; library built, 1745.
 OXFORD, Arthur, Duke of Wellington made chancellor of, 1834.
 PAESIELLO (John), musician, born, May 9, 1740; died, June 5, 1816.
 PAINE (Thomas), author of "The Rights of Man," &c.; born at Thetford, Norfolk, 1737; died at New York, North America, June 8, 1809.
 PAINTING, the art of, first introduced at Rome, from Etruria, by Quintus, who on that account was styled Pictor, 291, B. C. The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146, B. C. In oil, said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, who with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish school, 1415. The first picture was an Ecce Homo, 1455. In chiara oscuro, 1500, introduced into Venice, by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy, by Antonello, 1476.
 PALEY (Dr. William), archdeacon of Carlisle, died, May 25, 1805.
 PALLADIO, the architect, flourished in 1576.
 PANTHEON, at Rome, built, twenty-five years before Christ.
 PANTHEON, Oxford-street, London, entirely destroyed by fire, to the value of £60,000., January 16, 1792.
 PAPER made of cotton was in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1319; the manufacture of, introduced into England, at Dartford, in Kent, 1588; scarcely any but brown paper made in England until 1690; stamped paper first used in Spain and Holland in 1555. Made from straw, 1800.
 PAPISTS admitted to seats in the British Parliament, April 10, 1829.
 PAPISTS excluded the throne, 1689.
 PARDONS first granted at coronations, 1327.
 PARIS, entered by the Emperor of Russia, at the head of his troops, March 31, 1814. Treaty of, signed by the ministers of the Allied Sovereigns for the protection of France, May 30, 1814. Treaties for the maintenance of that treaty between England, Russia, and Prussia, signed at Vienna, March 25, 1815. Evacuated by the French, and occupied by the Allied army, July 3, 1815.
 PARISHES in England first laid out, 640, when it had 45,000; afterwards reduced to 9700, besides chapels, 1527. In 1776 there were 14,563.
 PARK, the first in England, made by Henry I., at Woodstock, 1123.
 PARLIAMENT began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in King John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the House of Commons, January 23, 1265; members obliged to reside in the places they represented, 1413; peer's eldest son, Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first who sat in the House of Commons, 1549; that remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of court and country, June 16, 1620; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the House of Commons, 1649; the House of Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, November 18, 1678; their speaker refused by the king, 1679; bill passed for triennial Parliaments, November, 1694.
 PARLIAMENT, Houses of Lords and Commons destroyed by fire, October 16, 1834. New houses opened, February 19, 1835.
 PARMEGIANO, an Italian painter, born 1504; died 1540.
 PAROCHIAL assessment for the poor began, 1572.
 PARR (Dr. S.), born 1747; died 1825.
 PARR (Thomas), died 1635, aged 152. He lived in ten reigns.
 PARRY (J. H.), a writer of Welsh biography, died February 12, 1825.
 PASSOVER instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491; celebrated in the new temple, April 18, 515, B. C.
 PATENT granted for titles, first used 1344; first granted for the exclusive privilege of publishing books, 1594.
 PATRICK (St.), Order of knighthood in Ireland, began February 25, 1783.
 PAUL (St.), wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; first Epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; second Epistle to the Thessalonians, 53; second Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Philipians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63; first Epistle to Timothy and that to Titus, 65; second Epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted, 813.
 PAUL'S (St.), London, built on the foundation of an old temple of Dianna, 610; burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240, having been 150 years building; totally destroyed by fire, 1666; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710; and cost £1,000,000.; first service performed, December 2, 1697. The iron balustrade round the church-yard is three furlongs and one-fifth.
 PAUL'S (St.), the ball and cross renewed, 1823.
 PAUL'S (St.), school, built, 1510.
 PAWNBROKERS first began, 1457.
 PAWNBROKERS' licence act, 1104.
 PEACE, grand ceremony of, took place in London, June 20, 1814. Grand procession to St. Paul's, on a thanksgiving day for the restoration of, July 7, 1814. Grand national jubilee in the three parks, in celebration of, August 1, 1814.
 PEDESTRIANS. Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, being a distance of 402 miles, Nov. 27, 1773. Walked it again, when at the age of 57 years, June 20,

1788. Captain Barclay finished, at Newmarket, the task of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, walking one mile in each hour, April, 1809. Thomas Standen, near Silver-hill Barracks, completed a similar, but more arduous task, by walking 1100 miles in as many successive hours, July 14, 1811. Mr. Aiken started from Westminster to go to a spot near Ashford, in Kent, and return, the distance being 108 miles, which he performed in nine minutes less than twenty-four hours, July 31, 1813, &c. &c.
- PEDRO (Don), Ex-emperor of Brazil, died in Portugal, September 24, 1834, aged 36 years.
- PEERS' eldest sons first permitted to sit in Parliament, 1550.
- PELLEW (Admiral, Sir Israel), brother to Lord Exmouth, a brave and judicious officer, born 1761; died 1832.
- PELLEW (Edward, Lord Exmouth), a gallant British Admiral, and the hero of Algiers, born 1757; died 1833.
- PENITENTIARY-HOUSE for the confinement of convicts, act for the erection of passed, 1812.
- PENNY-PIECES of copper first issued in England, June 26, 1797.
- PENNY-POST set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1681, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of £200. a year, in 1711; first set up in Dublin, 1774; it was improved considerably in and round London, July, 1794; made a two-penny-post in 1801.
- PENS for writing were first made from quills in 635.
- PERCIVAL (Spencer), prime minister of England, assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, by John Bellingham, May 11, 1812.
- PERJURY punished with the pillory, 1563.
- PERNAMBUCO, revolutionary insurrection in the province of, in March, 1817.
- PERREAU (Robert and Daniel), executed for forgery, January 17, 1775.
- PERRIER (M. Cassimer), prime minister of France, died of cholera morbus, May 16, 1832, aged fifty-four.
- PERSIAN Empire conquered by Alexander, 331 B. C.
- PERU discovered, 1518.
- PETERBOROUGH cathedral built, 1200.
- *PETER BOTTE mountain, at the Mauritius, ascent of took place, September 7, 1832.

* The Peter Botte-mountain has always been considered inaccessible; and although a tradition exists of a man of that name having ascended it, and losing his life in returning, it is seldom believed; no authentic account remaining of the fact. A Frenchman, forty-two years ago, declared that he had got on the top by himself, and made a hole in the rock for a flag-staff; and his countrymen naturally believed him; but the value of this assertion may be also judged of by the present narrative. The ascent has been frequently attempted, and by several people, of late years; once by the officers of his Majesty's ship, Samarang, who lost their way and found themselves separated from the Peter Botte itself by a deep cleft in the rock, and in consequence were compelled to return. Captain Lloyd, chief civil engineer, and Mr. Dawkins, made the attempt in 1831, and succeeded in reaching a point between the shoulder and the neck, where they planted a ladder, which did not however reach half way up a perpendicular face of rock that arrested their progress. This was the last attempt. Captain Lloyd was then, however, so convinced of the practicability of the undertaking, that he determined to repeat the experiment, and accordingly made all his preparations by the beginning of this month (September 1832). On the 6th, he started from town, accompanied by Lieutenant Phillpotts, of the 29th regiment, Lieutenant Keppel, R. N., and myself. He had previously sent out two of his overseers with about twenty-five negroes and sepoy convicts, to make all the necessary preparations. They carried with them a sort of tent, and ropes, crow-bars, a portable ladder, provisions, and everything we could possibly want for three or four days, as we intended to remain on the shoulder of the mountain, close to the base of Peter Botte, until we either succeeded, or were convinced of its impossibility. These men had worked hard; and, on our arriving at the foot of the mountain, we found the tent and all our tools, &c., safely lodged on the shoulder of the Peter Botte. I may as well describe here the appearance of the mountain. From most points of view, it seems to rise out of the range which runs nearly parallel to that part of the sea-coast, which forms the bay of Port Louis; but, on arriving at its base, you find that it is actually separated from the rest of the range by a ravine or cleft, of a tremendous depth. Seen from the town, it appears a cone, with a large overhanging rock at its summit; but so extraordinarily sharp and knife-like is this, in common with all the rocks in the island, that when seen *end on*, as the sailors say, it appears nearly perpendicular. In fact, I have seen it in fifty different points of view, and cannot yet assign to it any one precise form. But to my tale. We dined that evening, and slept at the house of a Frenchman, in the plain below, and rose early next morning. All our preparations being made, we started, and a more picturesque line of march I have seldom seen. Our van was composed of about fifteen or twenty sepoys, in every variety of costume, together with a few negroes, carrying our food, dry clothes, &c. Our path lay up a very steep ravine, formed by the rains in the wet season, which, having loosened all the stones, made it anything but pleasant; those below were obliged to keep a bright look-out for tumbling rocks, and one of these missed Keppel and myself by a miracle. From the head of this gorge we turned off along the other face of the mountain; and it would have been a fine subject for a picture, to look up from the ravine below, and see the long string slowly picking their "kittle" footsteps along a ledge not anywhere a foot broad; yet these monkeys carried their loads full four hundred yards along this face, holding by the shrubs above, while below there was nothing but the tops of the forest for more than nine hundred feet down the slope. On rising to the shoulder, a view burst upon us which quite defies my descriptive powers. We stood on a little narrow ledge, or neck of land, about twenty yards in length. On the side which we mounted, we looked back into the deep wooded gorge we had passed up; while on the opposite side of the neck, which was between six and seven feet broad the precipice went sheer

down fifteen hundred feet to the plain. One extremity of the neck was equally precipitous, and the other was bounded by what to me was the most magnificent sight I ever saw. A narrow, knife-like edge of rock, broken here and there by precipitous faces, ran up in a conical form to about 300 or 350 feet above us; and, on the very pinnacle, old "Peter Botte" frowned in all his glory. I have done several sketches of him, one of which, from this point, I send by the same ship as this letter.

After a short rest we proceeded to work. The ladder had been left by Lloyd and Dawkins last year, it was about twelve feet high, and reached about halfway up a face of perpendicular rock. The foot, which was spiked, rested on a ledge, with barely three inches on each side. A grapnel-line had been also left last year, but was not used. A negro of Lloyd's clambered from the top of the ladder by the cleft in the face of the rock, not trusting his weight to the old and rotten line. He carried a small cord round his middle; and it was fearful to see the cool, steady way in which he climbed, where a single loose stone or false hold must have sent him down into the abyss; however, he fearlessly scrambled away, till at length we heard him halloo from under the neck "all right." These negroes use their feet exactly like monkeys, grasping with them every projection almost as firmly as with their hands. The line carried up he made fast above, and up it we all four "shinned" in succession. It was, joking apart, awful work. In several places the ridge ran to an edge not a foot broad; and I could, as I held on, half-sitting half-kneeling, across the ridge, have kicked my right shoe down to the plain on one side, and my left into the bottom of the ravine on the other. The only thing which surprised me was my own steadiness and freedom from all giddiness. I had been nervous in mounting the ravine in the morning; but gradually I got so excited and determined to succeed, that I could look down that dizzy height without the smallest sensation of swimming in the head; nevertheless, I held on uncommonly hard, and felt very well satisfied when I was safe under the neck. And a more extraordinary situation I never was in. The head, which is an enormous mass of rock, about thirty-five feet in height, overhangs its base many feet on every side. A ledge of tolerably level rock runs round three sides of the base, about six feet in width, bounded everywhere by the abrupt edge of the precipice, except in the spot where it is joined by the ridge up which we climbed. In one spot, the head, though overhanging its base several feet, reaches only perpendicularly over the edge of the precipice; and, most fortunately, it was at the very spot where we mounted. Here it was that we reckoned on getting up: a communication being established with the shoulder by a double line of ropes, we proceeded to get up the necessary *matériel*—Lloyd's portable ladder, additional coils of rope, crow-bars, &c. But now the question, and a puzzler too, was how to get the ladder up against the rock. Lloyd had prepared some iron arrows, with thongs, to fire over; and, having got up a gun, he made a line fast round his body, which we all held on, and going over the edge of the precipice on the opposite side, he leaned back against the line, and fired over the least projecting part: had the line broke he would have fallen 1800 feet. Twice this failed, and then he had recourse to a large stone with a lead line, which swung diagonally, and seemed to be a feasible plan: several times he made beautiful heaves, but the provoking line would not catch, and away went the stone far down below; till at length Æolus, pleased, I suppose, with his perseverance, gave us a shift of wind for about a minute, and over went the stone, and was eagerly seized on the opposite side.—"Hurrah, my lads, steady's the word!" Three lengths of the ladder were put together on the ledge; a large line was attached to the one which was over the head, and carefully drawn up; and, finally, a two-inch rope, to the extremity of which we lashed the top of our ladder, then lowered it gently over the precipice till it hung perpendicularly, and was steadied by two negroes on the ridge below. "All right, now hoist away!" and up went the ladder, till the foot came to the edge of our ledge, where it was lashed in firmly to the neck. We then hauled away on the guy to steady it, and made it fast; a line was passed over by the lead-line to hold on, and up went Lloyd, screeching and hallooing, and we all three scrambled after him. The union-jack and a boat-hook were passed up, and Old England's flag waved freely and gallantly on the redoubted Peter Botte. No sooner was it seen flying, than the Undaunted frigate saluted in the harbour, and the guns of our saluting battery replied; for though our expedition had been kept secret till we started, it was made known the morning of our ascent, and all hands were on the look-out, as we afterwards learnt. We then got a bottle of wine to the top of the rock, christened it "King William's Peak," and drank his Majesty's health, hands round the Jack, and then "Hip, hip, hip, hurrah!"

I certainly never felt anything like the excitement of that moment; even the negroes down on the shoulder took up our hurrahs, and we could hear, far below, the faint shouts of the astonished inhabitants of the plain. We were determined to do nothing by halves, and accordingly made preparations for sleeping under the neck, by hauling up blankets, pea-jackets, brandy, cigars, &c. Meanwhile, our dinner was preparing on the shoulder below; and, about four, P. M., we descended our ticklish path, to partake of the portable soup, preserved salmon, &c. Our party was now increased by Dawkins and his cousin, a lieutenant of the *Talbot*, to whom we had written, informing them of our hopes of success; but their heads would not allow them to mount to the head or neck. After dinner, as it was getting dark, I screwed up my nerves, and climbed up to our queer little nest at the top, followed by Tom Keppel, and a negro, who carried some dry wood and made a fire in a cleft under the rock. Lloyd and Phillpotts soon came up, and we began to arrange ourselves for the night, each taking a glass of brandy to begin with. I had on two pair of trousers, a shooting waistcoat, jacket, and a huge flushing jacket over that, a thick woollen sailor's

- PETER, Czar of Muscovy, visited England, 1698.
 PETERSBURG, in Muscovy, built by the Czar, Peter I., 1703.
 PETER'S, St., at Rome, began in 1514, finished in 1629.
 PETER, St., wrote his first Epistle, 60; his second Epistle, 66.
 PETRARCH (Francis), born at Arezzo, 1304, died 1374.
 PEVER, the river in Gloucestershire, suddenly altered its course, and ten acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed with the current, 1773.
 PHILLIPS (Lieut. Col.), companion of the circumnavigator, Captain Cook, born 1756, died at Lambeth, September 11, 1832; he witnessed the death of Captain Cook.
 PIAZZA planet discovered, 1801.
 PICTS' walls, between England and Scotland, built 85, by Agricola; repaired by Urbicus 144; Adrian built one from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121; Severus, from sea to sea, 203.
 PILATE made governor of Judea, 27; killed himself, 40.
 PINDAR, the poet, died 435 years B.C., aged 80.
 PINNY, the mayor of Bristol, was tried for negligence and pusillanimity during the memorable riots, and acquitted, November 1, 1832.
 PINS brought from France, 1543, and were first used in England by Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII. Before that invention, both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold.
 PIOMBO (Seb.), a Venetian painter, born 1485, died 1517.
 PIOZZI (Mrs.), born 1739, died 1821.
 PIPPINS first planted in England in Lincolnshire, 1585.
 PITT (Thomas), governor of Madras, possessor of the great diamond, father of the Earl of Chatham, died 1726.
 PITT (William), Earl of Chatham died, May 11, 1778, aged seventy, and buried at the public expense, June 9, following.
 PITT (William), son of the Earl of Chatham, and prime minister of England, died January 23, 1806, buried, February 22, 1806.
 PHIDIAS, the statuary, lived 486 years B. C.
 PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, commenced, 1788.
 PLAGUE, the whole world visited by one, 767 B. C.; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in one day, 78; in England, 762; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 1772; in Canterbury, 788; in London which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; in London when 35,417 died, 1625 and 1631; again at London, the "Great Plague," which destroyed 68,000 persons, 1665.
 PLATO died 384 years B. C.
 PLATTSBURG, Lake Champlain, expedition against, by Sir George Prevost, abandoned after a naval defeat, September 11, 1814.
 PLAYS required to be licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, by Parliament, 1737.
 PLEADINGS in Courts of Judicature first permitted, 788; first used in the English tongue, 1362.
 PLINY, the elder, died in 79; aged 56.

cap, and two blankets; and each of us lighted a cigar as we seated ourselves to wait for the appointed hour for our signal of success. It was a glorious sight to look down from that giddy pinnacle over the whole island, lying so calm and beautiful in the moonlight, except where the broad, black shadows of the other mountains intercepted the light. Here and there we could see a light twinkling in the plains, or the fire of some sugar manufactory; but not a sound of any sort reached us, except an occasional shout from the party down on the shoulder (we four being the only ones above). At length in the direction of Port Louis, a bright flash was seen, and after a long interval the sullen boom of the evening-gun. We then prepared our pre-arranged signal, and whizz went a rocket from our nest, lighting up for an instant the peaks of the hills below us, and then leaving us in darkness. We next burnt a blue-light, and nothing can be conceived more perfectly beautiful than the broad glare against the overhanging rock. The wild-looking group we made in our uncouth habiliments, and the narrow ledge on which we stood, were all distinctly shown; while many of the tropical birds, frightened at our vagaries, came glancing by in the light, and then swooped away, screeching, into the gloom below; for the gorge on our left was dark as Erebus. We burnt another blue-light, and threw up two more rockets, when, our laboratory being exhausted, the patient-looking, insulted moon, had it all her own way again. We now rolled ourselves up in our blankets, and, having lashed Phillpotts, who is a determined sleep-walker, to Keppel's leg, we tried to sleep; but it blew strong before the morning, and was very cold? We drank all our brandy, and kept tucking in the blankets the whole night without success. At day-break we rose, stiff, cold, and hungry; and I shall conclude briefly by saying, that after about four or five hours' hard work, we got a hole mined in the rock, and sunk the foot of our twelve-foot ladder deep in this, lashing a water-barrel, as a landmark, at the top; and, above all, a long staff, with the Union Jack flying. We then, in turn, mounted to the top of the ladder to take a last look at a view such as we might never see again: and, bidding adieu to the scene of our toil and triumph, descended the ladder to the neck, and casting off the guys and hauling-lines, cut off all communication with the top.

In order to save time and avoid danger, we now made fast a line from the neck to the shoulder, as taut as possible; and hanging on our traps by means of rings, launched them one by one from the top, and down they flew, making the line smoke again. All were thus conveyed safely to the shoulder, except one unlucky bag, containing a lot of blankets, my spy-glass, and sundry other articles, which, not being firmly fixed, broke the preventer-line, and took its departure down to Pamplémousses. We at length descended, and reached the shoulder all safe, and without any accident, except that of the blankets—not a rope-yarn being left to show where we got up. We then breakfasted, and after a long and somewhat troublesome descent, got to the low country, and drove in Lloyd's carriage to town, where we were most cordially welcomed by all our countrymen; though, I believe, we were not quite so warmly greeted by the French inhabitants, who are now constrained to believe that their countryman, *alone*, did not achieve the feat, and that the British ensign has been the first to wave over the redoubtable Peter Botte.—*From a letter published in the Nautical Magazine*



WILLIAM PITT.

LONDON, L. TALLIS

- PLINY**, the younger, born 62; died 116.
PLUTARCH, died 119; aged 69.
PLYMOUTH burnt by the French, 1377.
POET LAUREAT, the first, 1487.
POLAND, insurrection of, November 29, 1830; subdued and restored to Russia, September 7, 1831.
POLIGNAC (Prince), the faithful minister of Charles X., of France, tried and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, December 21, 1830.
POMPEY killed in Egypt, 48 years before Christ; aged 59.
POOR RATES, in England, began in 1573.
POOR LAW BILL Amendment Act, 1834.
POPE, the title of, formerly given to all bishops; confined to the bishops of Rome, 606.
POPE (Alexander), the poet, died 1744; aged 55.
POPERY abolished in England, by law, 1536.
PORTER (Anna Maria), an English novelist, born 1780; died 1832.
PORTER CASK, a, at Messrs. Meux and Co.'s, Liquorpond-street, is 65½ feet in diameter, 25½ feet high, and has 56 hoops, from one to three tons each; it contains 200,000 barrels of porter; consists of 314 staves of English oak, 2½ inches thick; has been four years building, and cost £10,000.
PORTEUS (Captain), attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14, 1736; accused of murder and convicted, but respited by Queen Caroline, June 22, 1736; put to death by the mob at Edinburgh, September 7, 1736.
PORTLAND ISLE had 100 yards of its north end sunk into the sea, which did £4000. damage to the pier, December 20, 1735.
PORTSMOUTH Dock-yard received £400,000. damage by a fire, July 3, 1760; again, July 27, 1770, which did £100,000. damage; and a third fire, December 7, 1776, when £60,000. damage was done.
PORTUGAL (Queen of), visited London, October 6, 1828.
POST OFFICE (New), in London, began 1822; opened 1828.
POST OFFICES first established in Paris, 1462; in England, 1581; in Germany, in 1641; Turkish dominions, 1740; regulated by Parliament, and made general in England, 1656; and in Scotland, 1695. The first mail, conveyed by stage coaches, began, August 2, 1785; began to be conveyed to Waterford, by Milford Haven, 1787.
POSTS, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1635.
POTATOES first brought to England from America, by Hawkins, in 1563; introduced into Ireland, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586; and were not known in Flanders till 1650.
POTOSI evacuated by the royalists, and entered by the Buenos Ayres army, under General Rondeau, April 5, 1815.
POUSSIN (Gasper), an Italian painter, born 1600; died 1663.
POUSSIN (Nich), a French painter, born 1594; died 1665.
PRAYING towards the East first ordained by the pope, 532.
PREDESTINARIANS, sect of, began, 371.
PRESBYTERIAN church, the first erected in England, was at Wandsworth, near London, 1572.
PRESSING seamen commenced, 1355.
PRETENDER, the old, born, June 10, 1688; died 1776.
PRETENDER, the young, his son, born, November 31, 1720; died, January 31, 1788, without male issue.
PRINCE OF WALES, the title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1286.
PRINTING invented by J. Faust, 1441; first made public by John Gottenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; wooden types first used, 1470; brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a press in Westminster Abbey till 1494; first patent granted for it, 1591; first introduced into Scotland, 1509; first used at Lyons in 1488; first set up in Constantinople in 1784. Printing in colours invented, 1626.
PRIVILEGED places in London, the following suppressed:—Minories, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fulwood's-rents, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Montague-close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint, 1696. This last was not wholly suppressed until the reign of George I.
PRIVY COUNCIL instituted by Alfred the Great, in 896.
PRIZE MONEY is divided by government into eight equal parts, and distributed in the following proportions:—captain to have three-eighths, unless under the direction of a flag officer, who, in that case, is to have one of the said three-eighths; captains of marines, and land forces, sea lieutenants, &c., one-eighth; lieutenants of marines, gunners, admirals' secretaries, &c. one-eighth; midshipmen, captains' clerks, &c. one-eighth; ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c. two-eighths. Given at St. James's, the 17th of April, 1793.
PROMETHEUS struck fire from flints, about 1715 B. C.; he being the first person, is said to have stolen it from heaven.
PROMOTION of Christian Knowledge, Society for the, established 1699.
PROPAGATION of the Gospel in foreign parts, Society for the, incorporated, 1701.
PROSTRATION at the elevation of the mass, ordained, 1201.
PROTESTANTS, first so called, 1529.
PSALMS of David translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.
PUBLIC-HOUSES, a power of licensing them, first granted to Sir Giles Montpesson, and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1627.
PUMPS first invented, 1425.
PUNIC WAR, the first commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149 B. C.
PURGATORY, the doctrine of invented, 250; introduced into the church, 593.
PURITANS, sect of began, 1545.
PYRAMIDS of Egypt built, 1430 B. C.
QUACK Medicines taxed, 1785; increased, 1803.
QUADRANTS, solar, introduced, 290 B. C.
QUAKERS' sect began, 1650.
QUAKERS, sixty, were transported to America by order of council, 1664; their affirmation taken as an oath in the courts below, 1696; one John Archdale, his election to a seat in parliament made void, on his refusing to take oath, 1698.
QUARLES (Francis), English poet and writer, died 1644.
QUEBEC taken from the French, September 13, 1759; besieged in vain by the Provincials, Dec. 6, 1775.
QUEEN ADELAIDE of England's dower bill, securing to her majesty £100,000 per annum, besides the demesne of Bushey-park, in the event of the king's demise, received the royal assent, August 2, 1831.
QUEEN of the Sandwich Islands died in London of the small-pox, July 14, 1824.
QUICK, a celebrated comedian, born 1748, died 1831.
QUICKSILVER, use of discovered in refining silver ore, 1540.
QUILLS were first used for pens, 635.
QUIN (James), the comedian, born 1693; died 1766, aged 73.
QUINTILIAN died about 94.
QUINTIN (Matsys), the blacksmith of Antwerp, who painted the celebrated picture of the Two Misers, in his majesty's collection at Windsor, died, 1520.
QUITO, in Peru, swallowed by an earthquake, April 24, 1755.
QUITO, insurrection at, suppressed and thirty-nine persons punished with death, among whom were four marquisses and counts, eight ecclesiastics, fourteen lawyers, and the president, May, 1810.

QUIVEDO, the Spanish poet, died 1647.

RABELAIS (Francis), French writer, born 1483, died 1553.

RADCLIFFE (Anne), writer of romances, born 1764, died 1823.

RADNOR FOREST destroyed by fire, August, 1800.

RAINBOW, theory of given, 1611, improvements, 1689.

RAIN in Wales, which destroyed 10,000 sheep, September 19, 1752; in the Isle of Cuba, on the 21st of June, 1791, when 3000 persons and 11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents occasioned by the rain. In the summer of 1816,

the harvest was much injured by continued rains in various places on the continent, as well as in England.

RALEIGH (Sir Walter), beheaded, October 29, 1618, aged 65.

RAMILIES, Battle of, Whit-Sunday, 1706, in the reign of Queen Anne.

RAM (Joseph), a black on the Morice Halls estate, Jamaica, died at the age of 146 years, 1833.

RAMSEY (Allen), Scotch poet, died 1743.

RAMSGATE Theatre, fire at, November 30, 1829.

*RAPHAEL (d'Urbino), painter, born at Urbino, 1483, died 1520.

RAPIN (René), died 1687, aged 72.

* Raphael, the prince of modern painters, was also distinguished as an architect, and was employed in the construction of St. Peter's at Rome. Many of his minor works are conceived with great taste; and, observes a competent critic, "if he has in some degree departed from the strict imitation of the antique, he has, at least, made us ample compensation in the beauty and elegance of his combinations." The recent exhumation of the mortal remains of Raphael having been chronicled in the journals of Europe, a brief outline of the life of the illustrious painter may not be unacceptable to the general reader. Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio d'Urbino) was born at Urbino, in 1483, and was the son of Govanne de Santi, a painter of meagre and slight capacity. Raphael was placed by his father under the tuition of Pietro, at Perugia. "From that moment every work of his pencil, even those of the earliest date, became consecrated by the respect given to him by posterity, and are made the constant objects of investigation with all who aim at attaining a critical knowledge of the art. Hence we are enabled to trace the process of his mind with the utmost accuracy, and follow him step by step." Two specimens, painted at the early age of seventeen, are preserved in the Vatican; and in the cathedral of Sienna are some further proofs of the development of his inventive talents. A picture, illustrating one of the next epochs in his style, is that of our Saviour carried to the Sepulchre, which is now placed in the Borghese-palace, at Rome: this work is remarkable, as having been painted shortly after his journey to Florence, where it is said that he caught something of a new light from seeing the great cartoon of the Battle of Pisa, by Michael Angelo. Soon after this, Raphael's relation, Bramante, who was employed as the architect of St. Peter's, introduced him to the notice of Pope Julius II., and procured for him a commission to paint the suite of apartments in the Vatican, now known as the *Stanze di Raffaello*. His first piece was the allegorical representation, called the Dispute of the Sacrament, in which not only gilding is used around the heads of the figures, but many other peculiarities of the style of the ancient masters may be discovered. His success in this work induced the Pope to give him an order to decorate the whole of the range of apartments, and to paint out the labours of the masters who had previously been employed upon them; a few of the ornaments of their ceilings only being permitted to remain. These apartments contain the *Borgo Incendiato*, the Battle of the Saracens, the School of Athens, the Release of St. Peter, and other masterpieces of art, which fully combine all the classical dignity and grace, and force of expression, which are the peculiar characteristics of Raphael; and it is reported, that the artist received twelve hundred golden crowns, or scudi, for each room, the four sides being severally painted. The decoration of the *Loggie di Raffaello* was his next great work; this gallery contains a series of paintings from scripture history, executed in small compartments; the rest of the work being in the *arabesque* style. For this wall, Raphael studied various antique specimens, and especially the painted borders on the stucco, which were about this time discovered in opening the baths of Titus. After this, we find him employed on the Marriage of Psyche, in the Villa Farnesina, and subsequently in making cartoons as designs for the tapestry, annually to be exhibited in the corridor of the Vatican, on the solemnity of the *Corpus Domini*; seven out of the original number of these (for there were twelve in all), found their way to England. To this period, also, may be ascribed several of Raphael's best easel pictures; such as the *Spasimo di Sicilia*, the St. Cecilia, and the celebrated one of Transfiguration, painted expressly for the church of St. Pietro, in Montorio, but which has been transferred, since its return from Paris, to the gallery of the Vatican. "No artist," observes the Rev. Mr. James, "ever received greater general attention than Raphael; a train of fifty artists attending him, like a prince, to and from his audiences with the pope; and at one time he carried his expectations so high as to aspire to the honour of being made a cardinal, though it is added, that this was only because large sums of money were due to him from the court. How far he was warranted in his idea, we know not, for he was unfortunately cut off on his thirty-seventh birth-day, being lamented as a public loss to Italy, and to the world." His munificent patron, Leo X., testified great emotion at the news of the death of Raphael, and caused his body to lie in state in a hall, in which was placed his picture of the Transfiguration. He was buried in the church of the Rotonda, or the Pantheon; yet his tomb could scarcely be recognised a few years since. An English resident at Rome, 1817 and 1818, says, "In vain I inquired for Raphael's tomb; in vain I sought it through the Rotonda; no traces of it met the eye, nor could one of the Italians who were present show me where it was to be found! I returned afterwards to the Pantheon, with a friend, who pointed out to me a stone,

beneath which his remains repose; no tomb has been placed over them. His bust, among the undistinguished crowd, upon a shelf above the neighbouring altar, is the only tribute paid to his memory in the city that was embellished by his genius, and honoured with his dust. Beneath it is inscribed Cardinal Bembo's famous distich —

“ Ille hic est Raphael, timuit quo sospite vinci
Rerum magna parens, quo moriente mori.”

It has been very faithfully translated into Italian; and I have attempted something like it in English:—

“ Nature, in life, saw thee herself outvie,
Yet, Raphael! feared, in death with thee to die.”

Towards the close of 1833, however, was made the discovery of the remains of Raphael, which has settled the site of his tomb beyond a doubt, and decided a long dispute respecting a skull preserved beneath a glass case in the Academy of St. Luke, and pretended to be that of Raphael. The following particulars are from a letter written by Signor Thibby to M. Quatremere de Quincy. “It is well known that the Academy of St. Luke, as the academy of painting is called at Rome, has been for a century in the habit of showing a skull, which they pretend to be that of Raphael. The circumstance of the Academy's possessing it, was explained by saying, that when Carlo Maratti employed Nardini to produce a bust of the artist for the Pantheon, he had contrived to open the tomb of the great artist, and extract the skull, to serve as a model for the sculptor's labours. Considerable doubts, however, were cast on the authenticity of the skull, and an authentic document, discovered about two years back, clearly proved the cranium to have belonged not to Raphael, but to Don Desiderio de Adintorlo, founder of the Society of the Virtuosi of the Pantheon, in 1542. This Society, in consequence, claimed the head of its founder from the Academy of St. Luke, which indignantly resisted the claim, and held the skull in its possession to have been veritably that of Raphael. The Society of Virtuosi, after some delay and consideration, summoned the chief members of the Painting Academy to aid in a search after the tomb and remains of Raphael d'Urbino. Taking as their guide the descriptions given by Vasari, in his “Lives of Raffaello and Lorenzetto,” the commission of research began their explorations by excavating the earth under the statue of the Virgin in the Pantheon. Nor was it long before they were stopped by a piece of masonry, in the form of a grave. Sinking through this for about a foot and a half, they found a void; and supposing, with justice, this to be the depository which they sought, it was opened in all solemnity before the chief magistrates and personages of Rome. When the surface was cleared, a coffin displayed itself, with a skeleton extended within, covered over with a slight coat of dust and rubbish, formed in part by the garments, and the lid of the coffin, that had mouldered. It was evident that the tomb had never been opened, and, consequently, that the skull, possessed and shown by the Academy of St. Luke, was spurious. But the dispute was forgotten in the interest and enthusiasm excited by the discovery of the true and entire remains. The first care was, to gather up the dust and the skeleton, in order to their being replaced in a new mausoleum. Amid the mouldering fragments of the coffin, which was of pine-wood, and adorned with paintings, were found a *stelletta* of iron, being a kind of spur, with which Raphael had been decorated by Leo X., some buttons and *fibulæ*. Pieces of the argil of the Tiber showed that the waters of the river had penetrated into the tomb. The sepulchre had, nevertheless, been carefully built up, the chief cause of the good state of preservation in which the skeleton was found. On the 15th of September, the surgeons proceeded to examine the skeleton, which was declared to be of the masculine sex, and of small dimensions, measuring seven palms, five ounces, and three minutes, (five feet, two inches, three lines, French measure). In the skull, which has been moulded, may be traced the lineaments of Raphael, as painted in his School of Athens: the neck long, the arm and breast delicate, the hollow of the right arm marked by the *apophyse*, a projection of a bone, caused by incessant working with the pencil. The limbs were stout in appearance; and, strange to say, the larynx was intact and still flexible. The Marquis Biondi, President of the Archeological Society, enumerated the proofs and circumstances, showing this to be the tomb and body of Raphael, in the presence of all the learned and celebrated in Rome. He asked, was there a doubt in any one's mind as to their identity? Not one was found to question it.—In the disposing of the remains, the will of Raphael was consulted, and his wishes again followed. They were to be replaced in a leaden coffin, and more solidly entombed in the same spot where they were found: From the 20th to the 24th, the remains were exposed to the Roman public, whose enthusiasm and tears may be imagined by those who know them.” Without descanting on the propriety of this exhumation of the mortal remains of the illustrious painter, we agree with a contemporary, that the “discovery must read a sore lesson to the apostles of phrenology. The skull at Luke's, on which they have so written and descanted (see Combe and others, *passim*), as the finest example of the organ of colour, &c., is not Raphael's; but, as was suspected, the caput of an ancient canon.” The remains were returned to their resting-place in October, 1833, with great ceremony; although such a display, or any other means which the most fervid imagination could suggest, must be considered as feeble attempts to glorify the genius of one whose excellence is felt or acknowledged throughout the civilized world.

- RELIGIOUS** Houses suppressed in England by Henry VIII., 1540, amounted to 1041; by the National Assembly in France, in 1790, amounted to 4500; by the Emperor of Germany, in 1705, near 200.
- REMBRANDT**, a Dutch painter, born 1606; died 1668.
- RENI** (Guido), an Italian painter, born 1575; died 1643.
- RENNIE** (John), engineer of the Plymouth Breakwater, and of the Waterloo-bridge, London, born 1757; died October 4, 1821; aged 64.
- RENT** in England first made payable in money, instead of kind, 1135.
- REPRESENTATIVES** in Parliament obliged to residence, 1413.
- REPRISALS** at sea first granted, 1295.
- REQUESTS**, Court of, began, 1494.
- REVENUE** Officers deprived of their votes for members of Parliament, 1782.
- REVOLUTION** in England, in 1668; Poland, in 1704, 1709, and 1795; Turkey, in 1730 and 1808; Persia, in 1748 and 1753; Russia, in 1682, 1740, and 1762; Sweden, in 1772 and 1809; America, in 1775; France, in 1789; Holland, in 1795; Venice, May 17, 1797; Rome, February 26, 1797; South America, April 19, 1810.
- REYNOLDS** (Sir Joshua), died, February 24, 1792; aged 69.
- RHEES**, the last king of South Wales, killed, 1091.
- RIALTO**, at Venice, built, 1570.
- RICARDO** (David), political economist, died 1823; aged 56.
- RICE**, its first cultivation in South Carolina, by chance, 1702.
- RICHARDSON** (Samuel), moral writer, died 1761; aged 72.
- RICHLIEU** (Cardinal), died 1642; aged 57.
- RICHTER** (John Paul Frederick), a novelist, born 1769; died 1825.
- RIDLEY**, Bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, October 16, 1555.
- RIEGO y NUNEZ**, put to death, 1354.
- RIGHTS**, Bill of, established, 1641; and of succession, 1689.
- RINGSTEAD**, Cliff at, opposite to Weymouth, commenced burning, 1827.
- RIOT ACT** passed, 1715.
- RIVERS** in England began to be made navigable, 1135.
- RIVERS** (Lord), found drowned in the Serpentine river, Hyde-park, January 23, 1831.
- RIZZIO** (David), an Italian musician, killed, March 9, 1566.
- ROADS** in the Highlands of Scotland were begun by General Wade in 1726, and finished in 1737.
- ***ROBIN HOOD** died 1247.
- ROCHEFOUCAULT** (Duke of), died 1680; aged 68.

* Robin Hood, or more correctly Robert Fitzooth, was born at Locksley, in Nottinghamshire, about the middle of the twelfth century. It appears by the concurrent testimony of the earliest writers, that he was of good family, although the title so frequently assigned him, in ballads, "Earl of Huntingdon," is considered very apocryphal. He is said to have exhibited his unrivalled skill in archery at a very early age, and to have excited the jealousy of the keepers of the neighbouring forests by his successful rivalry. We next find him an outlaw—for what cause is very uncertain; Fordum alludes to somewhat of a quarrel between him and the king, or some of the higher state officers; Grafton says, it was for debt; while others mention, as the cause, his accidentally killing one of the forest rangers. On this circumstance alone are his biographers divided; they all concur in representing him subsequently as surrounded by a company of the best archers in England, and enjoying "alle manner of freedom and joyous liberty," in the leafy solitudes of merry Sherwood. His method of collecting his company of "yeomen good," was very characteristic both of the times and the man; for "wheresoever he hearde of anie thatte were of unusual strengthe and hardnes, he wolde desguise hymself to knowe them, and after he hadde foughte wythe them, and tryed them, he wolde never give them over until he had broughten them to live after his faschyon:" the reader will easily recollect the many ballads in which this custom forms the leading incident. In course of time these retainers of this king of the forests amounted to 100 men. Old Drayton has given a very picturesque description of them in his "Poly Olbion;" and although we cannot believe that Robin Hood's archer band were actually habited as he pretends, the description is still interesting, for it gives a minute picture of the dress and general appearance of the English archers during the sixteenth century.

"An hundred valiant men had this brave Robin Hood,
Still ready at his call, who bowmen were right good,
All clad in Lincoln green, with caps of red and blue;
His fellow's winded horn, not one of them but knew,
When setting to their lips their little bugles shrill,
The warbling echoes waked from every dale and hill;
Their baldries set with studs, athwart their shoulders cast,
To which, beneath their arms, their sheaves were buckled fast;
A short sword at their belt, a buckler scarce a span—
Who struck below the knee was counted not a man;
All made of Spanish yew, their bows were wondrous strong,
They not an arrow drew, but was a cloth yard long."

And, surrounded by this valiant band, whom "foure times thatte number of the boldest fellows," says Major, "would not dare attack," and accompanied by a fair damsel, the well-known maid Marian (who seems to have become his wife), and by his inseparable companion, Little John, Robin Hood ranged Sherwood, Barnesdale, Needwood, and Charnwood, redressing the wrongs of the widow and orphan, maintaining the cause of the helpless, robbing the wealthy to aid the poor, and affording willing succour and protection to all for whom, in those turbulent and oppressive times, the law could do nothing. It was this chivalrous spirit, which bold Robin seems so eminently to have possessed, that rendered him so popular,



SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

Engraved for Townsends' Alphabetical Chronology

and which caused the baron in his castle-hall, and the lady in her tapestried bower, to listen to the ballad praises of the outlaw of merry Sherwood, with almost as much delight as to the lays that told the prowess of Sir Gawain, or King Arthur. In one respect, however, he was remarkably unchivalrous; for the knight vowed, not merely to succour "all widows, and orphans, and damsels distrest," but to aid and honour all ecclesiastics, and especially to maintain all the rights of holy church, while bold Robin was never better pleased than when the property of some rich abbot, or haughty bishop, became his by right of conquest.

"These bischoppes and these archbischoppes
Ye shall them beate and bynde,"

says he in his parting address to his men, and right willingly do they seem to have followed his commands; and often had the neighbouring convents to mourn over the loss of "vessayle of golde and sylvere,"—"capcs and altar cloths,"—or bags full of "good red golde." It is a singular fact, and one that seems to the writer evidently to prove, either that heresy abounded in the land, or that the Roman Catholic religion differed widely from the form it assumed in later days, that the hero of ballad lore, for so many generations, should have been more distinguished for his hostility to the established clergy, and their haughty pretensions, than for his courage, gallantry, or generosity. Instances of poetical ridicule and censure of the priesthood, are by no means uncommon in the remains of troubadour poetry, or among the compositions of the early Italian poets. Boccaccio, too, in his own most cutting but most delicate satire, has often held up the pretensions of an arrogant clergy to scorn; and Dante, in strains that forcibly remind us of Milton's sublime sonnet on the Piedmontese massacre, could denounce the sure, though long delayed vengeance of heaven, on her "who sitteth on her seven hilled throne:" but these were all compositions intended for the noble and learned, the productions of men who were inhabitants of palaces, and protected by the power of their patrons from the vengeance of that body they had so mortally offended. The Provençal baron might amuse himself with the *Sirvente* of the free spoken troubadour, and the Italian nobleman, laugh heartily at the rogueries of *Fratre Cipella*, but the great mass of the people knew not of the ridicule cast on their guides; for them there were legends, and tales, and ballads, all proving the infallible salvation of those "who honoured the church in the person of her ministers," and depicting forcibly, though rudely, the awful vengeance of heaven on those who saw but in a priest a partaker of our common humanity. While such was the case, in respect to popular literature, in every other European country, what a striking difference do the ballads of Robin Hood present! What was the theme of the minstrel at the market cross, in the village alehouse at the harvest home? "How Robyn Hood met ye cellarer of Seynte Mary's abbaye, and robbed him of £400. to paye a pore knyghte;" "How Robyn Hood fought wythe ye curtal friare, and mayde hym go alonge wythe hym;" or, worse than all, "Howe Robyn Hood robbed the bischoppe, and mayde him singe masse in a tree." Surely, respect for holy church could not have been very great, when such ballads as these resounded from the Tyne to the Severn, and the praise of Robin was on every lip, and admiration of his character in every heart. But to return to the few authentic particulars of his life. For many years (according to some writers, more than forty), he continued to lead the wild and merry life of an outlaw, reigning an independent sovereign in his leafy domains; and when molested by superior force in one place, retiring to another, and making his enemies pay dearly for their open attacks, as well as for their clandestine treachery. The name of outlaw may, to some better acquainted with the modern state of society than that of this early period, sound harshly, and excite unpleasant feelings towards our hero, but those conversant with the "olden time," well know that the outlaw was, in almost every instance, "more sinned against than sinning." "An outlaw in these times," remarks Ritson, "destitute of protection, could owe no allegiance; 'every man's hand was against him.' The forests were his territory, and if those who accompanied him chose to adhere to him as subjects, it is a question humbly submitted to the political philosopher, what better title King Richard could pretend to the throne of England, than Robin Hood had to the dominion of Barnesdale and Sherwood." Notwithstanding the hatred he bore to the clergy, he seems to have possessed a deep though rude feeling of devotion, which we, in these more heretical times, may easily perceive to be perfectly consistent with his sacrilegious notions of church property, and undisguised hostility to the priesthood. Fordum relates, that, on one occasion, while hearing mass, "he was espyed by a sheriff and his officers, who were in pursuit of him; some of his attendants advised him to fly, but this he absolutely refused to do until service was ended. The greater part of his company thereupon fled. Robin, confiding in the protection of him he had been worshipping, with his few remaining men now attacked his enemies, and completely overcame them." Having for a long series of years continued monarch of the forests, performing many gallant deeds, and rendering himself the idol of the commons, during which time tradition reports, that Richard Cœur de Lion and himself met, each unknown to the other, and fought a goodly game of quarter-staff, a tradition most probably founded on fact, a proclamation was issued from the Exchequer, in the early part of the reign of Henry III., offering a considerable reward to whoever would bring him dead or alive. It was in vain; the bold outlaw still ranged the forests, and it was reserved for domestic treachery to put an end to his life. The infirmities of old age increased fast upon him, and desiring to be relieved by that infallible specific for every illness, according to the notion of those times, blood letting, he repaired to the priory of Kirklees, for the purpose of being bled by the prioress, who was his relation, but she, with a perfidy almost unknown to this rude

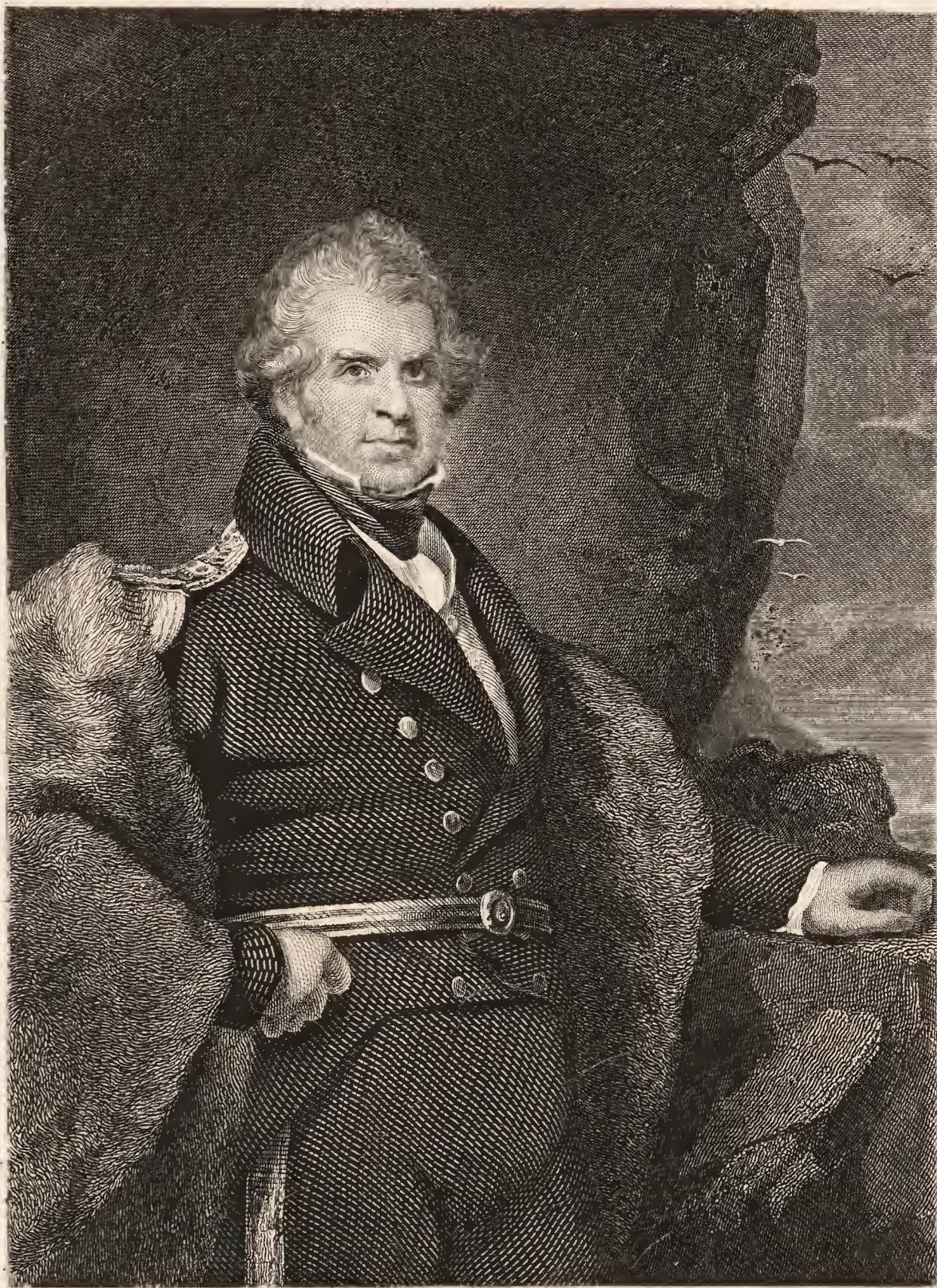
- ROCHESTER-BRIDGE** built, 1392; Cathedral, 610; Castle, 1070.
- RODNEY** (Admiral, Lord), died, May 24, 1792.
- ROLLIN** (Charles), died 1741; aged 80.
- ROMAN** Catholics, in England "Relief Bill" passed, April 10, 1829, received the royal assent.
- ROMAN** Emperor, the first that properly had that title was Augustus Octavius, 27 B. C.
- ROMAN** Empire began, 44 B. C.; ended 63 A. D.: began in the West, 74; ended, 92: began in the East, 364; ended, 1553: it was 2000 miles broad, and 3000 in length.
- ROMAN** Highways made in Britain, 415.
- ROMAN** Ladies poisoned their husbands, 170 suffered death for it. This was the first example of such a crime, 331.
- ROMANO** (Julio), painter, died 1546; aged 54.
- ROME**, its foundation laid by Romulus, the first king, 753 B. C., according to most chronologers; by Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627. They seize the Sabine women and detain them for wives, 750 B. C. Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410. By the Vandals, 455. Recovered for Justinian, by Belisarius, 537. In 547 the Goths retook it. In 553, Narses, another of Justinian's generals, reconquered it for the emperor. It 726 it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate. Finally, the senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, King of France, as Emperor of the West, who surrendered the city and duchy to the Pope, reserving the sovereignty, A. D. 800. The Popes afterwards made themselves independent, and continued in possession of this renowned city and its territories, called the ecclesiastical states, till 1798.
- ROMILY** (Sir Samuel), an eminent British lawyer, in a paroxysm occasioned by a brain fever destroyed himself, November 2, 1818.
- ROMNEY** (George), died, November 15, 1802.
- ROSAMOND** (Fair), born 1162; shut up at Woodstock, 1177.
- ROSARY**, or beads, first used in Romish prayers, 1093.
- ROSA** (Salvator), an Italian, born 1614; died 1673.
- ROSCIUS** flourished 60 B. C.
- ROSES** first planted in England, 1522.
- ROSS** (Captain), sailed, May 30, 1829; returned to England, after passing three years in the Arctic regions, 1833.
- ROTHSAY CASTLE**, steam vessel, from Liverpool to Beaumaris, wrecked near the latter place, when 180 souls perished, August 17, 1831.
- ROUBILLIAC**, the sculptor, died, January 11, 1762.
- ROUNDABOUT DOWN**, Battle of, July 13, 1643, in the reign of Charles I.
- ROUND TABLE**, order of knighthood, began, 516; revived, 1344.
- ROUSSEAU** (John James), French poet, died, July 2, 1778; aged 72.
- ROUSSILLON**, &c. annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.
- ROWE** (Elizabeth), died, February 20, 1737;
- ROWE** (Nicholas), made Poet Laureat, August 11, 1715; died December 6, 1718; aged 44.
- ROYAL** Exchange, built, 1566; burnt, 1666; rebuilt, 1670.
- ROYAL** Observatory, in Greenwich-park, built 1675.
- ROYAL** Society, London, instituted, December 30, 1660.
- ROYALTY** Theatre, in Well-street, Rosemary-lane, opened, April 20, 1787; burned down, April 11, 1826.
- ROY RAMMOHUN**, an Indian rajah, converted to Christianity. He visited England, and died at Stapleton, near Bristol, September 27, 1833.
- *RUBENS** (Sir Peter Paul), born 1577; died 1640.
- RUMFORD** (Benj. Count), born 1753; died, August 19, 1814.

state of society, bled him to death. The date of the death of this bold outlaw is placed, by Ritson, in 1247, the 31st of Henry III. He was interred by his perfidious hostess under some trees a short distance from the convent "by the highway syde," says an ancient writer, "where he hadde used to robbe and spoyle those thatte passed thatte waye; and upon hys grave did the prioress laye a very fayre stone, whereon his name was graven, and sette a crosse atte eythere ende of the sayde tombe, as nowe is seene atte thys presente." Among the papers of Dr. Gale, Dean of York, was found the following epitaph, supposed to have been the one inscribed on his tombstone. It is a singular circumstance respecting it, that Dr. Percy, Editor of the "Reliques," who has admitted so many modern ballads into his collection, vehemently opposes its claim to that high antiquity, and pronounces it a modern fabrication; while Ritson, the most cautious and fastidious of antiquaries, seems inclined to believe its genuineness. This is it, and if it were really inscribed on bold Robin's tombstone, it was more likely the affectionate tribute of some warmly attached follower, than the epitaph of his treacherous hostess:—

"Heare undernead dis laitel stean
Lais Roberte Erle of Huntington
Neere arcer ver as hie sa geud
An pipi kauld im Robyn Heud
Sic utlaws as hie an iz menne
Will Englande nivr see agen."

It were to be wished, that history or tradition had recorded a just retribution upon Elizabeth de Staynton, his murderess: her tombstone yet remains near that of Robin Hood, having been probably removed from the chapel to that place. It is in better preservation. The cross is similar in kind, but more richly ornamented, and the inscription is very legible; it is in Norman-French, and supplicates mercy in a more earnest manner than is usual in the inscriptions of this period, as though, deeply conscious of her guilt, she determined to implore pardon even from the tomb.

* Peter Paul Rubens, although far from being the greatest, may be fitly described as the cleverest of painters. Rubens, whose family was noble, was born at Antwerp in 1557. His father died when he was only ten years old, leaving him the youngest of seven children. The profession chosen for him by his mother was that of the law; and, having been sent to the grammar school with this view, he evinced the quickness of his parts by the extraordinary progress which he made in classical learning, soon acquiring such familiarity with the Latin as to be able to write and speak it as fluently as his native tongue. The talents of Rubens, indeed, there can be no doubt, were such as would have enabled him to make a distinguished



SIR JOHN ROSS, C.B. K.S.A. K.C.S.

RUSSELL Institution commenced, 1808.

RUSSELL (Lord William), beheaded, July 21, 1683.

RUSSIA, Emperor of, with the King of Prussia, Prince Blucher, and other illustrious persons, entered London amidst great rejoicings, June 8, 1814. Left England with the King of Prussia, June 27.

RUSSIA invaded by the French, July, 1812. Poland annexed to the empire, 1815.

RUYSDAEL (Jacob), painter, born 1640; died 1682.

RYE-HOUSE Plot prevented by a fire that happened at Newmarket, March 22; discovered, June 12, 1683.

figure in any line of exertion to which he had devoted himself. But nature had appointed him another destination than that contemplated by his mother. While yet very young, the genius of the future painter declared itself in an importunately urged desire to be allowed to dedicate himself to the art in which he afterwards acquired so illustrious a name. He was accordingly placed under the charge of Adam Van Ort, one of the ablest masters who then resided in Antwerp, but whose school he soon after left for that of Otto Vaenius. Four years of study sufficed to render him superior to both his teachers; and, indeed, to promise for him so distinguished a reputation in his own country that, being yet only in his twenty-third year, he proceeded to Italy, furnished with the warmest recommendations from the Archduke Albert, the governor of the Netherlands. In Italy he spent seven years, visiting, in the course of that time, Venice, Mantua, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Milan, and Genoa, and everywhere both improving his taste and knowledge by the study of the great works of his predecessors, and leaving proofs of his own skill and genius in numerous pictures which he executed for the sovereigns and wealthy inhabitants of the different states through which he passed. After this, returning to his native country, he was received there with the greatest distinction, and the Archduke having bestowed upon him an honourable and lucrative appointment, he took up his residence at Antwerp. Here the salary of his office and the sums which he received for the productions of his rapid and unwearied pencil, enabled him to live in great splendour. The remainder of the history of Rubens presents him as sustaining the twofold character both of an illustrious painter and of an important political personage. It was in the latter of these capacities that he visited England in 1630, his object being, as commissioned by the Court of Madrid, to facilitate the negotiation of a peace between this country and Spain. As usual, however, he availed himself of the opportunities which he derived from his reputation, and the exercise of his profession as an artist, to introduce himself to the confidence of the king and the other persons whom he wished to influence; nor was he, during the whole period of his visit, less busy with his pencil than if painting had been his sole occupation. Besides various works which he executed for the king and several of the nobility, he painted, by command of Charles I., the ceiling of the banqueting-house of Whitehall, for which he received £3000. This painting was repaired in the reign of George II. by the English artist William Kent, and again, about half a century ago, by the much superior skill of Cipriani, who is said to have received £2000. for his trouble. It represents, in a series of nine compartments, the principal events of the reign of James I. Notwithstanding both a very active and a very temperate life, Rubens was visited in his fifty-seventh year by so sharp an attack of gout as to be disabled from ever again handling his pencil. He lived, however, for four years longer, when his death took place at Antwerp on the 30th of May, 1640. A life of brighter and more unshaded prosperity than that of Rubens has rarely fallen to the lot of man. To say nothing of the political importance and honours to which he attained, he had the glory of raising himself, in the general estimation of his contemporaries, to the first rank among the practitioners of his art, and, indeed, of seeing his name acquire a celebrity over all Europe unrivalled by any other existing painter. In one respect, at least, as has been already intimated, Rubens must be considered as the most extraordinary painter that ever lived—in the miraculous ease and rapidity with which he executed his performances. Many of Rubens's greatest works were actually finished in a few days; and, although in his later years, and after the establishment of his reputation, there is no doubt that he often employed his pupils to fill up his designs and to do the more mechanical parts of the picture, while he contented himself with giving the finishing touches by his own hand, still not even in this way could he have completed the number of compositions he has left behind him without the most remarkable industry as well as fertility. His works are reckoned to amount to about 1500 in all, of which about 1300 have been engraved. Besides a good many which are to be found in private collections in England, the National Gallery, in Pall Mall, contains four or five, among which are his Rape of the Sabines, considered one of his greatest performances; a Landscape of exquisite beauty; and a fine allegorical composition on the subject of Peace and War, which was painted by the artist, while in England, for Charles I., and which he has rendered peculiarly interesting by the introduction of his own head and those of his wife and children. All these pictures display in a very striking manner the luxuriance of this artist's style, and the splendour of his colouring, and evince as distinctly his extremely imperfect conception of ideal beauty. With great activity and richness of fancy, in truth, Rubens had little or no imagination; nor would it perhaps be possible to find any better or more popularly intelligible exemplification of the distinction between these two faculties than might be drawn from a comparison of his works with those of some of the greater masters. The general acquirements of Rubens, we ought to add, were very diversified, as might be expected from the character of his mental powers; and, as a man, he was very estimable for his freedom from envy, his generosity, his devotion to his wife and children, and his delight in simple and domestic enjoyments.

- RYSBRAC** (John Michael), sculptor, died 1770; aged 78.
- SADDLES** in use, 340.
- SADLER'S WELLS**, eighteen persons trodden to death at the Theatre, October 15, 1807.
- SAIL CLOTH** first made in England, 1590.
- SAINT VINCENT** (Earl), admiral, born 1735; died 1823.
- SALAMANCA** entered by the Duke of Wellington, June 16, 1812.
- SALAMANCA** University founded, 1240.
- SALAMIS**, Battle of, which delivered Greece from the Medes, 480 B. C.
- SALISBURY** Cathedral began building, April 28, 1220; finished, 1258; cost 40,000 marks.
- SALTING** Herrings, after the Dutch method, 1416.
- SALT** Mines in Staffordshire discovered, 1670; rock salt discovered about 950; in Poland, in 1289.
- SAMSON** pulled down the Temple of Dagon and destroyed 3000 Phillistines, 1117 B. C.
- SANDWICH** Harbour destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.
- SANDWICH** Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1778.
- SANDWICH** Islands, King of, died in London of the small-pox, July 8, 1824.
- SANDWICH** (Lord) seat of (Henchinbrook House) burned, January 22, 1830.
- SAPPHO** lived 603 B. C.
- SARAGOSSA** taken by the French, Feb. 21, 1809.
- SARDINIA**, Buonaparte crowned King of, May 25, 1805. Restored to its rightful sovereign, Victor Emanuel, with Genoa added to it, Dec. 14, 1814.
- SARTI** (Signor), musical composer, died, July 28, 1802.
- SARTO** (Andrea del), painter, born 1478; died 1580.
- SATURN'S** Satellites first discovered, 1608; ring discovered, 1634.
- SAVAGE** (Richard), born, 1698; condemned for murder, 1727; pardoned, 1728; died, 1743.
- SAVARY**, Duke of Rovigo, minister of France under Napoleon, died, June 1, 1833.
- SAVIOUR'S**, St., Church, Southwark, built 1098.
- SAVOY** restored to Sardinia, 1816.
- SAXONS** first arrived in Britain, 449, from Bremen, in three ships, commanded by Hengist and Horsa.
- SAXONY**, Upper, ceded to Prussia, 1815.
- SCALCKEN** (Godfrey), painter, born 1643; died 1706.
- SCALIGER**, Julius Cæsar, died 1558; aged 75.
- SCARLET** Dye invented, 1000; first used at Bow, near Stratford, 1643.
- SCENES** first introduced into theatres, 1533.
- SCHILLER** (Frederick), German poet, born, Nov. 10, 1759; died, May 9, 1805.
- *SCHINDERHANNES**, a famous robber, born 1779; executed, November 21, 1803.

* Schinderhannes was born at Muhlen, on the right bank of the Rhine, in 1779, and his father gained his livelihood by skinning cattle. He was scarcely four years of age when his father left Muhlen to emigrate into Poland; but, on the journey, he enlisted in the imperial regiment of Hildburghausen, which was then in garrison at Olmutz, in Moravia. When he was nine years of age, his father deserted; his mother and himself followed him to the Prussian frontiers, where they again met with him. With a Prussian passport they came to the banks of the Rhine, at Merzweiler, on the Hundsruick, where his father was born. They successfully resided at Hommerich, Langweilen, and Hobstetten, where his father was a *garde champetre*. Here Schinderhannes went to school; and at Cappeln he was confirmed in the Lutheran faith. After this his father lived at Hommerich, Kirchenbollach, Idar, and Weitsrod. At this last place he left his father, on account of his first avowed crime; this was in 1797. He was then a little more than fifteen years of age. An innkeeper, by name Koch, gave him a louis to buy some brandy at Oberstein. Instead of fulfilling his commission, he spent the money in drink with a man named Hannfried. He dared not after this return to Weitsrod; but wandered into the country, when absolute hunger compelled him to his first open robbery. It was a horse, which he readily sold to one Henri Delis, at Trois Etangs. He commenced his career singly; but very shortly he associated himself with others, and by his activity, courage, and resources, transcended and led his companions. He was an ardent admirer of the sex, and had several mistresses. At first he was enamoured of Marianne Schäfer; she was only fourteen, but beautiful in face, and lovely in person. Marianne's mother had had various dealings with Schinderhannes' band, the most conspicuous members of which proffered their suit to the youthful beauty; but they were severally rejected for the handsome captain. One of the number, however, nicknamed the Blacken-Klas, determined on the possession of Marianne, and forcing his way into her dwelling, he demanded to see her. Marianne concealed herself in the cellar, and the robber vented his rage in horrible threats, and departed after pillaging the dwelling. The mother complained to Schinderhannes when he came to visit his mistress; and he, accompanied by Seibert, pursued the depredator whom he overtook at Baldenau, where, falling upon him without warning, he stabbed him repeatedly with a knife, and then despatched him with a bludgeon. At his trial, the captain said that it was not he, but Seibert, who gave the final blow. He could not be contradicted, for Seibert was dead. The murder of the Jew Seligmann, by Black Peter (one of the confederates of Schinderhannes), made a great noise, and Schinderhannes left the district where it occurred for another; but, after a year's absence, he returned, and by a series of audacious proceedings spread consternation around. Beckenfeld was particularly auspicious to his exploits. Two worthy merchants of Mayence, and a Jew physician of Bingen, went to Bercherbach, near Kirn. The roads were rendered formidable by the banditti; and two individuals were noticed in an inn making inquiries about their return. The conveyance from Kreuznach took up the travellers, who were escorted by four armed men. They arrived at Sobernheim in safety, where they were persuaded to dismiss their escort, and hire two men who were reported to know well Black Peter and his band. They set out to complete their journey; but the weather was foggy, and roads heavy; and when they were ascending a steep hill, the driver desired the two men to get down and lighten the carriage. They did so; the carriage moved on so rapidly, that they were unable to overtake it; and it was stopped within a short distance of Bockelheim by five men. One discharged a pistol at the party without hurting either of the travellers, and then commanded them to descend. Two of the robbers then fell on them, took every thing valuable from their persons, and

ransacked the carriage. They then threatened the travellers with death if they divulged the transaction and departed, taking with them a very considerably booty. Each night was witness to fresh violence. Schinderhannes resolved to plunder the dwelling of Reigel of Otzweiler. He came by night to the mill of Antesmuhl, demanded admittance, and ordered the miller to prepare an excellent supper for himself and his companions. Various dainties were laid on the tables, and the robbers made a hearty repast. Not satisfied with their entertainment, they demanded money. But the little which the miller had, enraged the banditti; and they not only beat him severely, but broke his furniture, and then proceeded to Otzweiler. They were fifteen in number, and went directly to the residence of Reigel. Schinderhannes knocked at the door, and said that he was a member of the police come to seize persons denounced. He gained admission, and entered with Benzel and Engers, leaving the others to keep watch outside the house. They wanted to secure the inmates; but Reigel's son-in-law endeavoured to escape, and was wounded dangerously by a musket-ball. The robbers fell upon Reigel's wife, beat her, and threatened her life if she did not on the instant give up her valuables. Reigel on this endeavoured to escape by a window, but was brought down by a sure aim, and fell dead upon the spot. The neighbourhood was by this time awakened by the firing, and the robbers thought fit to retreat; but not before a woman in an adjoining house, who unadvisedly had opened her window, had been mortally wounded in the breast. The expedition was abortive. Schinderhannes about this time became enamoured of Julie Bläsius, a musician's daughter, and determined to make her his own. She was extremely beautiful; and on her examination, she thus accounted for having joined the fortunes of the bandit chief. "A man from Dickesbach," she said, "with whose name I am unacquainted, came to my native village, and met me in the cabaret of Jacques Frihsch, with my sister Margaret. This man told me and my sister that we must accompany him to the forest of Dolbach, about a quarter of a league from our abode, as some one wished to speak to me there. He would neither mention to us his name, nor the reason of his invitation. I was at first unwilling to go there, but this man at last persuaded me. My sister was my companion. When I reached the forest, I met a handsome young man, who proposed to me to leave my parents and follow him. Notwithstanding his fine promises, I refused his suit; but he threatened to kill me; and thus was I constrained to accompany this stranger. It was not till long after, and when I was far from my parents, that I learned his name. He was the famous Schinderhannes." The chief gained considerable sums by levying a kind of *black mail* around the villages, and granting passports to merchants, Jews, and countrymen. He was, moreover, guilty of an act of glaring audacity, which is worth mentioning. With Pick and Dalleimer, he had posted himself on a rock near the castle of Bockelheim, where he was waiting for Jews returning from the fair of Kreutznach. Forty-five of them approached, and five peasants; but the robbers were not intimidated by numbers. The spot which they had selected for the robbery was a hollow in the road. Schinderhannes hid himself behind a rock, while his companions planted themselves in the opening of the pass. The Jews were suddenly called on to stand—the robbers issued from their concealment, and wounding two of their victims who attempted an escape, demanded their money from the party. But they were poor, and had only a few kreutzers. Being satisfied with this, the captain ordered all to take off their shoes and stockings, and place them in a heap. He then desired each to take his own. The consequence was, that a quarrel took place among the Jews: they who had surrendered their lives to the banditti, fought with determined fury about their shoes and stockings. Schinderhannes, to show his contempt for the party, gave his carbine to one of their body to hold, while he gathered from the ground the watches that he had taken from the Israelites. His next conspicuous exploit was at Hottenbach, where a Jew, named Wolff, had been pointed out by others of his order as able and fit to come within the robber's black mail system. He sent the Jew an order for some handkerchiefs, tobacco, and money; but not being attended to, he knocked at Wolff's door very late one night, and requested the inmates to bring him forth some brandy. The Jew at first refused; but taking alarm, he opened his door, and the robbers rushed in and struck him to the ground. His wife was equally ill-treated; and even an infant in a cradle was not spared. While this violence was being perpetrated in Wolff's house, one of the bandits forced the door of a neighbour named Marx, and compelled him to surrender his money and valuables. The band then brought Wolff, his father-in-law, and Marx, into a cellar, and after making them distribute wine to the party, they desired them to remain quiet for a quarter of an hour, not to speak to any one on the subject of the robbery, and to send fifteen louis by a certain day to a particular spot. Schinderhannes gained so much by this expedition, that he lived for some time at his ease. After tarrying on the other side of the Rhine, he became as active as ever. Accompanied by his wife, he concerted with some members of the *Niederlander band* to make a trial on the *maitre de poste*, at Wurges. This was successful. He made arrangements for regular tribute from the Jews of Hundsbal, and various other places. In some villages the local authorities allowed his proceedings in silence. He resolved on robbing Jacques Bör, of Marxheim, in 1801. A confederate resident in this place told him that the bailly (rent-meister) wished to see him, and that he must be disguised as a travelling wine-seller, lest his family should suspect the truth. Schinderhannes went to Marxheim; the bailly entertained him well, and proposed that he should rob Bör, against whom he had a deep grudge. The robbers took their station at a windmill near the village, and sent word to the bailly that Bör should be attacked in the night. His messenger brought back a present of wine, and a request that some of the booty should be left in a particular place. At night the robbers, about ten or twelve in number, pro-

ceeded to Marxheim, and met the watch, consisting of six men, who demanded where they were going in such number. "To rob a Jew," was the captain's unhesitating reply. They thundered at Bör's door, and told him Hannes wished to see him. He recognising the robbers' voices, endeavoured to parley; then begged them to desist: but the delay making them savage, the Jew thought of retiring with his wife and children to the upper part of the house. The captain perceived him, forced the shutters, entered with one of his band, and followed Bör to his garret. There they beat him unmercifully, and left them lifeless; then, after collecting all the valuables from the shop into the *riz de chausse*, they forced the first-floor door, where Madame Bör, who was in the room with her children, opened a chest of drawers, whence they abstracted thirty louis, and many articles in gold and silver. Altogether they collected a rich booty. While they were engaged in the robbery, the *corneur* (watchman) passed by the door, entered into conversation with the robbers, and went on without molesting them. Schinderhannes proceeded to the right bank of the Rhine, to sell the stolen merchandise. Many robberies were committed at this time—the robbers got money so fast, and in such plenty, that they gave themselves up to the grossest debauchery. This was not done in the dark forest or the gloomy cavern—but in the open face of day, in the midst of populous villages and towns, where they had not the slightest apprehension in showing themselves. Schinderhannes had a narrow escape after a robbery at Ullmet. With six of his band he entered the house of a Jew, Herz, and collected an amazing booty: Herz and his wife were most cruelly treated. The alarm was sounded in the village; the inhabitants assembled and pursued the robbers, who were fortunate enough to reach the Schonwald. The captain's escape was more narrow on another occasion. With one comrade he joined Müller, and five others of the *Niederlander band*, and entered the house of a Jew at Bayerthal, in the palatinate. They cruelly treated the Jew, his wife, and servants; ransacked his storehouse; and were returning well satisfied with their acquisitions, when daylight set in, and they divided into two parties. Near Hausen he with his party saw a crowd of peasants, in great hubbub and alarm. Supposing they were in search of him and his comrades, they fled, and were pursued by the countrymen, who gained rapidly upon them. Two of the Belgians hid themselves in some bushes, but were discovered and taken. Schinderhannes and his comrade, Blüm, reached a wood, and climbed a tree; the thick foliage of which sufficiently screened them. The countrymen threaded the wood in vain, and gave up the search in despair. At night the chief reached Wooghausen, where he met Müller, Julie Bläsus, and others: they were in the loft of a small *cabaret*. Presently, the place was surrounded by some French and palatine *chasseurs*, who examined the house. Müller was caught by the side of Schinderhannes, but he lay concealed in some hay and escaped: Müller was released by the bailly of the village. Blüm was caught and delivered over to the civil authorities; and the bandit chief proceeded by the Neckar to the Black Forest. He was not long before he returned to his old haunts and avocations. Robberies continued to be nightly committed, with stubborn audacity and needless cruelty. On one occasion they were plundering the mill of Kratzmann of Kratzinuhle, near Marxheim. They had seized the miller by the throat, flung him to the ground, and tied him hand and foot, when they pulled his sick infirm mother-in-law from her bed, and applied burning *amadou* between her toes. They afterwards burned her chemise on her person with a candle, and held the candle under her arms. Schinderhannes at length took compassion on the expiring old woman, and dashed some water over her body. After eighteen months of preliminary investigations, the robbers and their accomplices were arraigned; they were sixty-seven in number. The respective cases were minutely heard. Of the prisoners, twenty were found guilty of the crimes imputed to them; and Schinderhannes, Schmidt, Pern, Klein, Welsch, Schulz, and Müller the elder, were condemned to death as assassins; six to twenty-four years in the *bagnes*; three to twenty-two (of these, old Buckler was one); one to fourteen years; two to ten years; two to eight years; one to six years; one to two years' imprisonment. Julie Bläsus was acquitted of participation in the crimes of her husband, but found guilty of vagabondage, and of having received things from Buckler which she knew to have been acquired by robbery. She was condemned to two years' imprisonment. Bossmann and Charles Gabel were to have five months' imprisonment; the women, Schulz and Reinhard, were to be banished the republic. Those who were condemned to irons were for six hours to be exhibited on a scaffold, according to law: all others were to be discharged. Schinderhannes during his trial had preserved a light and gay demeanour; he was not touched on hearing his own sentence, but gave utterance to an emotion of joy on hearing the mild fate of Julie Bläsus. On leaving the court, the robber said to the assembled multitude, "Regardez-moi, bien; car aujourd'hui et demain c'est pour la dernière fois." His guard wished to hurry him; but he exclaimed, "Hé, quoi! le bourreau est-il donc si impatient?" The judgment of the criminal tribunal was without appeal; and execution was ordered for the morrow, the 21st of November, 1803. The chief seemed resigned, and received the sacrament. The prisoners were taken in five carts to the scaffold, which was erected where once stood the château of La Favorite. On his way, he saw an old acquaintance, to whom he said "Bon soir!" sending, at the same time, his last adieu to Julie. He then turned to the minister of religion, and said, "I will now explain to you how I came to follow so sad a life." He continued his account till they reached the scaffold, which he mounted with rapid steps. He examined the guillotine, and inquired if the blow were precise and sure, as it was reported to be? The officials told him it was. He wished to prepare himself for the fatal stroke, but was advised to submit to the usual routine. Then looking around on the multitude, he said, "J'ai mérité la mort; mais dix de mes camarades meurent innocens. Voilà mes

SCOTLAND received the Christian faith, 203; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Westminster Abbey, 1296; the kingdoms of England and Scotland united under the title of Great Britain, in 1707.

SCOT (Reginald), eminent English writer, died 1599.
 *SCOTT (Sir Walter), author of *Waverley* and many other excellent novels, born 1771; died, September 21, 1832.
 SCRIPTURES ordered to be read in Monasteries in Britain, 746.

dernières paroles!" The twenty criminals were executed in twenty-six minutes. The sight of the coffins, which were ranged along the scaffold, and of the fatal instrument, shook the courage of the stoutest of its destined victims. Schinderhannes alone laid down his head with calmness. His death was the harbinger of peace and security to the provinces of the Rhine.

* Sir Walter Scott was born at Edinburgh on the 15th of August, 1771. His father, Mr. Walter Scott, was a respectable writer to the signet, a branch of the law profession in Scotland, corresponding to that of attorney or solicitor in the English courts. The house occupied by the family, at the period of the poet's birth and for some time afterwards, stood at the head of the College Wynd, a narrow alley leading from the Cowgate to the northern gate of the College, and now considered one of the meanest lanes of the Old Town. At that time, however, the College Wynd was inhabited by several families of respectability; and, among others, by that of Mr. Keith, grandfather to the present Sir Alexander Keith, likewise a writer to the Signet, who, agreeably to the ancient Edinburgh fashion, occupied the two lower flats of the same house of which the upper stories, accessible by another entrance, belonged to the family of the poet. This mansion was eventually pulled down to make way for the new college. The father of Sir Walter Scott was not a man of shining talents, but was much esteemed as a steady and expert man of business, and as a person of great benevolence and integrity. He held for many years the honourable office of Elder in the parish church of Old Grayfriars, of which Dr. Robertson, the historian, and Dr. Erskine, an eminent presbyterian divine, then had the collegiate pastoral charge. His professional career was prosperous, and he seems to have early attained ease, if not affluence of worldly circumstances. The wife of this worthy man, and mother of the poet, appears from all accounts to have been a more remarkable person. She was a daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, Professor of the practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, and sister of Dr. Daniel Rutherford, Professor of Botany in the same institution, both men of considerable scientific reputation, and living in habits of familiar intercourse with the first literary society which Scotland in their day produced. Besides the advantage of such connexions, and of an excellent education, Mrs. Scott possessed superior natural talents, had a good taste for poetry, and great conversational powers. She is said to have been well acquainted in her youth with Allan Ramsay, Beattie, Blacklock, and other Scottish authors of the last century; and independently of the influence which her own talents and acquirements may have given her in training the opening mind of her distinguished son, it is obvious that he must have been greatly indebted to her for his introduction, in early life, into the select literary and intellectual society of which she and her near relations were ornaments. Sir Walter was the third child of a family of six sons and one daughter, all of whom he survived. From an early period of his infancy until the age of sixteen, he was afflicted with frequent ill health; and either from the effects of a sickly constitution, or, as some accounts say, from an accident occasioned by the carelessness of a nurse, his right foot was injured and rendered lame for life. The delicacy of his health induced his parents to consent to his residence, during a considerable part of his early boyhood, at Sandy Know, the house of his paternal grandfather, a respectable farmer in Roxburghshire. This farm-house occupies an elevated situation near the old border fortlet, called Smailholm-tower, and overlooks a large portion of the vale of the Tweed and the adjacent country, the Arcadia of Scotland, and the very cradle of Scottish romance and song. Southward, on the Northumbrian marches, rise, dark and massive, the Cheviot mountains, with the field of Flodden on their eastern skirts; while on the west, within a few miles' distance, appears the legendary three-peaked Eildon, looking down on the monastic ruins of Melrose and Dryburgh, on the Rhymer's Tower, and Auldy Bank, and Leader Haughs, and Cowdenknows, and on the storied streams of Teviot and Ettrick, and Yarrow and Gala-water, issuing to the Tweed from their pastoral glens. "The whole land," to use the poetical language of Allan Cunningham, "is alive with song and story: almost every stone that stands above the ground is the record of some skirmish or single combat; and every stream, although its waters be so inconsiderable as scarcely to moisten the pasture through which they run, is renowned in song and in ballad. 'I can stand,' said Sir Walter, one day, 'on the Eildon Hill, and point out forty-three places, famous in war and verse.'" Such was the country that opened, from the thatched farm-house at Smailholm-tower, to the eyes and the imagination of the future minstrel, and the impressions that were then indelibly stamped on his infant mind by the pastoral scenery and legendary lore of the "land of his sires," are beautifully described in the introduction to the third canto of "*Marmion*." While his poetical education (if we may so term it) was thus prosperously though unconsciously proceeding, his progress in school instruction is understood to have been considerably delayed or interrupted by his absence in the country and his irregular health. Mr. Cunningham mentions that he was taught the rudiments of knowledge by his mother. Mr. Chambers states that he received some part of his early education at a school kept by a Mr. Leeshman, in Bristo-street, Edinburgh; other accounts say that he attended a school at Musselburgh;

and the present writer happens to know that he resided some time at Kelso, in his early days, in the house of a relative, but whether or not he attended any school there, he cannot say. These minute details, though all highly interesting in reference to a man so distinguished, must necessarily be left to be accurately sifted out by more competent biographers. It is sufficient for our present purpose, to mention that he entered the class of Mr. Luke Frazer, in the High School of Edinburgh, in October, 1779, when he had completed his eighth year; and two years subsequently he was transferred to the class of the Rector, Dr. Adam, an amiable man and an excellent teacher, whose memory Sir Walter ever held in high regard. It would appear from all accounts that have yet reached the public, that his progress in the classics was at this period by no means extraordinary. It is even affirmed that he was remarkable for incorrectness in his exercises; and it appears, at least, pretty well ascertained, that he left no distinct impression of superior talent or acuteness, either on his teachers or his fellow-pupils. He is better remembered for having been "a remarkably active and dauntless boy, full of all manner of fun, and ready for all manner of mischief;" and so far from being timid or quiet on account of his lameness, that very defect (as he has himself remarked to be usually the case in similar circumstances with boys of enterprising disposition) prompted him to take the lead among all the stirring boys in the street where he lived, or the school which he attended. He left the High School in 1783, ranking only eleventh in the Rector's class. However idle or backward, however, the schoolboy Scott might be in regard to classical attainments, he had, it seems, even then acquired a high character as a romancer. Of this curious fact he gives the following account in the general introduction to the new edition of the "Waverley Novels:"—"I must refer to a very early period of my life, were I to point out my first achievements as a tale-teller; but I believe some of my old school-fellows can still bear witness that I had a distinguished character for that talent, at a time when the applause of my companions was my recompense for the disgraces and punishments which the future romance-writer incurred for being idle himself, and keeping others idle, during hours that should have been employed on our tasks. The chief enjoyment of my holidays was to escape with a chosen friend, who had the same taste with myself, and alternately to recite to each other such wild adventures as we were able to devise. We told, each in turn, interminable tales of knight-errantry, and battles, and enchantments, which were continued from one day to another, as opportunity offered, without our ever thinking of bringing them to a conclusion. As we observed a strict secrecy on the subject of this intercourse, it acquired all the character of a concealed pleasure; and we used to select for the scenes of our indulgence, long walks through the solitary and romantic environs of Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Craigs, Braid Hills, and similar places in the vicinity of Edinburgh; and the recollection of those holidays still forms an *oasis* in the pilgrimage which I have to look back upon." He entered the University of Edinburgh in October, 1783, at the age of twelve years; but he appears (as far as can be ascertained from the matriculation records) to have attended only the Greek and Humanity (or Latin) classes for two seasons, and that of Logic one season. If he entered any other classes, it seems probable that his irregular health had interrupted his attendance. The consequence was that he had little opportunity, even if he had had the ambition, to distinguish himself at college; and he thus entered the world with a very desultory, and, as far as regards the classics, apparently a rather defective education. Nor was his course of private reading (it could scarcely be called study) much calculated to remedy that disadvantage. Having thus passed through a somewhat sickly and solitary infancy, which threw him much into the society of his elder relatives, and a somewhat idle boyhood, in which the recurrence of ill health cast him upon the resources of romance reading and romance dreaming, the constitution of the imaginative youth, about his sixteenth year, experienced a decisive improvement. His lameness, indeed, remained so far, that he was obliged to use a staff to assist his foot in walking; but in other respects he became remarkably robust, and able to endure great fatigue, whether bodily or mental. He now applied himself with vigour to the study of law; and besides attending the usual classes in the university necessary to fit him for the bar, he performed the ordinary duties of an attorney's apprentice under his father, in order to acquire a more thorough technical knowledge of his profession. He exhibited, however, no ambition to distinguish himself at any of the debating societies at which the academical youth of Edinburgh, and more especially the candidates for forensic honours, are wont to train their unfledged powers of eloquence or argumentation. "He was never heard of," says a Scottish biographer, "at any of those clubs, and so far as he was known at all, it was only as a rather abstracted young man, very much given to reading, but not the kind of reading with which other persons of his age are conversant." On the 10th of July, 1792, about three months before he had completed his twenty-first year, he passed Advocate at the Scottish bar, after the usual examinations. Mr. Chambers, whose respectable biographical sketch we have already quoted, in reference to this period of his professional career, makes the following statement:—"The young barrister was enabled by the affluence of his father, to begin life in an elegant house in the most fashionable part of the town; but it was not his lot to acquire either wealth or distinction at the bar. He had, perhaps, some little employment at the provincial sittings of the criminal court, and occasionally acted in unimportant causes as a junior counsel; but he neither obtained, nor seemed qualified to obtain, a sufficient share of general business to insure an independency. The truth is, his mind was not yet emancipated from that enthusiastic pursuit of knowledge which had distinguished his youth. His necessities, with only himself to provide for, and a sure retreat behind him in the comfortable circumstances of his native home, were not so great as to make an exclusive application to his profession impera-

tive ; and he therefore seemed destined to join what a sarcastic barrister has termed, "the ranks of the gentlemen who are not anxious for business." Although he could speak readily and fluently at the bar, his intellect was not at all of a forensic cast. He appeared to be too much of the abstract and unworldly scholar to assume readily the habits of an adroit pleader ; and even although he had been perfectly competent to the duties, it is a question if his external aspect and general reputation would have permitted the generality of agents to intrust them to his hands. Throughout all the earlier years of his life, as a barrister, he was constantly studying either one branch of knowledge or another. Unlike most of the young men of his order, he was little tempted from study into composition. Sir Walter was by no means a precocious author, either in verse or prose. He had reached his 25th year before he had given any indications of the peculiar talents which were destined to render him the most popular and voluminous writer of his age. The circumstances which awakened his dormant powers, and altered the whole complexion of his future life, have been detailed by himself in a very interesting manner, in the biographical introductions prefixed to the later editions of his works. After mentioning the remarkably low ebb to which the art of poetry had fallen during the last ten years of the eighteenth century, he describes the effects produced by the introduction of some translations of the German ballad school, especially of Bürger's "Leonore," and the extraordinary excitement produced by the German poetry on his own mind. Having recently made himself master of the German language, he was led to form an acquaintance with Mr. Lewis, the author of "The Monk," who chanced, about that period, to visit Edinburgh ; and "out of this acquaintance," says Scott, "consequences arose which altered almost all the Scottish ballad-maker's future prospects in life." In early youth he had been an eager student of ballad poetry, both printed and oral, but he had never dreamt, he says, of attempting that style of writing himself. "I had," he observes, "indeed, tried the metrical translations which were occasionally recommended to us at the High School. I got credit for attempting to do what was enjoined, but very little for the mode in which the task was performed ; and I used to feel not a little mortified when my verses were placed in contrast with others of admitted merit." The result of this resolution was the translation of several ballads from Bürger ; and finding these very favourably received by the friends to whom he showed them in MS. he was induced to try their effect on the public by publishing anonymously the translation of "Leonore," with that of "The Wild Huntsman," in a thin quarto. "The fate of this my first publication," he remarks, "was by no means flattering. I distributed so many copies among my friends, as materially to interfere with the sale ; and the number of translations which appeared in England about the same time, including that of Mr. Taylor, to which I had been so much indebted, and which was published in the 'Monthly Magazine,' were sufficient so exclude a provincial writer from competition. * * * In a word, my adventure proved a dead loss ; and a great part of the edition was condemned to the service of the trunk-maker." By the time that Scott had attained his thirty-second year, he was in a situation to take this step without imprudence. His success as a barrister was not such as to hold out any very flattering prospects of his attaining either wealth or distinction by his profession ; at least not with such divided affection as he was inclined to bestow upon it. "My profession and I," he says, "came to stand nearly upon the footing which honest Slender consoled himself with having established with Mrs. Anne Page 'There was no great love between us at the beginning, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it on farther acquaintance !' I became sensible that the time was come when I must either buckle myself resolutely to 'the toil by day, the lamp by night,' renouncing all the Dalilahs of my imagination, or bid adieu to the profession of the law, and hold another course." His appointment as Sheriff, however, with some fortune left him by his father, secured him a moderate competency ; and his marriage, which took place in 1797, is understood to have augmented his family resources by an annuity, which Mrs. Scott possessed, of £400. ; so that when he made up his mind to abandon his professional practice, he must have attained an income of at least £700. or £800. a year. The lady he married was a Miss Carpenter, a native, we believe, of the city of Lyons, but of English parentage, with whom he had become acquainted at the watering-place of Gilsland, in Cumberland. She is said to have possessed in youth great personal attractions. After his marriage he spent several summers in a delightful retreat at Lasswade, on the banks of the Esk, about five miles from Edinburgh. Here he continued the prosecution of his favourite studies, and commenced the work which first established his name in literature—"The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." The materials of this work were collected during various excursions, or *raids*, as Sir Walter was wont to call them, through the most remote recesses of the border glens, made by the poetical compiler in person, assisted by one or two other enthusiasts in ballad lore. Pre-eminent among his coadjutors in this undertaking, was Dr. John Leyden, an enthusiastic borderer and ballad-monger like himself, and to whom he has gratefully acknowledged his obligations both in verse and prose. "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," appeared in 1805. The structure of the verse was suggested, as the author states, by the "Christabel" of Coleridge, a part of which had been repeated to him, about the year 1800, by Sir John Stoddart. The originality, wildness, poetical beauty, and descriptive power of Scott's border romance produced an effect on the public mind, only to be equalled, perhaps, by some of the earlier works of Byron. In the spring of 1806, Sir Walter obtained an appointment, which, he says, completely met his moderate wishes as to preferment. This was the office of a principal clerk of Session, of which the duties are by no means heavy, though personal attendance during the sitting of the courts is required. Mr. Pitt, under whose adminis-

tration the appointment had been granted, having died before it was officially completed, the succeeding Whig ministry had the satisfaction of confirming it, accompanied by very complimentary expressions from Mr. Fox to the nominee on the occasion. The emoluments of this office were about £1200. a year; but Scott received no part of the salary till the decease of his predecessor in 1812, the appointment being a reversionary one. From the appearance of the "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*" the history of Sir Walter Scott is, with the exception of a few important incidents, little else than the history of his numerous publications. To criticise, or even to enumerate with precision, the whole of that voluminous and splendid array, forms no part of the object of the present article; but we must briefly notice the appearance of the principal works. "*Marmion*" appeared in 1803, and, though pretty sharply criticised by some of the reviewers, was received by the public with a degree of favour, if possible, even surpassing that experienced by the "*Lay*." This was succeeded in 1810 by "*The Lady of the Lake*;" in 1811 appeared "*Don Roderick*;" in 1813, "*Rokeby*;" and in 1814, "*The Lord of the Isles*." "*The Bridal of Triermain*," and "*Harold the Dauntless*," appeared anonymously, the former in 1813, and the latter in 1817. While the Court of Session was sitting, Scott lived in Edinburgh, in a good substantial house in North Castle-street. During the vacations he resided in the country, and appeared to enter with ardour into the ordinary occupations and amusements of country gentlemen. After he was appointed Sheriff of Selkirk, he hired for his summer residence the house and farm of Ashiesteil, in a romantic situation on the banks of the Tweed; and here many of his poetical works were written. But with the increase of his resources grew the desire to possess landed property of his own, where he might indulge his tastes for building, planting, and gardening. Commencing with moderation, he purchased a small farm of about one hundred acres, lying on the south bank of the Tweed, three miles about Melrose, and in the very centre of that romantic and legendary country which his first great poem has made familiar to every reader. This spot, then called Cartly Hole, had a northern exposure, and at that time a somewhat bleak and uninviting aspect; the only habitable house upon it was a small and inconvenient farm-house. Such was the nucleus of the mansion and estate of Abbotsford. By degrees, as his resources increased, he added farm after farm to his domain, and reared his chateau, turret after turret, till he had completed what a French tourist not inaptly terms "a romance in stone and lime;" clothing meanwhile the hills behind, and embowering the lawns before, with flourishing woods of his own planting. The embellishment of his house and grounds, and the enlargement of his landed property, became, after the establishment of his literary reputation, the objects, apparently, of Scott's most engrossing interest; and whatever may be the intrinsic value of the estate as a heritage to his posterity, he has at least succeeded in creating a scene altogether of no ordinary attractions, and worthy of being for ever associated with his distinguished name. The appearance of the prose romance of "*Waverley*," in 1814, forms an epoch in modern literature as well as in the life of Scott. The circumstances which led him to attempt this new style of composition, and induced him for so long a period carefully to conceal his authorship, are detailed in a very interesting manner in his introduction to the new edition of this extraordinary series of tales. We cannot do more than merely refer to his own narrative. But we may remark in passing, that however well the secret was kept, and however vehement and ludicrous the controversies to which it gave rise, it was in reality no secret at all to any one (to any Scotchman, at least, of literary sagacity) who was acquainted with Sir Walter's other works, or with his trains of thought and modes of expression. Among the literary men of Edinburgh, assuredly there was scarcely even the shadow of a doubt from the beginning. The writer of this sketch remembers well a conversation he had with Sir Walter, after the publication of "*Guy Mannering*," about the gypsy heroine, Jean Gordon, subsequently avowed to have been the prototype of Meg Merrilies. After relating the story (now well known) of Jean Gordon and the Goodman of Lochside,—"*I have a great notion*," added Scott, with impenetrable command of countenance, though he saw that his auditor could not repress a smile, "*I have a great notion that 'the author of Waverley' had Jean Gordon in his eye when he drew the character of Meg Merrilies.*" And his visitor concurred in the opinion as gravely as he could; having at the same time no more doubt as to the authorship than he has now. In the spring of the ensuing year (1820) he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom, by George IV., as a testimony of personal favour and friendship. On the King's visit to Scotland, in 1822, Sir Walter was invited to superintend the arrangements for his Majesty's reception; and he performed that delicate and difficult task with admirable address and propriety, and gave, by his animating influence, something of a high and chivalrous character to what would probaly have otherwise appeared a formal as well as a frivolous piece of pageantry. "*The author of Waverley*" was still continuing to issue the apparently inexhaustible "*coinage of his brain*," at the rate of from three to eight volumes a year, exclusive of as much additional poetry and prose "*by Sir Walter Scott*" as would have built up a goodly reputation for any ordinary author, when, in January 1826, the house of Constable and Co. became bankrupt. It then became known, to the extreme surprise and universal regret of the public, that their great literary benefactor and favourite was involved by the failure to an extent which appeared utterly ruinous. By bill transactions with Messrs. Constable and Co., and by other means not yet very distinctly detailed, he had become responsible for debts to the enormous amount of £120,000., of which not above one-half were actually incurred on his own account. How a man of Sir Walter's characteristic prudence and knowledge of business should have been so incautious as to entangle himself in such transactions is most surprising, and scarcely well accounted for by any explanation that has

SEA at Teignmouth, and other places on the coast of Devonshire, rose and fell to the height of two feet, several times in the space of ten minutes, August 10, 1802. By a singular convulsion of the sea in the port of Plymouth, the shipping and craft were left dry and floated again several times in the space of twelve hours, June 1, 1811.

SEA, embankment of, upon Cartmen Sands, Lancashire, by which 6000 acres of marsh lands were obtained, 1809. Embankment of, at Tre-Madoc, Carnarvonshire, completed, 1811. By an incursion of, during a hurricane, a house at Kingsgate, near Margate, called the Admiral Digby's Head, was carried away, except one wing, October 13, 1816.

SEALING Charters and Deeds first used in England 1065.

SEALS not much in use with the Saxons, but they signed parchments with the cross, impressions of lead being affixed. There was a seal of King Edward's at Westminster, about 1188. Coats of Arms were not introduced into seals till 1218. Great seal of England first used to crown grants, &c. 1050; stolen in 1784.

SEAMEN'S Wages were advanced by Government, April 26, 1797. The Pursur's deduction of one-eighth of provisions taken off.

SECRETARIES of State first appointed in England, Lord Cromwell was so made by Cardinal Wolsey, 1529.

yet appeared of these concerns. He encountered adversity with dignified and manly intrepidity. On meeting the creditors, he refused to accept of any compromise, and declared his determination, if life was spared him, to pay off every shilling. He insured his life in their favour for £22,000.; surrendered all his available property in trust; sold his town house and furniture, and removed to a humbler dwelling; and then set himself calmly down to the stupendous task of reducing this load of debt. The only indulgence he asked for was time; and, to the honour of the parties concerned, time was liberally and kindly given him. A month or two after the crash of Constable's house, Lady Scott died—domestic affliction thus following fast on worldly calamity. The divulgement of the Waverley secret became, by the exposure of Constable's concerns, indispensable, and took place at an anniversary dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund Association in February, 1827. The original MSS. of these works falling into the possession of the creditors, were afterwards sold in London by public auction. For five years after his pecuniary misfortunes, namely, from January, 1826, to the spring of 1831, Sir Walter continued his indefatigable labours, and in that period, besides some eight or ten new works of fiction, produced the "Life of Napoleon," in nine volumes; a "History of Scotland," in two volumes; "Tales of a Grandfather," in nine small volumes; "Letters on Demonology;" "Malagrowth's Letters," and a variety of smaller productions. The profits of these works, and of the new edition of the "Waverley Novels," which was commenced in 1829, were so considerable, that towards the end of the year 1830, £54,000. of debt had been paid off; all of which, except six or seven thousand, had been produced by his own literary labours. The prodigious labour which these numerous and voluminous works necessarily required, was too much, however, for even the most ready intellect and robust frame. The springs of life, so long overtasked, began to give way. During the ensuing winter symptoms of gradual paralysis (a disease of which his father, it seems, had also died, but at an advanced age) began to be manifested. His lameness became more distressing, and his utterance began to be obviously affected. Yet even in this afflicting and ominous condition he continued to work with undiminished diligence. During the summer of 1831 he grew gradually worse. His medical attendants strictly forbade mental exertion; yet he could not be restrained altogether from composition. In the autumn a visit to Italy was recommended; and a passage to Malta in a ship of war was readily obtained for him. He was with difficulty prevailed on to leave Scotland; but yielded at length to the entreaties of his friends, and sailed in October, accompanied by his eldest son and his unmarried daughter. His health seemed improved by the voyage; but after visiting Naples and Rome, at both of which cities he was received with almost regal honours, his desire to return to his native land became irrepressible, and he hurried homeward with a rapidity which, in his state of health, was highly injurious, and doubtless accelerated the catastrophe which, perhaps, no degree of skill or caution could have long delayed. He experienced a further severe attack of his disorder in passing down the Rhine, and reached London in nearly the last stage of physical and mental prostration. Medical aid could only, it was found, for a short period protract dissolution; and to gratify his most ardent dying wish, he was conveyed by the steam packet to Leith, and on the 11th of July, 1832, reached once more his favourite house at Abbotsford, but in such a pitiable condition, that he no longer recognised his dearest and nearest relations. After lingering in this deplorable state till, in the progress of this melancholy malady—this living death—mortification had been some time proceeding in different parts of the mortal frame—he expired without a struggle on the 21st of September, 1832. The funeral was attended chiefly by the personal friends and relatives of the deceased, and by the gentlemen of his acquaintance in the vicinity; but the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and villages evinced their respect for his memory by spontaneously suspending all business and generally assuming the emblems of mourning, while the funeral train were proceeding to deposit the body in its last narrow dwelling. He was interred in his family burial aisle amidst the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey, a spot of great picturesque beauty, lying on Tweed Side about half way between Smailholm, the scene of his simple infancy, and Abbotsford, the stately home of his latter years. Sir Walter Scott has left a family of two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, the present Sir Walter, is a Major in the 15th Hussars; Charles, the younger, is an Attaché to the Neapolitan Legation. The elder daughter was married in 1820 to Mr. J. G. Lockhart, editor of the Quarterly Review; the younger, Miss Ann Scott, remains still unmarried.

SEDAN CHAIRS were introduced into England, 1734.

SEDGEMOOR, in Somersetshire, Battle of, August 6, 1685, in the reign of Charles II.

SELBY and LEEDS Railway, opened September 22, 1834.

SENEGAL taken by the English, May 1, 1758; again, 1779; again, July 13, 1809.

SEPTUAGINT said to have been found in a cask, 217.

SERINGAPATAM, capital of the Mysore, taken by the English under General Harris, May 6, 1799.

SERVETUS, burnt at Geneva, October 27, 1553.

SEVERUS, died 211; aged 56.

SEVERUS' WALL built in the north of England, 203.

SEVIGNE (Marchioness de), born 1626; died 1696.

SEVILLE University founded, 1517.

SEXTANT invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augs-
burgh, in 1550.

SHAKSPEARE, born 1564; died April 3, 1616.

SHARK caught in the nets of the fishermen at Broad-stairs, measuring in length 31 feet, in girth 17½ feet, and weighing six tons, June 6, 1813.

SHARP, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, born 1618; shot in his coach, May 3, 1679.

SHAVING of priests first introduced, 169.

SHEERNESS blown up by the Dutch fleet, 1667.

SHEEP from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467. From the wool grower to the consumer, a piece of cloth passes through 100 different hands.

SHELLEY, the poet, born 1792; drowned 1822.

SHENSTONE (William), English poet and miscellaneous writer, died 1763.

SHERIDAN (Richard Brinsley), public funeral of, July 13, 1816.

SHERIFFS first appointed, 1079; first in London, 1189.

SHERIFFS of London, fifty appointed in one day, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.

SHERLOCK (Dr. Thomas), Bishop of London, died 1761.

SHETLAND ISLANDS, nineteen fishing boats foundered in a storm off, and 111 persons drowned, October, 1832.

SHILLINGS first coined in England, 1505.

SHIP. The first seen in Greece arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 B. C. The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burden, by order of Henry VII., 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost £14,000.; before this, twenty-four gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder, at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., 1500. There were not above four merchant ships of 120 tons burden before 1551.

SHOEING of horses first introduced, 481.

SHOES of the present fashion first worn in England, 1633; but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.

SHOREHAM Suspension Bridge, opened, May 2, 1833.

SHORE (Jane), mistress of Edward IV., did penance, 1483; her husband executed for coining, 1496.

SHOVEL (Sir Cloudsley), lost on the rocks of Scilly, October 22, 1707, aged 56.

SHREWSBURY, Battle of, July 22, 1403, in the reign of Henry IV.

SICILY first peopled from Italy, 1262 B. C.; separated from the kingdom of Naples, 1805. The government restored to Ferdinand 1814.

SIDDONS (Mrs.) the greatest tragic actress ever seen in England, born 1755; died, June 7, 1831.

SIDNEY (Algernon) beheaded, December 7, 1683.

SIDNEY (Sir Philip) born 1554; killed in battle, September 22, 1586.

SIGNALS at sea first devised by James II., 1665.

SILK, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B. C. From India, 274 A. D. Known at Rome in the time Tiberius, when a law passed in the senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massive gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by

wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabulus first wore a garment of all silk, 220. Silk-worms were brought to Europe 300 years later. Silk at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow, like cotton, on trees, 220. The Emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his empress a robe of silk, because too dear. Silk introduced into Europe by some monks, 551. Some monks who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk-worms' eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. &c. Silk manufactured in England, 1604. First silk manufactured in France, 1521. First worn by the English clergy, 1534.

SILVER first coined at Rome, 269 B. C.

SILVER MINES first discovered in Germany, 950; first discovered at Brittany, in France, November, 1730, in Devonshire, 294; at Potosi, 1545; at Cusco, 1712; on the Cornish side of the river Tamer, 1811.

SILVER PENNY the largest coin in England, 1302.

SIMONIDES, the poet, flourished 503 B. C.

SIMPSON (Thomas), English mathematician, died 1761.

SINGING in churches established, 67.

SION College, London-wall, founded, 1623.

SIERRA LEONE coast discovered, 1460.

SLAVE Trade from Congo and Angola, begun by the Portuguese in 1482. Begun with England, 1563, in South America, 1550. Abolished by the Quakers, 1784. By the French Convention, 1794. By the British Parliament, 1807. By the Prince of the United Netherlands, 1814. In France, by Buonaparte, March 29, 1815.

SLOANE (Sir Hans), born 1660; died, January 11, 1752.

SMALL-POX Hospital, Coldbath-fields, instituted, September 26, 1746.

SMIRKE (Richard), died at Brampton, July, 1815.

SMOLLETT (Dr. Tobias), the historian, died, September 17, 1771.

SNEYD (Nathaniel), an Irish gentleman of rank and fortune, shot in the streets at noon by Mason, a lunatic, July 31, 1833.

SNOW for eleven days, 1762; remarkably deep in 1731 and 1736; 7000 Swedes perished in a storm of snow upon the mountains of Rudel and Tydel, in their march to attack Dronthiem, in 1719. Great fall of snow in every part of England in January, 1814. Considerable fall of snow in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, by which much damage was done to the gardens, September, 2, 1816.

SNYDERS (Francis), painter, born at Antwerp, 1579.

SOAP first made in London and Bristol, 1524.

SOCIETY ISLES, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1765.

SOCRATES put to death, 401, B. C., aged 70.

SODOM burnt 1897 B. C., 65th of Lot's age.

SOLANDER (Dr.) naturalist, died May 13, 1782.

SOLON, the lawgiver, born 549, B. C.

SOLWAY MOSS, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent from one to ten feet deep, upon which were found hares, wild-fowl, &c. It has covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about thirty small villages; it continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, December 31, 1771.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, London, built, 1549; pulled down, 1776, and began to be rebuilt in its present state, same year.

SOMERVILLE (William) English poet, died 1743.

SOPHOCLES died 406 B. C., aged 90.

SOUTHAMPTON, new pier at, opened, July 8, 1833.

- SOUTHCOTT** (Joanna), pretended prophetess, who had many followers, died December 27, 1814.
- SOUTH** Sea Scheme in England vanished, 1720, after being the ruin of several hundred families.
- SOUTHWARK** annexed to London, 1550.
- SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE**, first stone laid, May 23, 1815, opened March 24, 1819.
- SOUTHWARK** Fair restrained in 1743; abolished, 1762.
- SOWING** corn, &c., the art of, taught by Ceres, 1409 B. C.
- SPA FIELDS**, from 20,000 to 30,000 persons assembled in, to vote an address to the Prince Regent, from the distressed manufacturers, tradesmen, &c, November 15, 1816. Second meeting, December 2, following, which terminated in a very alarming riot; the shops of several gunsmiths having been plundered of arms by the mob.
- SPAIN** conquered by the Romans, 216 B. C. The Moors kept possession after the Romans till 1093. Kingdom of Spain founded by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, the Queen of Castile having married the King of Arragon, 1479, who assumed the title of Catholic Majesty. The kingdom seized by Buonaparte, and given to his brother Joseph, 1808. The theatre of war, from that period to the expulsion of the French, in 1814, when Ferdinand, who had been held captive in France, was restored.
- SPAIN** (New) discovered, 1518.
- SPEAKER** of the House of Commons first chosen, 1340.
- SPEED** (John) the historian, died July, 1629, aged 76.
- SPENCER**, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.
- SPINELLO** (Gasp.), a Florentine, flourished 1330, died, aged 77.
- SPOONER** (Mr.), at Tamworth, Warwickshire, died aged 57, who weighed forty stone, nine pounds, and measured four feet three inches across the shoulders, April 30, 1775.
- SPONSORS** first instituted 130.
- STAEL** (Madame de) died June, 1817, in the 53d year of her age.
- ST. ALBANS**, Battle of, May 22, 1455, in the reign of Henry VI.; again on Shrove Tuesday, 1461, in the reign of Edward IV.
- STAMP** Office established 1164.
- STAMPS** on newspapers begun, 1713; increased 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, 1797, 1808, 1815; reduced to one penny, 1836.
- STAPLE'S** Inn Society, established, 1415.
- STAR** Chamber Court instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641.
- STARCHING** linen first introduced into England, 1552.
- STATIONERS'** company incorporated, 1556.
- STATIUS** born about 41, died about 102.
- STATUTE** miles first ascertained in England, 1593.
- ST. DOMINGO**, French part, put itself under the English protection, August 18, 1793; declared itself independant, January, 1797.
- ST. BRIDE'S** avenue, first stone of, laid, November 3, 1825.
- STEAM** applied to the purpose of inland navigation in America, 1810. Steam-boat between Norwich and Yarmouth, November, 1813. Steam-boat between Limehouse and Gravesend, February, 1815.
- STEELE** (Sir Richard) died September 1, 1729, aged 53.
- STEINBURG**, a German, murdered Ellen Lefevre, with whom he cohabited, and their four children, at Pentonville, September 8, 1834.
- STEPHEN**, the Martyr, died September 26, 33.
- STEREOTYPE** Printing invented by William Ged, a goldsmith, of Edinburgh, 1735.
- ***STERNE** (Rev. Lawrence), died 1768.

* Laurence Sterne, the celebrated author of "Tristram Shandy" and the "Sentimental Journey," was born at Clonmell, in Ireland. His father was Roger Sterne, a lieutenant in the army, a younger son of Dr. Sterne, Archbishop of York. The subject of the present notice, therefore, although a native of Ireland, was, like Berkeley, Goldsmith, Swift, and several other men of original genius who have been born in that country, an Englishman by descent. He also received nearly the whole of his education in England, having been sent to school at Halifax, in Yorkshire, in 1722. Even at this early age he appears to have given such indications of the vivacity of his genius as arrested the attention of discriminating observers. One day, as he has himself related, he had been tempted to scrawl his name in large letters on the white-washed wall of the school-room. The usher, on detecting the misdemeanor, sentenced the culprit to the usual punishment; but the master of the school, on learning what had occurred, declared that the name should never be obliterated from the wall, as it was one which he was certain would in due time secure to itself no common distinction. On leaving school, Sterne was entered of Jesus-college, Cambridge, his friends having fixed upon the church as his profession. Their choice was, as too frequently happens, directed more by other considerations than by any regard to his inclination or fitness for the sacred office. Accordingly, when Sterne, some time after leaving the university, obtained, by the interest of a brother of his father, the living of Sutton, in Yorkshire, he appears to have entered upon the enjoyment of its temporalities without giving himself much trouble about its duties. He spent his time, it is said, chiefly in shooting, in the practice of music and painting, and in light and discursive reading. In 1741 he married; and soon after, through a relation of his wife, he was appointed to the living of Stillington, in the same county, which he held in conjunction with the former. He also enjoyed a prebend in the cathedral of York, which he owed to his uncle. This was all the preferment he ever obtained in the church till, after he had made himself known as a writer, Lord Faulconberg bestowed upon him the living of Cawood, to which he then removed from Stillington. The first production which Sterne gave to the world, was a satirical effusion entitled "The History of a Watchcoat." But it was the two commencing volumes of his "Tristram Shandy," published in 1759, which first brought him into notoriety. Very rarely has the work of a new writer produced such a sensation as did this extraordinary performance. It at once established the fame of its author as one of the most original humorists his country had ever produced; and even the censure which it drew down upon him by the freedom of many passages contributed to his celebrity. Its continuation was eagerly expected; but the third and fourth volumes did not appear till 1761. The fifth and sixth were published in 1762; the seventh and eighth in 1764; and the ninth, which concluded the work, in 1766. Soon after its completion, Sterne, whose health had for some time shown symptoms of general decay, the effect, it has been stated, rather of indulgence than of his literary exertions,

- STERNHOLD** (Thomas), the poet, died 1541.
STEWART (Dugald), Scotch philosopher, born 1753; died 1828.
STEWS, public one suppressed, which before were licensed, 1546.
ST. HELENA first possessed by the English, 1600; settled, 1651.
STONE BULLETS in use in England so late as 1514.
STONE CHURCH, the first built in London, 1087.
STOPS in literature introduced, 1520; the colon, 1580; semicolon, 1599.
STOTHARD (Thomas), British artist, died, April 27, 1834; aged 78.
STOW (John), the historian, died, April 5, 1605; aged 80.
STRABO flourished about 30 B. C.
STRALSUND taken possession of by the French, January 26, 1812.
STRAND, London, first built on, 1353.
STRASBURGH Cathedral built, 1035.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON burnt, August 1, 1614.
STRAW used for the king's bed, 1234.
STRIPE (John), born 1643; died, December, 1737.
ST. STEPHEN'S Chapel, late the House of Commons, built, 1115; burnt, October 16, 1834.
STUKELY (Dr.), the antiquarian, died 1765.
SUBSCRIPTION Loan to Government for eighteen millions to carry on the war against France, was filled in fifteen hours, twenty minutes, December 5, 1796.
SUBSIDIES raised upon the subjects of England for the last time by James I., 1624, in the twenty-third year of his reign.
SUETONIUS PAULINUS, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons the same year.
SUGAR first mentioned by Paul Ægineta, a physician, 625; originally from China and the East; produced in Sicily, 1148; first produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary Islands, 1503; carried to the West Indies, by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641. Sugar refining first discovered by a Venetian, 1503; practised first in England, 1569; was first taxed in England, 1685.
SULLY (Duke de), died 1641; aged 82.
SUNDAY SCHOOLS first established in Yorkshire, 1784; became general in England and Scotland in 1789.
SUN-DIALS invented, 558 B. C.; the first erected at Rome was that by Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 308 B. C.; first set up against churches, 613.
SUN, spot seen in for the first time, 1611; spot observed in, 1779. Several have since been observed; some of greater diameter than the earth.

was advised to seek a chance of restoration in foreign travel; and accordingly he proceeded to France, taking his family with him. From France he pursued his way alone into Italy; but the excursion was not attended with the benefit expected from it. It produced, however, the "Sentimental Journey," the work of this author, perhaps, which has continued longest popular, and has always been the most general favourite. It appeared in the beginning of the year 1768; and a few weeks after, about the middle of March, the author expired at his lodgings in Bond-street, London, at the age of fifty-four. Besides "Tristram Shandy," and the "Sentimental Journey," Sterne published, under the name of Yorick, two volumes of Sermons in 1760, and two volumes more in 1766; and the edition of his collected works in ten volumes, which appeared after his death, contains also several letters, essays, and other miscellaneous productions of his pen. No defence or apology can be offered for either the occasional licentiousness of Sterne's writings, or for the free and careless life, to call it no worse, which he led, so especially unbecoming the profession to which he belonged. The fine feelings, it is also asserted, which are so beautifully displayed in many of his delineations, were merely assumed for the occasion, or, at any rate, did not much influence his general conduct. With all his pretended sensibility, he is represented as having been in reality a man of an ill-temper and of a hard and selfish heart. The truth probably is, that he was at least incapable of acting upon any steady principle, or of pursuing any permanent good at the expense of a present sacrifice; and accordingly, we are told, that, though in the enjoyment for many years of a considerable income from his livings in the church, and his works together, he left nothing to his wife and daughter, when he died, but a load of debts. As a writer he is undoubtedly entitled to a high rank in his peculiar line. Attempts have been made to trace the peculiarities of his style to preceding writers; and Dr. Ferriar, in particular, has certainly convicted him of having borrowed many thoughts, and even the groundwork of some pretty long passages, from Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and other old English works. Arbuthnot's famous "Martinus Scriblerus" has also been pointed out as the prototype of "Tristram Shandy." Of all his predecessors, however, Rabelais is undoubtedly the writer who has the best right to be regarded as having been directly imitated by Sterne. We do not allude to particular passages, in which the one may be proved to have been a copier of the other, so much as to general resemblance of style and manner. There is in both the same nervous and idiomatic style, the same whimsicality of thought and allusion, the same intermixture of the most sagacious and profound remarks with the wildest absurdity, as well as the same wit and humour. In both, too, there is the same indelicacy—only far more frequent and reckless in Rabelais, whose satire is also animated in many places by a much more bitter spirit. But in this, or any other parallel which may be drawn to the disadvantage of Sterne's originality, it ought never to be forgotten that his highest attribute remains still all his own—his exquisite pathos. Of this there is nothing whatever either in Burton, or Arbuthnot, or Rabelais, or any other with whom he has been compared. None of these writers could have produced the stories of the "Dead Ass," of "Lefevre," of the "Monk," or of "Maria." Nay, none of them, we may venture to affirm, could have drawn or imagined anything so full of the eccentric and the ludicrous, and yet so mild, so attractive, and, with all its singularity, so true to nature, as the delineation either of my Uncle Toby or of Corporal Trim; though perhaps Cervantes might.

- SUPREMACY** of the Pope above the Emperor introduced, 607. The first prince that shook off the yoke of Rome was Henry VIII., who settled the supremacy upon himself, 1533.
- SURINAM** surrendered by the English to Holland, 1667; taken by the English, August 20, 1799; again, May 5, 1804.
- SURNAMES** introduced into England by the Normans, and adopted by the nobility, 1200.
- SURPLICES** first used in churches, 130.
- SURREY** Canal Dock opened at Rotherhithe, 1807.
- SURREY** Institution commenced, 1808.
- SURVEY** of England made, at first by order of Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II., 1668.
- SUSSEX** Kingdom, founded by Alla, a Saxon, 419.
- SWEARING** on the Gospel first used, 528.
- SWEARING**, the vice of, introduced, 1072.
- SWEATING** Sickness, that carried off great numbers, first observed in England, in 1481; again, 1483; in September, 1485; again, 1506; again, so that in some towns half the people died, in others one-third, 1517; again, 1528, 1529, 1548, 1551.
- SWEDENBORG** (Emanuel), born at Stockholm, January 29, 1689; died in London, March 29, 1772.
- SWEDENBORGIAN**'s sect began, 1780.
- SWEDEN**, kingdom of, began, 481; united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, in 1394, Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, in 1525, until which time the crown was elective; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility massacred, Nov. 8, 1510; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525; popery abolished and the crown declared hereditary, 1544; John Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, was chosen crown prince, August 21, 1810. Norway ceded to it by treaty, January 14, 1814. Charles XIV., the reigning monarch, began to reign, February 5, 1818.
- SWIFT** (Dean of St. Patrick's), died, October, 1745; aged 78.
- SWITZERLAND**, inhabited formerly by the Helvetii who were subdued by Cæsar 57 years B. C.; it remained subject to the Romans till again conquered by the Alemans from Germany, 395; these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 838; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480; Swiss Cantons formed, 1307, six of the Cantons are Protestant and the rest Roman Catholic; joined the confederacy against Buonaparte, May 20, 1815.
- SWORD** of State carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194.
- TACITUS** lived in 70.
- TALMA** (Francis Joseph), the Garrick of the French stage, born 1763; died 1826.
- TALMUD** made 117 B. C.
- TAMERLANE**, conqueror of Asia, born 1336; died 1405.
- TAPESTRY** invented by Sir Francis Crane, 1619, for the encouragement of which King James I. gave 2,000*l.* to build a house at Mortlake, in Surrey, 1619.
- TAR**, mineral, discovered at Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, October 10, 1792.
- TASSO** (Orlando), musician, died 1594.
- TASSO** (Torquato), born 1514.
- TAVERNS** restrained by an act of Edward VI., 1552, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- TEA-DEALERS** obliged to have sign boards painted, 1779.
- TEA** destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773, in abhorrence of English taxes; for which they were severely punished by the English parliament in April, 1774.
- TEA** first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in 1591; tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the statute books, 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1699; the Americans refused to receive it with a duty, 1773.
- TELEGRAPHS** invented, 1687; put into practice by the French in 1794; by the English, January 28, 1796.
- TELESCOPES** invented by J. Jansen, a spectacle maker at Middleburgh, 1590; first reflecting one, made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, 1692.
- TELL** (William), shot Grisler, the Austrian governor, 1317.
- TEMPLE-BAR**, act passed for pulling down the houses without, June, 1795.
- TENIERS**, painter, of Antwerp, born 1582; died 1649.
- TERENCE** died 159 B. C. ;
- TERMS** of law begun, 1079.
- TERTULLIAN**, a father of the church, died 96; aged 85.
- TEST ACT** passed, 1673; repealed, 1830.
- TEWKESBURY**, Battle of, May 4, 1471.
- THAMES TUNNEL** gave way, June 12, 1828.
- THAMES** was so low between the Tower and the Bridge that women and children waded over it, owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day, 1214; rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; and 1703; again 1736; Palace Yard and Westminster Hall deluged by it, October 21, 1812.
- THEATRE**, that of Bacchus at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philo, 420 B. C. ; the ruins still exist. The first royal licence for one in England was in 1574, to James Burbage and four others, servants to the Earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; but long before their time miracles were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs; hence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool."
- THEATRE** (the Brunswick) fell and killed Mr. Maurice, one of the proprietors, and nine other persons, February 28, 1828.
- THEBES**, built by Cadmus, 493 B. C.
- THERMOMETERS** first invented by Drebel, a Dutchman, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730; and by Fahrenheit, 1749.
- THESPI**, the poet, flourished about 539 B. C.
- THISTLEWOOD**, Watson, Preston, and Hooper, tried for high-treason and acquitted, June 9th, 1817.
- THOMSON** (James), poet, died, August 27, 1748; aged 46.
- THORNHILL-LEES**, Yorkshire, several persons apprehended at, for treasonable practices, by means of a spy of the name of Oliver, June 6, 1817.
- THORNHILL** (Sir James), died 1732; aged 57.
- THREAD** first made at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1722.
- *THURLOW** (Lord), died, September 12, 1806; aged 71.
- TIDES**, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.
- TILLOTSON** (Archbishop of Canterbury), died 1694; aged 63.

* Lord Thurlow.—Mr. Butler has given a very striking account of the eloquence of Lord Thurlow and his manner in debate: we transcribe his own words. "At times Lord Thurlow was superlatively great. It was the good fortune of the remiscient to hear his celebrated reply to the Duke of Grafton during the inquiry into Lord Sandwich's administration of Greenwich Hospital. His grace's action and delivery,

TIME first computed from the Christian æra, 516; in history, 784; in Spain, 1258; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, 1415.

TINTERN ABBEY, Monmouthshire, built, 1131.

TINTORETTO, an Italian painter, born 1512; died 1594.

TITHES first collected in England, 750.

TITIAN, a Venetian painter, born 1477; died 1576.

TITLES, first creation to, by patents, 1344. Titles royal:—The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England—Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI., that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV., that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII., "Highness;" Henry VIII., "Majesty" (and was the first and last that was styled "Dread Sovereign"); and James I., that of "Sacred" or "Most Excellent Majesty." That of "Majesty" was first given to Louis XI., of France; before, it was the title only of emperors; the kings of Arra-

gon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of "Highness;" those of England, "Your Grace;" those of France, "Your Despotism."

TOBACCO allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779; prohibited, 1832; and the crops paid for and destroyed by government, 1833.

TOMBS of the kings of France, in the Abbey of St. Denis, were ordered to be destroyed by authority, October 14, 1793.

TOOKE (John Horne), born 1726; died, March 18, 1812.

TORRE DEL GRECO, near Naples, was nearly destroyed by the lava of Mount Vesuvius, June 30, 1794.

TORRIJOS (General), shot in the market-place at Malaga, December 10, 1831.

***TOURNAMENTS** began in 170; instituted by Henry, Emperor of Germany, 919.

TOWER of London built, 1078; walled in, 1099.

TOWERS, high, first erected to churches in 1000.

when he addressed the house, were singularly dignified and graceful; but his manner was not equal to his manner. He reproached Lord Thurlow with his plebeian extraction, and his recent admission into the peerage; particular circumstances caused Lord Thurlow's reply to make a deep impression on the remniscent. His lordship had spoken too often, and began to be heard with a civil but visible impatience. Under these circumstances he was attacked in the manner we have mentioned. He rose from the wool-sack, and advanced slowly to the place from which the Chancellor generally addresses the house; then fixing on the duke the look of Jove when he grasps the thunder, 'I am amazed,' he said in a level tone of voice, 'I am amazed at his grace's speech. The noble duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble peer who owes his seat in this house to his successful exertions in the profession to which I belong. Does he not feel that it is as honourable to owe it to these as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble lords the language of the noble duke is applicable and as insulting as it is to myself. But I do not fear to meet it single and alone. No one venerates the peerage more than I do;—but, my lords, I must say that the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage;—nay, more, I can say, and will say, that as a peer of Parliament, as speaker of this right honourable house, as keeper of the great seal, as guardian of his Majesty's conscience, as Lord High Chancellor of England, nay, even in that character alone in which the noble duke would think it an affront to be considered—as a *man*, I am at this moment as respectable—I beg leave to add, I am at this time as much respected—as the proudest peer I now look down upon.' This speech had its due effect both within and without the 'House.' It invested him, in public opinion, with a character of independence and honour; and this, although he was ever on the unpopular side in politics, rendered him popular with the people. Of his legal talents we need not speak; they have always been the subject of panegyric. It has been said by those who dislike excellence in any one, that Lord Thurlow was much indebted to a Mr. Hargrave for the learning with which his judgments were so especially distinguished, and that that gentleman received a handsome remuneration for those services which rendered his lordship so popular with the people. That this remark is invidious no unprejudiced person will doubt for a moment.

* Tournaments and justs, though often confounded with each other, differed materially. The tournament was a conflict with many knights divided into parties, and engaged at the same time. The just was a separate trial of skill, when only one man was opposed to another; the latter was frequently included in the former, but not without many exceptions, for the just, according to the laws of chivalry, might be made exclusive of the tournament. In the romantic ages, both these diversions were held in the highest esteem, being sanctioned by the countenance and example of the nobility, and prohibited to all below the rank of esquire; but at the same time the justs were considered as less honourable than the tournaments, for the knight who had paid his fees and been admitted to the latter had a right to engage in the former without any further demand, but he who had paid the fees for justing only, was by no means exempted from the fees belonging to the tournament. It is an opinion, generally received, that the tournament originated from a childish pastime practised by the Roman youths called the Troy Game, said to have been so named because it was derived from the Trojans, and first brought into Italy by Ascanius, the son of Eneas. But it is impossible to ascertain the precise period when tournaments first made their appearance, nor is it less difficult to determine by whom they were invented. The French and the Germans, however, both claim the honour: most of the German writers make the Emperor Henry I. the institutor of these pastimes, but others attribute their origin to another Henry at least a century after the former; the French, on their side, quote an ancient history which asserts that Geoffry, Lord of Previlli in Anjou, who was slain at Gaunt, was the inventor of the tournament. It seems to be certain that tournaments were held in France and Normandy before the Conquest, and according to our own writers they were not permitted to be practised in our own country for sixty years posterior to that event. The manner of

TRAFALGAR, Battle of, Lord Nelson killed in the action, October 21, 1805.

TRAGEDY, the first acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis, 585 B. C.

TRAJAN'S pillar erected in Rome, 114.

TRANSPORTATION of felons introduced, 1590.

TRIBUTE of wolves' head paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, 48,000*l.*, 997.

TRICHINOPOLI, in the East Indies, blown up by the magazine of gunpowder taking fire, 300 of the inhabitants lost their lives; 340,000 ball cartridges

were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken, 1773.

TRINCOMALE, in Ceylon, taken by the English, 1782; and again, 1795.

TRINITY House founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1512; incorporated, 1685.

TROY built, 1480; the kingdom began, 1446 B. C.

TROY, destruction of, June 11, 1184 B. C.

TULIPS first brought into England, 1578.

***TURENNE** (Marshal), born 1611; died 1675.

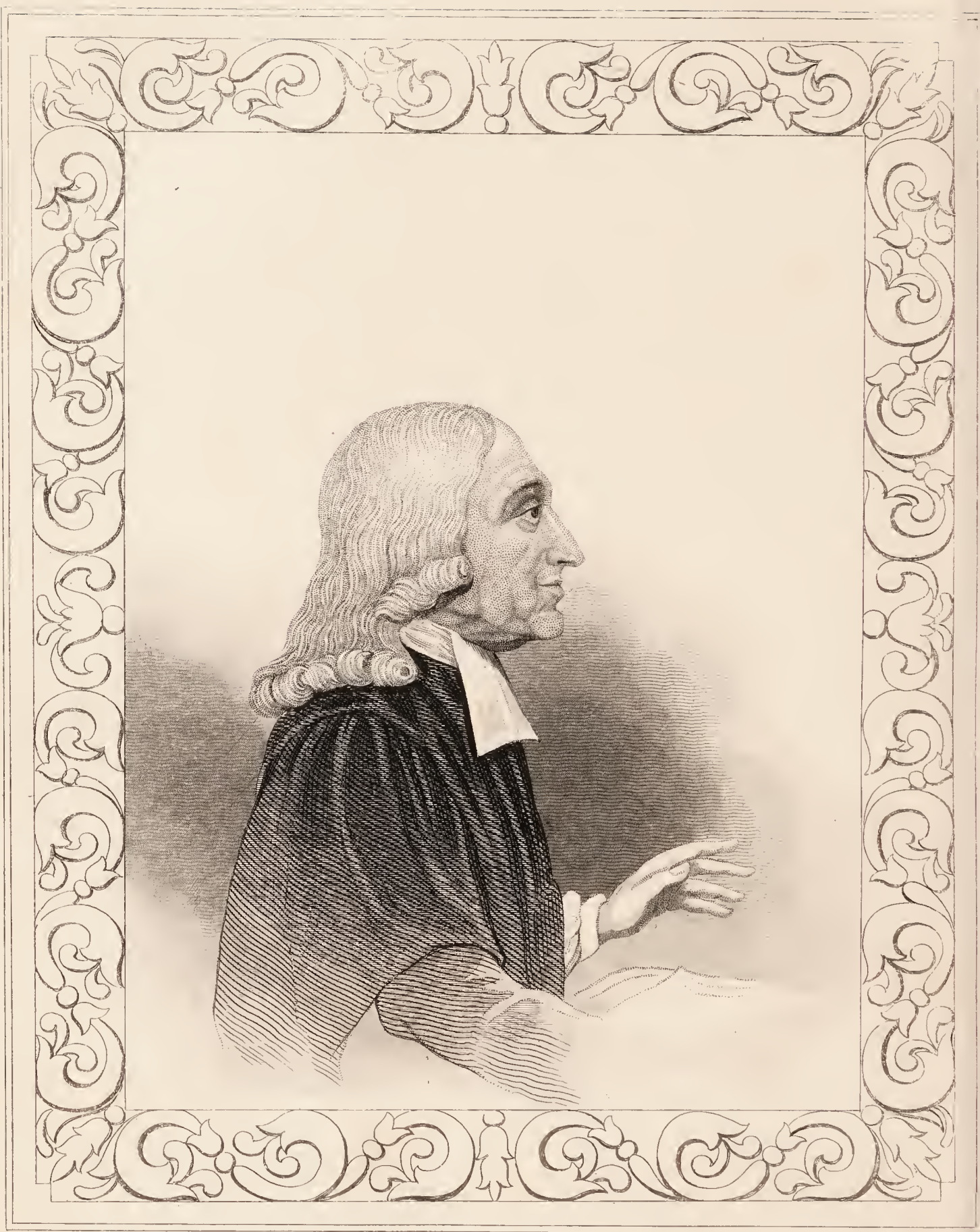
TURKEYS came into England, 1523. The first in France, 1570.

performing the tournament as then used, says Lombarde, "not being at the tilt, as I think, but at random and in the open field, was accounted so dangerous to the persons having to do therein, that sundry Popes forbad it by decree. And the kings of this realm, before King Stephen, would not suffer it to be frequented within their land, so that such as for exercise of this feat of arms were desirous to prove themselves, were driven to pass over the seas and to perform it in some indifferent place in a foreign country." This author's statement of the fact is perfectly correct. In the troublesome time of King Stephen the rigour of the laws was much relaxed, and tournaments, among other species of splendid dissipation, were permitted to be exercised. They were again, however, suppressed by Henry II., but his son, Richard I., having, as it is said, observed that the French practising frequently in the tournament were more expert in the use of their arms than the English, permitted his own knights to establish the like martial sports in his dominions. But at the same time he imposed a tax according to their quality upon such as engaged in them. An earl was subjected to the fine of twenty marks for his privilege of entering the field as a combatant; a baron ten; a knight having a landed estate four; and a knight, without such a possession, two. But all foreigners were particularly excluded. How long these imposts continued to be collected does not appear, but tournaments were occasionally exhibited with the utmost display of magnificence in the succeeding reigns, being not only sanctioned by royal authority, but frequently instituted at the royal command, until the conclusion of the sixteenth century. From that period they declined rapidly, and fifty years afterwards were entirely out of practice.

* Marshal Turenne was one of the most renowned generals of modern times. Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount Turenne, was the second son of the Duke de Bouillon, Prince of Sedan, in Champagne, where he was born in 1611. His mother was Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William, Prince of Orange, commonly called William the First, the illustrious founder of the Dutch republic. His father having died, Turenne was sent by his mother, at the early age of thirteen, to the Netherlands, to be trained to the art of war under his uncle, Prince Maurice, who, since the assassination of William in 1584, had presided over the affairs of that country. The young recruit was placed at first in the ranks, and served for a year as a common soldier, taking his share in all the labours and hardships of his comrades, before he was raised to a post of command. In 1630 he returned to France, and was immediately invested with the command of a regiment. In 1634, having made a brilliant display of his skill and courage at the siege of the fortress of La Motte in Lorraine, he was raised to the rank of Marechal de Camp. The next year he was sent to Germany to take part in the war against the Emperor. From this date till his death, he was almost constantly engaged in active service; and for the next forty years no military name in France, or in Europe, was more renowned than that of Turenne. But we cannot here follow him through his successive campaigns. He was made a Marshal of France in 1642, at the early age of twenty-seven, and Marshal-General of the French armies, on the marriage of Louis XIV. in 1660. The chief scenes of his exploits were Holland and Flanders, Italy, and different parts of Germany. He also took a leading part in the civil dissensions which distracted his native country during the minority of Louis XIV., espousing in the first instance the cause of the Fronde, or combination of malcontent nobility, but afterwards taking the side of the court, and fighting as valiantly against his late associates. The career of Turenne was closed by one of the accidents of war which may befall the highest or the humblest soldier. As he was reconnoitring the position of the Austrian General Montecuculi, near Saltzbach, he was struck by a cannon ball, and fell dead from his horse, on the 27th of July, 1675. Turenne had married in 1653 the daughter of the Duke de la Force, who died however in 1666, without leaving children. This lady was a person of great piety, and strongly attached to the Protestant faith, of which her ancestors had been among the first and most strenuous defenders. While she lived, Turenne, a Protestant also by education and by descent, both on his father's and mother's side, resisted all the solicitations of the court to change his religion. Not long after the death of his wife, however, after professing to have studied the points in dispute between the two churches, he publicly declared himself a Catholic. In sagacity, steady perseverance, self-reliance, and many of the other qualities which go to form an able commander of an army, Marshal Turenne has scarcely been surpassed; and he was also brave as his sword, and so wholly devoted in heart to his profession, that he thought as little of its toils as of its dangers, and was at all times ready to share both with the meanest in the camp. Hence he was the idol of his men as well as their pride; they not only admired, and followed

- TURNPIKES** first legally erected in England, 1663.
- TYCHO BRAHE**, astronomer, of Denmark, born 1546; died 1601.
- TYPES** of wood, for printing, used, 1470.
- ULYSSES** flourished, 1149 B. C.
- UNCTION**, extreme, practised in the first century; in common use, 550.
- UNITARIAN** sect began, 1553.
- USURY** forbidden by Parliament, 1341. In 1260, two shillings per week for the loan of twenty shillings, which was restrained by an act, 1275, against the Jews.
- UTRECHT**, University of, founded (in Holland), 1636.
- VACCINE** Inoculation introduced, 1799, by Dr. Jenner, who received 10,000*l.* for the discovery from Parliament, 1802; a national institution for the promotion of, established, 1809.
- VANBURGH** (Sir John), died, March 16, 1726.
- VANDEVELDE** (Adrian), painter, born 1639; died 1672.
- VANDYCK** (Sir Antony), painter, born at Antwerp, 1599; died 1641.
- VARNA**, Battle of, between the Russians and Turks, 1828.
- VAUXHALL** Bridge, first stone of, laid, May 9, 1811; opened July 25, 1817.
- VENICE**.—The islands on which the city stands began to be inhabited by Italians about 421.
- VENTILATORS** invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1740.
- VERNET**, painter, died 1790; aged 91.
- VERNON**, the largest British frigate ever built, registered 2082 tons, launched at Woolwich, May 1, 1832.
- VERONESE** (Paul), an Italian painter, born 1532; died 1588.
- VERSAILLES** Palace, France, began, 1687; finished, 1708.
- VESTA**, a new planet, discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, March 29, 1807.
- VESUVIUS**, Mount, threw out such a quantity of flame and smoke that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A. D. 79.
- VIENNA**, Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia made their solemn entry into, September 25, 1814. Other sovereigns arrived at, to form a congress, September 26. Discussions by their ministers commenced, November 1, 1814.
- VIENNA** was very obscure till 1151; besieged and taken by the King of Hungary, 1490; besieged and taken by Solymán the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, 1529.
- VINCE** (Rev. S.), English astronomer, died 1821.
- VIOLINS** invented, about 1477, and introduced here by Charles II.
- VIRGIL**, born at Andes, near Mantua, in 63; died at Brandisium, in Italy, 18 B. C.
- VIRGIL** (Polydore), died 1553; aged 80.
- VIRGINIUS** slew his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Appius Claudius, 446 B. C.
- VITRUVIUS**, the architect, flourished, 135 B. C.
- VOLCANIC** Island formed in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Sicily, September, 1831.
- VOLCANO**, in the Isle of Ferro, broke out September 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808. Volcano of Albay, in Manilla, burst forth February 1, 1814; the eruption lasted ten days; five populous towns and the greater part of Albay were destroyed, 1200 persons killed and many more dreadfully burnt.
- VOLNEY** (Count de), writer, born 1757; died 1820.
- VOLTAIRE**, died 1778; aged 85.
- VULGATE** edition of the Bible discovered, 218.
- WAITHMAN** (William), alderman and representative of the City of London, a column erected to his memory at the foot of Ludgate Hill, 1833.
- WAKEFIELD** (Edward Gibbon), convicted of illegally carrying off Miss Turner, March 28, 1827.
- WALCHEREN**, the Island of, taken by the English, August, 1809; evacuated by them the following December.
- WALES** first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land, 970; conquered and divided, by William I., among the conquerors, 1091; the last king died, 1137; the sovereign from that time was a prince only.
- WALES** had its prince defeated and murdered, and the principality annexed to England, 1286; invaded by the French, February 22, 1797.
- WALES**, Prince of, committed to prison for assaulting a Judge on the Bench, 1412.
- WALKER** (Adam), philosophical lecturer, died 1821; aged 90.
- WALLACE** (Sir William), eminent Scotch general, killed, 1304.
- WALLER** (Edmund), born, March 3, 1605.
- WALPOLE** (Sir Robert), Earl of Orford, born 1674; committed to the Tower, 1712; took his seat in the House of Peers, February 11, 1741; died 1745.
- WALSINGHAM** (Lord), house of, Harley Street, London, burnt, April 27, 1831, when his lordship perished, and his lady died of the injuries she sustained.
- WALTHAM** Abbey, 1062; cross built, 1292.
- WALWORTH**, Lord Mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler with the city mace, 1381.
- WARBECK** (Perkin), executed, November, 1429.
- WASHINGTON** City, in America, founded, 1791.
- WASHINGTON** (General), died, December 15, 1799; aged 69.
- WATCHES** invented at Nuremburg, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500. The Emperor, Charles V., was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530. Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1577. Spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.
- WATER** first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21st of Henry III., 1237. It took near fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished and Cheap-side conduit erected only in 1285. The New River brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense by Sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614. The New River Company incorporated, 1620. So late as Queen Anne's time there were water carriers at Aldgate Pump as now at Edinburgh.
- WATERLOO**, man of war, 120 guns, launched at Chatham, June 18, 1833.

with alacrity to the field, the consummate captain and hero of a hundred victories, but they loved the man. This military spirit was the soul of Turenne's character and the source both of its bright and of its darker points. Indeed, bred as he was to the trade of arms almost from his childhood, and living in an age of such incessant warfare, it was hardly possible that he should have been anything more than a mere soldier. His name will be eternally disgraced by the ravages which he caused to be committed in the campaign of 1674, in the Palatinate, or the dominions of the Elector of Palatine. At the same time it should be borne in mind that war was the spirit of his age; and it would be unjust to pronounce upon the character of an individual, who certainly possessed many high qualities, by subjecting him to the standard by which we have learnt to estimate the pretensions of mere warriors.



REV. JOHN WESLEY.

WATER Mills, for grinding corn, were invented by Belisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths. The ancients parched their corn and pounded it in mortars.

WATSON (James), tried for assaulting a patrol with a sword on the night succeeding the Spa-fields riot, and acquitted, June 16, 1817.

WATSON (Richard), Bishop of Llandaff, died, July 4, 1816.

WATT (James), celebrated engineer, born 1736; died 1819.

WATTS (Dr. Isaac), born 1673; died 1748.

WEBER (Carl Maria Von), musician, born 1786; died 1826.

WEDGEWOOD (Josiah), the celebrated potter, died January 3, 1795.

WEIGHTS and Measures invented, 869 B. C.; fixed to a standard in England, 1257; regulated, 1492.

*WELLINGTON (Duke of), born 1769; fought a duel with Lord Winchelsea, March 21, 1829; made Chancellor of Oxford, 1834.

WEMYSS (Earl of), packet from Leith to London wrecked, and 10 passengers lost, off the coast of Norfolk, September 1, 1833.

†WESLEY (Rev. John), died, March 28, 1791; aged 88.

* The Duke of Wellington is the fourth son of the Earl of Mornington, at whose house, still existing in Grafton Street, Dublin, now occupied by the Royal Irish Academy, Arthur Wellesley was born on the 1st of May, 1769—the same year in which Napoleon Buonaparte was born. The life of the Duke of Wellington is one of the most singular on record, there is, we believe, no other instance of so large an exemplification of the caprice of fortune in the inundation of any individual with a similar ocean of gifts; we must content ourselves with a running recapitulation of the leading points alone which have characterised his grace's career. The Hon. Arthur Wellesley received his education at Eton, and his brilliant military education at Angers, in France; entered the army in 1787, as an ensign of the 41st foot, and exchanged into the cavalry in 1792. His first action was at Antwerp, under the Duke of York. He rose rapidly to the rank of colonel, and commanded a regiment (the 33rd) under General Harris in the Indian war, and established his fame at the siege of Seringapatam, of which he was appointed commandant. He returned to England having fully established a high military reputation in 1805. On the 28th of July commenced the first action in which Wellington and Napoleon were confronted, and which terminated in the victory of Talavera; the forces of the French amounting to 40,000, and that of the British army to only 18,300. This victory raised Wellington to the peerage, and obtained for him a pension of 2,000*l.* per annum. Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo (one of the most brilliant of Wellington's victories), Salamanca, Vittoria, and St. Sebastian, followed in rapid succession to complete the diadem of the Peninsular conquests. In June, 1814, Wellington on his return to England took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Wellington, his income being then raised to 17,000*l.* per annum. His stay in this country was short, for on the following August he again left England to attend the Congress at Vienna. Buonaparte having escaped from Elba, the campaign was renewed, and terminated in the victories of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Of the political career of the Duke of Wellington we forbear to speak, except to remark that his greatest opponents in politics have universally allowed, that his sincerity and honesty has shone even in his supposed errors.

† John Wesley, the celebrated founder of the more numerous division of the English Methodists, was the second son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, Rector of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, where he was born in the year 1703. Although his father was a man of considerable literary attainments, being known to the public as the author of various works in verse, it was to his mother, a woman of a much more zealous and active character than her husband, that Wesley was chiefly indebted for his early education, and probably also for the seeds of many of his distinguishing mental habits. After receiving a very systematic elementary tuition from his mother, John Wesley was sent to the Charter-house, from whence he removed at the usual time to Christ Church College, Oxford. Here he distinguished himself greatly by his diligence and success as a student, showing from the first, in the distribution of his time, the same punctual and persevering regard to method by means of which he mainly achieved all the greater objects of his life. The reading of some religious works, and especially of "Law's Serious Call," awakened in him a strong spirit of religious fervour; and he formed that association with a number of his college acquaintances of similar views and feelings, to which, from the punctilious regularity of the members in their devotions and general demeanour, the epithet of "methodists" was given as a name of reproach by the wags of the university. As has happened in other cases, the objects of the intended satire were much too earnest in the views they had adopted to feel or to regard any point of ridicule which it might be supposed to possess, and frankly adopted the nick-name thus bestowed upon them by their opponents, as their proper designation. Among their number, besides Wesley, was the afterwards equally celebrated George Whitfield. We cannot here attempt to pursue minutely the remainder of the course of Wesley's busy life, or to trace the rise of that extensive fabric of ecclesiastical policy of which he was the founder. Suffice it to say, that having commenced his public labours as a religious teacher in the newly-formed colony of Georgia, in America, in the year 1735, he pursued from this time a course of almost constant journeying, preaching, and writing, till within a week of his death, on the 2nd of March, 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. During the greater part of this long period he rarely preached less than twice, and often four or five times a day; while, besides presiding with the most minute superintendence over all the public affairs of the large and rapidly growing community which acknowledged him as its head, and transacting a great deal of private business,

*WEST (Benjamin), artist, born 1738 ; died 1820.
 WESTERFIELD Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Warden, 1830. The inhabitants are peaceable, and enjoy a regular domestic government.
 WEST India Docks completely opened, July 12, 1806.

WEST Indies discovered by Columbus, 1492.
 WESTMINSTER Abbey, built by Ethelbert, of Kent, on the spot where stood the Temple of Apollo, 914; rebuilt, 1065; again rebuilt, 1269; made collegiate, 1560; towers built, 1732; north porch repaired, 1750.
 WESTMINSTER (Matthew of), died about 1380.

he found time to send to the press a succession of works, which, in the collected edition, amount to between thirty and forty volumes. Mr. Southey, who has made the life of this extraordinary man one of the most interesting books in the language, has given us the following account of the manner in which he contrived to get through all this occupation. "Leisure and I," said Wesley, "have taken leave of one another. I propose to be busy as long as I live, if my health is so long indulged to me." This resolution was made in the prime of life, and never was resolution more punctually observed. "Lord, let me not live to be useless!" was the prayer which he uttered after seeing one whom he had long known as an active and useful magistrate, reduced by age to be "a picture of human nature in disgrace, feeble in body and mind, slow of speech and understanding." He was favoured with a constitution vigorous beyond that of ordinary men, and with an activity of spirit which is even rarer than his singular felicity of health and strength. Ten thousand cares of various kinds, he said, were no more weight or burthen to his mind than ten thousand hairs were to his head. * * His manner of life was the most favourable that could have been devised for longevity. He rose early, and lay down at night with nothing to keep him waking, or trouble him in sleep. His mind was always in a pleasurable and wholesome state of activity; he was temperate in his diet, and lived in perpetual locomotion. A frequent change of air is, perhaps, of all things, that which most conduces to joyous health and long life. The time which Mr. Wesley spent in travelling was not lost. "History, poetry, and philosophy," said he, "I commonly read on horseback, having other employment at other times." He used to throw the reins on his horse's neck, and in this way he rode, in the course of his life, above a hundred thousand miles, without any accident of sufficient magnitude to make him sensible of the danger which he incurred.

* Benjamin West, whose parents were Quakers, was born at a village called Springfield, in North America, which seems to have been principally a settlement of persons of that communion, in the year 1738. Many interesting anecdotes have been related of the early years of this artist, which show how strong was the natural bent of his genius. He was only entering his seventh year when, being left one day to watch the infant of his eldest sister, which was asleep in its cradle, he was detected by his mother, on her return, in an attempt, and by no means an unsuccessful one, to make a drawing with pen and ink of the features of the child. From this time the sketching, in the same simple way, of flowers, birds, and such other objects as struck his fancy, was long his favourite occupation, to which he would willingly have devoted every moment. At length a party of Indians who paid a visit to Springfield enlarged his stock of colours, which had as yet consisted only of black and red ink, by teaching him how to prepare red and yellow ochre; and he soon after supplied himself with brushes from the tail and back of a cat. It is said that up to this period he had never seen a picture or engraving. He had been practising his art for about a year, when a Mr. Pennington, a merchant from Philadelphia, chanced to come to see his father, and was so much surprised and delighted with the untutored efforts of the boy, that on his return home he sent him a box furnished with colours, oils, and brushes, and also a few prints. We give the remainder of the story from the 'Pursuit of Knowledge':—"Benjamin was perfectly enraptured. The true nature of the prints he did not suspect at first, the existence of such an art as that of engraving never having entered his imagination. But, of course, he thought them the finest things he had ever seen in his life. During the remainder of the evening he scarcely lifted his eyes from his box and its contents. Sometimes he almost doubted that he was actually master of so precious a treasure, and would take it in his hand merely to be assured that it was real. Even after going to sleep he awoke more than once during the night and anxiously put out his hand to the box, which he had placed by his bed-side, half afraid that he might find his riches only a dream. Next morning he rose at break of day, and carrying his colours and canvas to the garret, proceeded to work. Every thing else was now unheeded. Even his attendance at school was given up. As soon as he got out of the sight of his father and mother he stole to his garret, and here passed the hours in a world of his own. At last, after he had been absent from school some days, the master called at his father's house to inquire what had become of him. This led to the discovery of his secret occupation. His mother, proceeding to the garret, found the truant; but so much was she astonished and delighted by the creation of his pencil, which also met her view when she entered the apartment, that, instead of rebuking him, she could only take him in her arms and kiss him with transports of affection. He had made a new composition of his own out of two of the engravings, which he had coloured from his own feeling of the proper tints; and so perfect did the performance already appear to his mother, that although half the canvas yet remained uncovered, she would not suffer him to add another touch to what he had done. Mr. Galt, West's biographer, saw the picture in the state it which it had thus been left, sixty-seven years afterwards; and the artist himself used to acknowledge that in none of his subsequent efforts had he





REV. GEORGE WHITEHEAD.

- WET Docks in Wapping, called the London Docks, the first stone of, laid, June 26, 1802; opened, January 30, 1805.
- WEYHILL fair nearly destroyed by fire, October 15, 1784.
- WHALE fishery, the first by the Dutch, 1596; by the English at Spitsbergen, 1598.
- WHALES, 98 driven on the beach at Lewos, in Scotland, April 25, 1832.
- WHALES, one killed above London Bridge, September, 1781; one nineteen feet long killed at Execution Dock, August 22, 1796; one of enormous size taken on the coast of the Isle of Wight, of the supposed value of 500*l.*, September, 1813.
- WHITBREAD (Samuel), died by his own hand when in a state of mental derangement, July 6, 1815.
- WHITE (Gilbert), of Selbourn, Hants, one of the most delightful of writers upon natural history; to his mind nothing was too mean for the closest inspection; the domestic cat itself was an object of considerable interest; there was not a road-side bank but it furnished him with an agreeable book from which to draw the choicest fruits for reflection.
- WHITEHALL, Westminster, built by Cardinal Wolsey, 1545; gateway pulled down and carried to Windsor, 1746.
- WHITE (Henry Kirke), poet, born 1785; died 1806.
- WHITFIELD (Rev. George), preached in the fields, 1735; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770; aged 56.
- WHITTINGTON (Sir Richard), thrice Lord Mayor of London, 1377, and two other years.
- WICKLIFFE opposed the Pope's supremacy, 1377; died 1385; and forty years after burnt for being an heretic.
- WIGHT, Isle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.
- WIGS, full bottom, were first worn by the judges in 1674.
- WILBERFORCE (W.), the opponent of slavery, born 1750; died, July 29, 1833.
- WILKES (John), the patriot, expelled the House of Commons, February, 1769; died, December 26, 1797; aged 70.
- WILLIAMS charged with the murders in Ratcliffe Highway, December 27, 1811.
- WILLIAMSON and family murdered at Ratcliffe Highway, December 20, 1811.
- WILSON (Richard), painter, died in May, 1782.
- WINDMILLS invented, 1299.
- WINDOWS of glass first used in England, for houses, 1180.
- WINDSOR Castle built, 1364; chapel built, 1473; terrace made, 1587.
- WINE first made in England, 1140; in Flanders, 276.
- WITCHCRAFT was pretty much believed in the sixteenth century; in the reign of Henry VII. a woman was executed for this supposed crime by the sheriff of Devon; 600 were executed for it in France, 1609. Grandiere, a priest of London, burnt for bewitching a whole convent of nuns, 1634; twenty women were executed in Bretagne, 1654; nine more were burnt in Poland, 1755.
- WOAD first cultivated in England, 1582; the fixing its colour discovered, 1753.
- WOLFE (General), killed before Quebec, September 13, 1759; aged 33.
- WOLSEY, Minister to Henry VIII., 1513; Archbishop of York, 1514; Cardinal, 1515; Chancellor December 24, in the same year; Legate, 1518; resigned the seals, October 18, 1529; stripped of all his possessions, and died, November, 18, 1530; aged 59.
- WOOD Cuts invented, 1460.
- WOOD (Rev. Basil), a miscellaneous writer of repute, born 1761; died 1831.
- WOOL, 150 hanks in the pound, were spun in 1754, by Mary Powyle, of East Dere-ton, Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society; 85,000 yards, or 48 miles.
- WOOLLEN-CLOTH, manufacturers of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Strabo, speaking of Turdetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country.
- WOOLWICH Arsenal, stores, &c. burnt, to the value of 200,000*l.*, May 20, 1802.
- WORDE (Winken de), the printer, died 1534.
- WORMWOOD, and other plants, used for preserving malt liquors, before the use of hops, 1492.
- WOUVERMANS (Philip), a Dutch painter, born 1620; died 1668.
- WREN (Sir Christopher), died 1725; aged 91.
- WYAT (Sir T.), beheaded, February 23, 1555.
- WYCHERLY (William), born 1640; died January 1, 1715.
- WYKEHAM (William of), eminent English prelate, Bishop of Winchester, died 1404.
- XENOPHON, died at Corinth, 359 B. C.; aged 90.
- YEAR, the solar, found to consist of 365 days 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 285; introduced by Cæsar, 45 B. C.
- YORK, built 1223 B. C.
- YORK Cathedral built, 628; rebuilt, 1075.
- YORK (Duke of), had 40,000*l.* annuity settled on him, 1792.
- YORK Jail was daily throw open for three weeks previous to the 26th of November, 1814; there not being a prisoner, either debtor or felon, in it.
- YOUGHALL, in Ireland, had its barracks blown up by accident, in September, 1793, when the face of Mr. Armstrong, the quarter-master, was so burnt that the whole of his skin was scorched; but it was singular that he was much marked with the small-pox before the accident happened, and on getting a new skin, it became perfectly smooth, without any remains of the small-pox marks.
- YOUNG (Dr. Edward), died 1765; aged 81.
- ZACH (Baron de), a celebrated astronomer of Hungary, born 1754; died 1833.
- ZEDWITZ, in Germany, the Catholic chapel, the mansions of three Counts of Zedwitz, the post-office, and 4,000 private dwellings, destroyed by fire at, December 12, 1814.

been able to excel some of the touches of invention in this his first essay." It was many years after this, however, before West emerged from the obscurity of his native village. When he was fifteen he was at length taken to Lancaster and Philadelphia, under the patronage of some persons of influence who were anxious to foster his talents. In his eighteenth year he set up as a portrait painter in Philadelphia, and after some time he proceeded, in the same capacity, to New York. Means were then found by his friends to send him to Italy, where he remained, studying and practising his art, for about three years. From Italy he came to England, reaching London in August, 1763. In this country he spent the remainder of his life, and executed all the works upon which his reputation is founded. Among these are particularly celebrated his 'Death of General Wolfe,' his 'Last Supper,' his 'Christ healing the Sick,' and his 'Death on the Pale Horse.' On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1791, West was chosen to succeed him as President of the Royal Academy; and to this honourable office he was annually re-elected (with the exception of one year) so long as he lived. He died on the 11th of March, 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age.

ZENO died 264 B. C.

ZEPHANIAH, the prophet, flourished 641 B. C.

ZIMMERMAN (J. G.), physician and writer, author of the work on "Solitude," born 1728; died 1796.

ZODIAC, signs of the, invented by Anaximander, 547 B. C.

ZOROASTER flourished 1066.

ZUINGLIUS, killed in the Swiss war, 1531; aged 44.

WILLIAM HENRY COX.

R. GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS





